



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

BR Doc 650



HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY

R E P O R T S
FROM
COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,
AND OTHERS:

THIRTY-ONE VOLUMES.

— (9.) —

CALEDONIAN CANAL; CHARITY;
CHARITABLE DONATIONS, &c. (IRELAND);
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL;
CHURCH ESTATES; CHURCH TEMPORALITIES (IRELAND);
COPYHOLD; CUSTOMS; ECCLESIASTICAL;
EPPING FOREST; INCLOSURE.

Session

8 February — 14 August 1877.

26 (Partial)
VOL. XXVI.

1877.

BR Doc 650

1879, Oct. 6.
Summer funds.

R E P O R T S
FROM
COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,
AND OTHERS:
1877.

THIRTY-ONE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE
NINTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N^o at the foot of each Report; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

CALEDONIAN CANAL:

355. Seventy-second Report of the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal - - - - - p. 1

CHARITY:

[c. 1705.] Twenty-fourth Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales (1876) - - - - - 13

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS (IRELAND):

[c. 1812.] Thirty-second Annual Report of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland - - - - - 27

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL:

[c. 1849.] Report of the Christ's Hospital Inquiry Commission - - - 39

CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS:

[c. 1697.] Twenty-sixth Report from the Church Estates Commissioners, with an Appendix, for the Year preceding 1st March 1877 - 187

Bound separately

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES (IRELAND):

[c. 1648.] Report of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, for the Year 1876 - - - - - 195

233. Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General upon the Account of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, for the Year 1876, with the Account for the above period, and that from 26th July 1869 to 31st December 1876 - - - 217

COPYHOLD :

[c. 1728.] Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Copyhold Commissioners
1877 - - - - - p. 24

CUSTOMS :

[c. 1791.] Twenty-first Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs
on the Customs, for the Year 1876 - - - - - 281

ECCLESIASTICAL :

[c. 1688.] Twenty-ninth Report from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for
England, with an Appendix - - - - - 425

EPPING FOREST :

187. Final Report of the Epping Forest Commissioners - - 555

INCLOSURE :

[c. 1729.] Thirty-second Annual Report of the Inclosure Commissioners,
1877 - - - - - 685

213. First Report of the Inclosure Commissioners under the Commons
Act, 1876 - - - - - 699

107. Tenth Annual Report of the Inclosure Commissioners, under the
Metropolitan Commons Acts, 1866 and 1869 - - - 705

SEVENTY-SECOND
R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
CALEDONIAN CANAL.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 July 1877.*

REPORT	- - - - -	p. 3
APPENDIX	- - - - -	p. 5

LIST OF APPENDIX.

Appendix.		Page
No. 1.—General Report on the State of the Caledonian Canal Works, to 1 May 1877	- - - - -	5
No. 2.—General Report on the State of the Crinan Canal Works, to 1 May 1877	- - - - -	7
No. 3.—Abstract of Account of the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal for the Caledonian Canal, from 30 April 1876 to 30 April 1877	- -	9
No. 4.—Abstract of Account of the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal for the Crinan Canal, from 30 April 1876 to 30 April 1877	- -	10
No. 5.—Monthly Account of Vessels Navigating the Caledonian Canal, from 1 May 1876 to 30 April 1877	- - - - -	10
No. 6.—Table of Comparative Number of Passages and Amount of Revenue on the Crinan Canal, for the Years ending 30 April 1876 and 30 April 1877	- - - - -	11

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

THE SEVENTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.

THE navigation of the Caledonian Canal has been maintained without interruption from ice or floods.

The works throughout the Canal have been generally maintained in an efficient state. A serious accident, however, occurred in August last to one leaf of the Upper Lock gates at Laggan, which was carried away by the steamer "Staffa." The construction of a new leaf was promptly undertaken; and in consequence of the favourable state of the weather, and the low level of Loch Oich, it was practicable to work the locks for a considerable time with two pairs of gates instead of three; and the through navigation was only interrupted for eight days, out of an entire period of 40 days occupied by the repairs.

Preparations are being made for the effective repair of the chain of locks at Banavie; but as less public inconvenience will be caused by one continuous interruption of the navigation, than by several of shorter duration, it is proposed to defer the closing of the locks until next spring; and, in the meantime, every arrangement will have been made to secure the execution of the works, with the least possible delay.

The branch line of the Highland Railway to the Muirtown wharves, alluded to by the Commissioners in their last report, was opened for traffic in March of the present year. It has already proved to be a public convenience, and the Commissioners trust it will contribute to an increased traffic upon the Canal.

The completion of the new quay at Muirtown has enabled the Commissioners to make improved arrangements for the increasing passenger traffic at Inverness, which is now conducted so as to secure adequate accommodation for the public.

In addition to the usual passenger service throughout the navigation, Messrs. Hutcheson have established a quick steamer, the "Lochness," for a daily service each way between Fort Augustus and Inverness, which increases the traffic of the Canal, and promises to afford an important accommodation to the public.

The revenue of the Caledonian Canal exhibits a satisfactory increase as compared with the preceding year. In the year ending 30th April 1876, the receipts were 6,741 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.*; in the year ending 30th April 1877, they amounted to 7,564 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.*; thus showing an increase of revenue, in the latter year, of 823 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.*

There was a falling off in the revenue derived from linseed, salt, home timber, herrings, yachts, and fishing boats, amounting to no less than 392 *l.*; but there was a considerable increase in slates, coals, iron, and freestone. From steamers there was an increased revenue of 428 *l.*

The expenditure during the year ending 30th April 1877 amounted to 7,311 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.*, being less by 253 *l.* than the receipts for the same period. The extraordinary expenditure, in the preceding year, upon a new steamtug, renders any comparison of the two years imperfect; but it is satisfactory to find that the expense of working the steamtugs during the present year, as compared with 1874-75, has been reduced by 247 *l.*, although the "Engineer" has received a thorough repair, which will enable her to continue running for several years.

The balance of the Commissioners at the Bank of Scotland having been exhausted, in 1875-76, by the purchase of a steamtug, it amounted, as at the 30th April 1877, to no more than 186 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.*

CRINAN CANAL.

THE navigation of the Crinan Canal has suffered no interruption ; and the various works have been maintained in a state of efficiency.

The Commissioners are able to report very favourably of the financial condition of this Canal during the past year. In the year ending 30th April 1876, the revenue was 5,057 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* ; in the year ending 30th April 1877, it amounted to 5,389 *l.* 12 *s.* 7 *d.* ; thus showing an increase in the latter year of 332 *l.* 6 *s.* In the former year the expenditure was 4,341 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* ; in the latter year it was 4,293 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* ; being a decrease of 48 *l.* 7 *s.* The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to no less than 1,096 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* The balance of the Commissioners at the Bank of Scotland, as at the 30th April 1877, was 2,841 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*

The Commissioners have carefully revised the table of rates and other Canal charges to be collected upon the Crinan Canal, the new tariff having come into operation on the 1st May last. The main object of this revision was to simplify and equalise the charges upon similar descriptions of cargoes ; but the Commissioners trust that it will also contribute to an increase of the traffic and revenue of the navigation.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix, No. 1.

GENERAL REPORT on the State of the CALEDONIAN CANAL WORKS, to 1st May 1877.

DURING the past year there has been no interruption to the navigation, either from ice or floods.

It is remarkable that the highest floods we have had for two years occurred during the first week of the present month of June.

East District.

All the works from the Sea Lock at Clachnaharry, up to the head of Muirtown Locks, remain much as reported last year, in good working order.

The branch line from the Highland Railway to Muirtown Wharves was completed and opened for traffic in the month of March last, and is found to be a great convenience to the public, and it is confidently expected will ultimately greatly increase the traffic.

The new Steam Packet Quay at Muirtown is now wholly used by the tourist steamers.

In addition to the erections made by Messrs. Hutcheson and Co., as reported last year, commodious sheds have been erected by Messrs. D. M'Pherson and Co., steamboat agents, all tending to better order on the quays.

In the Reach from Muirtown to Dochgarroch the stone pitchings and puddle linings are suffering much damage from the frequent passage of steamers, especially from the double daily runnings of the "Glengarry" from and to Fort Augustus.

The breaches made have, of course, to be immediately attended to, and that at no small cost.

Proceeding westward, the only two subjects to be alluded to are the Dochgarroch Lock and the great retaining weir at Loch Dochfour, both of which are in excellent order.

Middle District.

There is little to be said upon the first section of this district, from Fort Augustus to Loch Oich, except that the works are in a very satisfactory state.

In Loch Oich, the summit level, there has been no scarcity of water since the date of last report, and at present, from the late floods already alluded to, there is an ample supply.

The plantations on the Laggan spoilbanks, extending to about 30 acres, are in a most flourishing condition, and will soon require thinning.

On the 17th of August last, a very serious disaster occurred to the upper Laggan Lockgates, which might have resulted in far worse consequences.

A Russian dredging machine, on its way to Cronstadt, and valued at 25,000 *l.*, was in the top lock, with the water almost levelled, and ready to pass the dredger out.

The "Staffa" S.S., was above the lock, proceeding in an opposite direction, but being too near the gates, the canal official in charge ordered her to back out of the way.

Whatever signal the captain may have given, the engineer below went full speed ahead, breaking through the guard chain, and dashing through one leaf of the upper gates, which was utterly demolished.

After getting up the wreck of the old gate, which occupied our men and divers ten days, the restoration was promptly set about.

A new leaf, constructed at Clachnaharry, was floated to Laggan, and finally fixed in its place on the 25th September.

Owing to the favourable state of the weather, and the low level of Loch Oich, the two locks at Laggan were worked with two pairs of gates, instead of three pairs, so that out of the 40 days betwixt the accident and the restoration, only eight days were lost for the through passage of vessels.

West District.

The gates of the new lock at Gairloch have been newly planked as far as the level of Loch Lochy would allow; for the completion we must wait for a very low state of the lake, or, take the gates out, and re-plank them on the adjacent banks.

In the last report for 1875-76, it was stated that a new timber quay would be of much service for the loading and discharging of steamers, but the men of our permanent staff have been so continuously employed that nothing has yet been done.

The reach from Gairloch to Banavie, with all its culverts, sluices, and overfalls, are, as last reported, in good order.

The stone pitchings and facings are, however, as in the Muirtown Reach, seriously affected by the wash raised by passing steamers, especially by the swift boats on the tourist line. The bank tender, and two assistants, are constantly employed in repairing these defects.

In the report of the state of the works for 1875-76, the condition of parts of the Banavie Locks was fully explained.

During the autumn of the year, after the completion of the Laggan repairs, I made careful inquiries at the quarries of Loch Feochan, near Oban, in search of stone, but found they had not been worked for many years, and the cost of employing a party of quarrymen, and baring the stone from the mass of clay which lay over the beds, rendered it unadvisable to look for materials there.

Failing the above, the next search was at the Morayshire quarries, near Burghead, where ashlar blocks were offered at 1 s. to 1 s. 2 d. per cubic foot at the quarry.

When an offer was made to supply large blocks for the hollow quoins, the price asked was 4 s. per cubic foot, on trucks at the quarry.

This high price induced me to try an old quarry, from which stones had many years ago been supplied for the Canal works, viz., Tarradale, about 16 miles distant by rail, from the Muirtown Wharf.

I have accepted an offer for stones for hollow quoins, sufficient to build two posts, at 1 s. 4 d. per cubic foot, just one-third of the Burghead price.

It is fortunate that no very great quantity of stone will be required, as the recesses into which the gates open back will be wholly concrete.

Many and serious hindrances have met us in making preliminary arrangements for the commencement of the work.

As yet, only six labourers can be had, and those at wages of 4 s. per day.

Masons are not to be had, and if they were, they would not go to Banavie under 10 d. per hour.

This is all attributable to the many large buildings that are in course of erection in the district.

To show the contrast betwixt the present times and those when the Banavie Locks were originally built, labourers then only received from 1 s. 6 d. to 1 s. 10 d. per day; masons, 2 s. 6 d.; foremen masons, 3 s.

From Banavie to the West Sea, the short reach, with its three locks at Corpach, are all in good order.

Steam Tugs.—The “Scot” continues to give every satisfaction, and has done all the towing of the past winter without any difficulty.

The old “Engineer” has, during the winter, received a thorough repair in the hull of the vessel, and may be expected to run for several years as an auxiliary boat.

The worn-out tug “Speaker” was offered for sale, but the highest offer was 50 l., the lowest 30 l.

In consequence, knowing the value of the metal, brass and copper, &c., and seeing that the bottom of the vessel was perfectly sound, the engines and boilers have been removed under cover, and the hull cut down to a convenient height of sides to make a very useful barge. This was much required on the Canal to convey materials from place to place.

If such a vessel had to be built it could not be done under 300 l.

Messrs. D. Hutcheson & Co. have provided two new screw steamers, the “Locheil” and “Lochness,” of the respective lengths of 140 feet and 115 feet.

The “Locheil” is to supersede the old “Cygnets” in the carriage of goods and passengers between Muirtown and Glasgow.

The “Lochness” is built expressly for the daily service on Lochness.

Caledonian Canal Office, 22 June 1877:

James Davidson.

Appendix, No. 2.

GENERAL REPORT on the State of the CRINAN CANAL WORKS, to 1st May 1877.

Traffic.

THE navigation of the Canal has been uninterrupted, and no accident of importance has occurred to the works.

The traffic has been well maintained during the past year, and shows a considerable increase.

The total revenue for the year ending 30th April 1876, amounted to 5,057 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.*, and for the year ending 30th April 1877, to 5,389 *l.* 12 *s.* 7 *d.*, showing an increase of 332 *l.* 6 *s.* The expenditure for the year ending 30th April 1876, was 4,128 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.*, and for the year ending 30th April 1877, 4,121 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.*, being a decrease on the latter of 7 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.*

The balance of revenue over expenditure is 1,267 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.*, which is favourable considering trade being slack, and the herring fishing a failure.

The revised table of rates, and other Canal charges, have been printed and circulated as instructed.

Reservoirs.

All the reservoirs have been examined and repaired, and are in a satisfactory condition; the supply of water is good.

Watercourses.

The main artificial watercourse at Cairn Dhu, leading into the Summit Reach, has been cleared out and repaired. There is still a good deal of walling and pitching to do.

Ardrishaig Breakwater and Pier.

This breakwater sustained little damage during the winter.

The fender piles of the wooden jetty at the end of the pier are decayed and much eaten by sea worms, and new piles are prepared for replacing them.

The quay is in good repair.

The registering turnstiles are placed in the toll-house at the entrance to the pier, and are now in operation; and as instructed, one penny only is charged upon each passenger going on to the pier and returning.

Crinan Pier.

This pier has had slight repairs, and is in good order.

Banks.

The banks are in good order, several leaks which occurred at Crinan, Bellanoch, and Dunardry, have been closed, and the stone pitching of inner slopes rebuilt.

Fence and Boundary Walls.

Several portions near Ardrishaig and Crinan have been repaired, and are being carried on gradually as other works permit.

Dredging Reaches and Entrance to Canal.

The Ardrishaig Harbour and the entrance to the Canal have been dredged, also the Summit Reach, near Cairn Dhu. These parts require dredging at least annually, as the accumulation is very considerable.

The Canal opposite Bellanoch and Cairnbaan Wharfs were also dredged, and at Cairnbaan a place has been dredged where steamers may turn when not proceeding further.

Bridges.

All the bridges are in good repair, except the one at Bellanoch. The beams are decayed, but new ones are prepared, and will be placed shortly.

Locks and Lock Gates.

The masonry of several of the locks have been repaired and pointed, and are in good repair. The lock-gates are in good working order; a new pair has been made and erected at Dunardry, and another pair is being made for Crinan. The sills of the sea lock-gates at Ardrishaig and Crinan are bad and leaky, and have had the usual temporary repairs by the helmet diver.

Wharves.

All the wharves are in good order.

The Canal has been dredged in front of the Bellanoch and Cairnbaan Wharves, so that vessels can breast to.

Lock-keeper's Houses.

All the houses are in good repair.

Icebreaker, Dredger, and Barges.

The icebreaker is in good repair. The dredger and barges have been repaired and are in working order, but are very old.

Crinan Canal Office,
Ardrishaig, 1 May 1877.

Wm. Rhodes,
Superintendent.

Appendix, No. 3.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of the CALEDONIAN CANAL for the CALEDONIAN CANAL, from 30th April 1876 to 30th April 1877.

RECEIPTS.		£.	s.	d.
I. Canal dues, &c., collected by Mr. Davidson and Mr. Clark, including steam towages	- - - - -	6,330	12	9
II. Transit tolls on passengers	- - - - -	532	19	4
III. Rents of property	- - - - -	182	3	7
IV. Petty Customs from town of Inverness	- - - - -	64	4	6
V. Messrs. Hutcheson, on account of damage to Lockgate, at Laggan, by Steamship "Staffa"	- - - - -	454	14	-
AMOUNT OF RECEIPTS - - - £.		7,564	14	2
PAYMENTS.		£.	s.	d.
I. Pay bills - - - - -	- - - - -	5,954	11	-
II. Ditto - for steam tug-boats	- - - - -	607	3	9
III. Shore and anchorage dues to Inverness Harbour Trustees	- - - - -	405	2	2
IV. Secretary's salary and disbursements - - - - -	- - - - -	206	2	-
V. Mr. James Hope's account of business, for 1876 (whereof disbursements, 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>)	- - - - -	39	2	10
VI. Ditto - Allowance as cashier for 1876 - - - - -	- - - - -	90	-	-
VII. Messrs. Davidson and Scott's account of business during 1874 and 1875	- - - - -	9	12	5
AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS - - - £.		7,311	14	2
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS - - £.		253	-	-
The balance due to the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1876, was		£.	s.	d.
		30	6	4
Add, Interest due to the Bank		16	17	5
Commission charged by Bank		18	17	4
		66	1	1
Balance due to the Commissioners by the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1877, after giving effect to the transactions subsequent to 30th April, which are applicable to the year previous to that date		186	18	11

Edinburgh, 21 June 1877.

James Hope, W. S.

Appendix, No. 4.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of the CALEDONIAN CANAL for the CRINAN CANAL, from 30th April 1876 to 30th April 1877.

RECEIPTS.							£.	s.	d.
I. Canal and Harbour, &c. dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,644	1	-
II. Transit tolls on passengers	-	-	-	-	-	-	619	1	9
III. Rents of property	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	11	6
IV. For work and repairs on vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	8
V. For use of diving apparatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
VI. For damage to works	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	8
AMOUNT of RECEIPTS							5,389	12	7
PAYMENTS.							£.	s.	d.
I. Pay bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,121	12	8
II. Mr. James Hope, account of business during 1876 (whereof disbursements, 38 l. 5 s.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	17	4
III. Mr. James Hope, allowance as cashier for 1876	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	6	8
IV. Mr. D. MacLachlan, Lochgilphead, account of business	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	5	1
AMOUNT of PAYMENTS							4,293	1	9
EXCESS of RECEIPTS							1,096	10	10
The balance due by the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1876,							£.	s.	d.
was							1,716	2	8
Add, interest due by Bank							39	-	6
							1,755	3	2
Deduct, Commission charged by Bank							9	19	3
							1,745	3	11
Balance due to the Commissioners by the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1877, after giving effect to the transactions subsequent to 30th April, which are applicable to the year previous to that date							2,841	14	9

Edinburgh, 21 June 1877.

James Hope, W. S.

Appendix, No. 5.

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of VESSELS Navigating the CALEDONIAN CANAL, from 1st May 1876 to 30th April 1877.

D A T E.	Number of Passages through the Canal.		Number of Passages on Parts of Canal.	Number of Passages by Steamers.	Total of Passages made on Canal.	Amount of Tonnages.
	East to West Sea.	West to East Sea.				
1876:						£. s. d.
May - - -	196	5	26	55	282	402 10 7
June - - -	9	115	31	88	243	447 - 11
July - - -	10	15	53	126	204	440 10 -
August - -	24	21	34	130	209	539 8 2
September -	46	17	26	121	210	436 2 1
October - -	17	22	5	99	143	407 16 3
November -	20	19	16	60	135	474 4 9
December -	13	11	31	68	123	431 4 4
1877:						
January - -	9	12	18	65	104	371 10 10
February - -	11	9	-	56	76	301 9 6
March - - -	24	14	14	56	108	350 12 6
April - - -	20	17	49	51	137	351 14 3
TOTALS - -	399	277	308	995	1,974	4,954 4 2

James Davidson.

Appendix, No. 6.

TABLE of Comparative Number of Passages and Amount of REVENUE on the CRINAN CANAL, for the Years ending 30th April 1876 and 30th April 1877.

Year ending 30th April 1876.

	Number of Steamers.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Boats.	Number of Passages.	Steamboat Dues.	Vessels and Boats Dues.	Transit Toll.	TOTAL.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1875:								
May - - -	35	98	95	228	46 5 6	211 17 1½	21 19 1	280 1 8½
June - - -	70	124	113	307	93 - -	223 17 3½	64 1 1	380 18 4½
July - - -	76	88	21	185	94 10 -	180 12 -	190 19 -	466 1 -
August - -	69	106	21	196	89 17 9	200 9 8½	173 9 10	463 17 3½
September -	67	123	102	292	84 13 6	256 6 10½	126 18 4	467 18 8½
October - -	45	100	52	197	63 - 9	219 19 4½	33 2 8	316 2 9½
November -	16	106	54	176	84 15 3	221 14 1	1 17 8	258 7 -
December -	18	87	6	111	38 16 3	180 18 11½	2 2 10	221 18 -½
1876:								
January - -	16	88	15	119	34 10 -	173 11 7½	2 1 10	210 3 5½
February - -	18	97	23	138	38 16 3	206 13 -	1 3 4	246 12 7
March - - -	20	99	12	131	46 1 9	205 10 7½	1 11 4	253 3 8½
April - - -	20	111	82	213	46 1 -	229 11 4½	1 17 10	277 10 2½
	470	1,227	596	2,293	710 8 -	2,511 2 -½	621 4 10	3,842 14 10½

Year ending 30th April 1877.

	Number of Steamers.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Boats.	Number of Passages.	Steamboat Dues.	Vessels and Boats Dues.	Transit Toll.	TOTAL.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1876:								
May - - -	53	88	80	221	79 19 9	179 3 11½	18 6 7	277 10 3½
June - - -	79	89	111	279	111 13 3	186 19 6½	58 12 7	359 5 4½
July - - -	78	117	24	214	88 9 3	217 7 -	182 5 4	488 1 7
August - -	73	136	19	228	89 8 -	262 2 6½	185 16 2	537 6 8½
September -	69	134	20	223	82 17 6	281 5 2½	139 8 1	503 10 9½
October - -	43	120	8	171	63 17 3	221 12 -½	19 6 10	304 16 1½
November -	23	89	5	117	46 4 5	165 1 -½	2 1 8	213 7 1½
December -	25	117	5	147	50 8 6	234 3 1½	5 17 4	290 8 11½
1877:								
January - -	32	93	6	131	60 2 10	186 11 9	1 14 2	248 8 9
February - -	34	99	6	139	66 7 -	213 15 8½	1 11 -	281 13 8½
March - - -	37	132	8	177	63 4 6	251 15 4	2 8 6	317 8 4
April - - -	38	123	22	183	60 12 -	251 15 9	1 13 6	314 1 3
	579	1,337	314	2,230	863 4 3	2,653 13 -	619 1 9	4,135 19 -

SEVENTY-SECOND

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 July 1877.*

355.

Under 2 oz.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT
OF
THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, humbly submit to Your Majesty the following Report of our proceedings during the year 1876.

We propose, in accordance with the arrangement adopted in our last Report, to divide this Report into two parts, dealing respectively with the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred upon us by, (1) the Charitable Trusts Acts, and (2) by the Endowed Schools Acts. Concentration of offices.

Before proceeding, however, thus to divide the subject matter of our Report, we may mention, as a matter affecting equally the administration of both of those jurisdictions, that early in the past year we were enabled to accommodate under one roof, (though with some difficulty), the whole of the staff of the two separate offices in which the original powers of our Commission, and those exercised under the Endowed Schools Acts had hitherto been administered.

Practical effect has thus at length, we believe, been given to the intention of Parliament in combining, by the Endowed Schools Act, 1874, the administration of the jurisdiction created by the Endowed Schools Acts with that of the original powers of this Commission, and much delay and complication in the transaction of our business, and consequent disadvantage to the public service has thus been obviated.

It is proper, however, to add that, while the building thus occupied by our office furnishes barely sufficient accommodation for the immediate requirements of our staff, we are still unable to make suitable provision for the due preservation and custody of the large and constantly increasing mass of records and official papers which have accumulated in the office since the establishment of the Commission. Custody of records.

It is hoped that, by a moderate addition to the building which we now occupy, and for which its construction affords special facilities, provision may be made for the systematic arrangement and increased accessibility of these records, the safe custody of which, including as they do many documents affecting the title to Charity property, is of special importance.

41855. Wt. 16029.

A

[C. 1705.] *Price 2d.*

I. PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS.

Classified statement of Orders made during the year.

The subjoined classified statement specifies the number and principal objects of the Orders which we have made under our Official Seal during the past year, and the five years immediately preceding it.

A very large proportion of the cases brought before us is disposed of in our office by correspondence or otherwise, without a formal Order.

Objects of Orders.	Number.					
	During the year 1876.	During the year 1875.	During the year 1874.	During the year 1873.	During the year 1872.	During the year 1871.
Authorising applications to the Court of Chancery - - -	26	25	38	41	28	24
" County Courts - - -	1	—	6	1	5	2
" Courts of Common Law - - -	11	9	6	6	7	6
Appointing and removing trustees, and establishing schemes, or for some of those purposes - - -	412	415	365	393	414	348
Approving appointments of trustees under schemes, &c. - - -	110	—	—	—	—	—
Certifying cases to the Attorney General, with a view to the institution by him of ex-officio proceedings - - -	2	1	4	2	2	2
Conveying advice to trustees for their protection and indemnity on questions involving their personal responsibility - - -	35	36	41	51	70	72
Authorising the purchase of real estate - - -	88	—	—	—	—	—
" sales of Charity estates - - -	304	363	310	217	229	221
" exchanges* - - -	9	10	9	6	7	6
" building, mining, and other special leases - - -	195	157	197	125	134	132
" improvements of Charity estates, and the raising or appropriation of the necessary funds - - -	107	96	78	80	60	43
" the compromise of claims - - -	84	28	27	25	15	14
" transfers of stock or money to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds" - - -	478	537	459	451	452	484
Granting certificates under third section of "The Endowed Schools Act, 1873" - - -	12	11	34	—	—	—
Granting certificates of incorporation under "The Charitable Trustees Incorporation Act, 1872" - - -	—	2	—	2	—	—
Directing notices to be given to tenants of Charity property under "The Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1875" - - -	221	—	—	—	—	—
For various purposes not comprised under any of the foregoing heads - - -	479	531	472	476	282	305
Total -	2,474	2,221	2,046	1,876	1,705	1,661

* The powers of the Lascours Commissioners to make exchanges of Charity lands being more summary and beneficial than the powers vested in our Board for the same purposes, such transactions are most generally referred to their cognizance.

Orders for appointment of Trustees and establishment of Schemes.

It will be observed that 412 Orders have been made by our Board during the past year (in exercise of the judicial authority first conferred upon us by "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1860") for the appointment or removal of Trustees, or for the establishment of Schemes for the regulation of Charities. Two applications only for these purposes were authorised to be made to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and none to the County Courts.

From the passing of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, to the end of 1876, we have authorised 127 applications to the Court of Chancery, or to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, for the appointment of Trustees and establishment of Schemes, and 10 applications to the County Courts for the same purposes, while 5,403 Orders have been made for those purposes during the same period under the summary jurisdiction vested in us by that Act.

Charity cases in Chancery.

In pursuance of the intention mentioned in our last Report, a list of Charities of which the accounts are dealt with in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division), has been submitted to Your Majesty's Attorney-General, who, we are informed, has under his consideration the question whether proceedings shall be taken to relieve the Charities from any needless expense thus incurred.

Cases certified to Attorney-General.

During the past year two cases only were certified by us to the Attorney-General with a view to the institution of legal proceedings by him. Of these, one was that of certain almshouses at Towyn, in Merionethshire, now in a ruinous condition, the endowments of which are in danger of being lost, in consequence of questions which have arisen as to the identity of the land charged with the endowment of the Charity.

The other case is that of the Endowed School at Combe Martin, in Devonshire, where it became necessary that steps should be taken to ascertain and secure the title of the

• Charity to certain real estate. The heir for the time being of the Founder, and, as such, the owner of the adjacent property, had been, under the provisions of the Founder's will, the sole Trustee of the Charity for upwards of a century, and we had reason to believe that the dealings of the successive Trustees with the Charity property, and with their own estate, had been so intermixed as to occasion a serious loss of income to the Charity, and to endanger the security of its title to the estate in question. This belief has been abundantly justified in the result of the proceedings taken by the Attorney-General, which will, we believe, ultimately have the effect of doubling the income derivable from this estate.

The sales of real property of Charities during the last three years have been as follows:—

Sales of Real property.

Year.	No.	Price.
		£ s. d.
1874	310	267,032 15 7
1875	363	332,614 9 0
1876	300	289,374 16 1

The total number of Orders authorising these sales since 1853 has been 3,785, and the total amount of purchase money 3,627,543*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

The total sum of stocks and investments held by the Official Trustees on the 31st December 1876 amounted to 7,177,942*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* divided into 8,244 separate accounts.

Department of Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

We add, as in former Reports, a statement of the amounts of stock transferred to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," and re-transferred or sold by them annually since the year 1854, when they commenced their functions.

					Amount of Stock, &c. transferred.	Amount re-transferred.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In the year 1854	-	-	-	-	6,360 16 11	-
1855	-	-	-	-	21,158 17 3	-
1856	-	-	-	-	118,115 4 2	32 2 6
1857	-	-	-	-	159,785 11 1	4,023 11 8
1858	-	-	-	-	110,417 12 1	5,650 16 8
1859	-	-	-	-	189,084 10 10	1,436 1 9
1860	-	-	-	-	202,816 17 2	1,780 17 7
1861	-	-	-	-	293,786 17 0	7,530 9 6
1862	-	-	-	-	380,131 10 2	31,926 16 11
1863	-	-	-	-	269,488 18 11	14,670 1 4
1864	-	-	-	-	459,162 10 8	7,927 4 9
1865	-	-	-	-	319,820 14 7	14,454 17 9
1866	-	-	-	-	816,476 0 11	20,558 18 5
1867	-	-	-	-	348,617 18 2	14,786 8 0
1868	-	-	-	-	458,092 10 0	35,458 16 11
1869	-	-	-	-	547,967 10 10	44,965 14 8
1870	-	-	-	-	533,667 7 4	65,831 13 3
1871	-	-	-	-	413,934 5 3	55,008 10 5
1872	-	-	-	-	433,557 13 10	33,627 9 5
1873	-	-	-	-	592,041 11 2	73,940 13 1
1874	-	-	-	-	520,370 12 2	151,546 15 11
1875	-	-	-	-	670,033 8 6	105,274 10 3
1876	-	-	-	-	720,534 2 10	166,997 16 9
Total	-	-	-	-	£8,035,373 1 10	£857,430 7 6
Deduct amount re-transferred	-	-	-	-	857,430 7 6	
Total amount of stocks, &c. standing in the name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," 31st December 1876					£7,177,942 14 4	

It will be observed from this statement that the funds under the charge of the Official Trustees still continue rapidly to increase.

The amount of stock shown in the foregoing table as *re-transferred* is that which has been sold by the Official Trustees, with our sanction, for the purpose of either the re-investment in land, or the erection and repair of buildings on Charity Estates. The large increase in this amount during the last three years is mainly due to the expenditure on new school buildings directed by Schemes made under the Endowed Schools Acts.

Unreported
Charities.

During the past year the particulars of 242 Charities newly created or previously unrecorded, have been entered in our Register of "Unreported Charities."

The total number of Charities entered in this Register is now 8,030.

Returns of
Annual
Accounts of
Charities.

The number of returns of the annual Accounts of Charities which have been made to our office during the past year is 18,917, the number so received in the preceding year having been 19,733.

General
Digest.

We are at length able to report the completion and publication of the General Digest of Endowed Charities for the whole of England and Wales, which has engaged the attention of our Department for upwards of 15 years.

The reasons which induced us to undertake, in the first instance, the preparation of this Digest, are fully stated in our Tenth Report; and its progress, as well as the mode of its compilation, and the difficulties incident to the work, have been noticed in our subsequent Reports. When it is stated that the labour, not merely of compilation, but of prosecuting detailed inquiries, often involving protracted and complicated correspondence, has been discharged by the ordinary staff of our Department of Accounts without special assistance, the delay which has taken place in the completion of these Returns will, it is hoped, have been satisfactorily explained.

The General Digest, which is thus rendered accessible to the public, presents for the first time, in a form which, having regard to the magnitude of the subject matter may be considered compendious, an analytical statement of the property, income, and expenditure of the Endowed Charities of England and Wales, so far as they are officially recorded. On the practical utility of such a Return for statistical and other purposes it is scarcely necessary to enlarge, and we have thought that its value in this respect may be enhanced by the addition to the work, in its completed shape, of some general observations by way of preface, which may present in a summarized form the particulars of the increase of the extent and value of charitable endowments which has taken place since the date of the former Commission of Inquiry. Occasion may also be taken thus to indicate the precise scope of the information which the Digest is intended to furnish, and to point by way of caution to its necessary imperfections, which are due alike to the lapse of time since the publication of the earlier portions of the work, and to the almost insuperable difficulties of obtaining an exhaustive account of all existing Charitable Trusts.

Our Officers are now engaged on the preparation of this supplemental Return, which we hope shortly to lay before Parliament. It may, however, be interesting to state here briefly the general statistical results of the Digest in its completed form, as supplementing and correcting a similar statement contained in our Twenty-second Report, which, owing to the then incomplete state of the Returns, was to some extent conjectural.

Total income of Endowed Charities in England and	£
Wales included in the Digest	2,198,461

This total may be thus analysed :—

Income of Charities in Cities of London and Westminster, including those administered by City Companies	228,764
Income of other Local Charities	1,314,914
Income of General Charities, <i>i.e.</i> those not attributable to any particular county or place	654,783
Total	2,198,461

The following statement indicates the principal objects amongst which this income is divisible, and the amount applicable to each object :—

	£
Education	666,863
Apprenticing and advancement	87,865
Clergy and lecturers	90,843
Church purposes	112,895
Nonconformists: chapels and ministers	38,832
Parochial and other public uses	66,875
Almshouses and pensioners	552,119
Medical hospitals and dispensaries	199,140
Distribution amongst poor	383,029
Total	2,198,461

The successful completion of the very laborious and responsible work of compiling and editing the Digest, is due mainly to the energy, exactness, and assiduity with which Mr. Hayter, our Registrar of Accounts, has discharged the special duties which have thus devolved upon him; and we are glad to take this opportunity of expressing to him and his assistants our sense of the value of their services.

We propose to make such arrangements for the future conduct of the business of our Department of Accounts, as will facilitate the issue of any supplement to the Digest, or of any new edition of the whole work, which Parliament may from time to time require.

The further Return of the Endowed Charities in the Cities of London and Westminster, which forms a continuation, up to the year 1876, of that part of the General Digest which relates to those Charities, has been laid before Parliament, but is not yet published.

The only Act passed during the last session of Parliament which bears upon our functions is the "Commons Act, 1876." By the 19th section of that Act it is provided that no land allotted under the provisions of certain Inclosure Acts for the purposes, either of a supply of fuel, of recreation grounds, or of field gardens, shall be used for any other purpose than that for which it has been so allotted. The trusts on which these allotments are held are included in the Charitable Trusts within our jurisdiction, but the effect of this provision is absolutely to preclude not only our Commission, but the Courts of Equity also, from framing a scheme for any fresh appropriation or for the sale of lands so allotted, however undoubted may be the benefits to the persons interested in the trust of such a change, and however useless for the purpose for which the original allotment was made, the lands may in course of time have become.

We apprehend that it was the intention of the framers of this section of the Act to prevent dealings with allotments under certain obsolete Acts of Parliament, in a manner wholly unsuited to the present circumstances of these trusts, as well as to secure the enjoyment of the allotted land *in specie* for those for whose benefit it was awarded, so long as the benevolent purposes of the allotment can thus be most efficiently carried out.

We cannot, however, but think that these objects may be attained without the absolute sacrifice of the elasticity of the administration of these trusts, and the power of adapting them to varying circumstances, which is furnished by the jurisdiction which we exercise, concurrently with the Court of Chancery, in Charity matters. The power of sanctioning an exchange of these allotments, which is reserved to us by the Act, is so limited in its operation, as to fail almost wholly of any useful effect, in meeting the requirements of the altered circumstances of many of these trusts.

In our Thirteenth Report, we drew attention to the large income available for charitable purposes possessed by many of the parishes in the City of London. Of many of these Charities no Deeds of Foundation are found to exist, but by such parish records and memoranda as are available, they appear to have been intended originally for the benefit of the poor, and for charitable purposes within the parish. But, from the altered circumstances of the City, many of these parishes have now no poor, and the revenues are administered by the churchwardens and overseers at their discretion for miscellaneous objects. The case of one parish has been brought to our notice, which is in possession of parochial Charities of the value of upwards of 800*l.* a year, the population of which is at the present moment 46 only, of which number it is believed that only four or five sleep within the parish, and not one of whom could properly come under the designation of "poor." Nor can the administration of these large revenues be considered satisfactory as regards the objects for which they are applied, for, while considerable sums are given to increase the stipends of ministers, or to defray the expenses of Ward Schools, large sums are also given under the head of "General Parochial Purposes" to increasing the salaries of, or the presentation of testimonials to churchwardens, or other parish officers, and to other objects, sometimes of a convivial nature, still more widely removed from the original objects of the foundation. The Commissioners have in several instances, notwithstanding the opposition of the parish authorities, who have claimed the right to expend the income arising from these Charities as they think fit, enforced the production of the accounts relating thereto; and we, no doubt, have power, upon a proper application made to us, to frame Schemes for the application of these funds to objects more beneficial than those to which they are at present devoted. But even if the necessary application could be obtained, which is highly improbable, such a method of dealing with them would be neither easy nor satisfactory. Each case would have to be dealt with separately, or if a Scheme were established dealing with the revenues of more than one parish, the circumstances of each would probably be found to be so different that the application of

Commons
Act, 1876.

Parochial
Charities in
City of
London.

the income in such a case to an object of common interest, would be found to present the greatest difficulty. It is possible, of course, for a Court of Equity also, on the information of the Attorney-General, to establish in the case of each parish, a new Scheme or Schemes for administering these large funds. But we have reason to believe that the Attorney-General is himself alive to the unsatisfactory result which would probably be obtained by such proceedings, and there is no doubt that if these revenues are to be dealt with in this manner, separately and independently of each other, we have the means, through our powers of local inquiry and confidential communication with all parties concerned, of securing an advantageous result more readily and in a greater degree than a Court of Equity. It is, in fact, this consideration which has led to the establishment of this Commission, with the very extensive powers which have been confided to it.

In these circumstances we are compelled to recur to the suggestion made by us as long ago as the year 1866 in the Report quoted above, that these funds are in effect so far liberated by the altered circumstances of the locality in which they are applicable, as to require re-appropriation to new charitable uses, a work which can be carried out only by some special extension of existing jurisdictions by the authority of Parliament.

Powers of Commissioners in restraint of legal proceedings in Charity matters.

Since the passing of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, no judicial interpretation of the 17th section of that Act has hitherto been given on the question whether the powers thereby conferred upon us of authorising legal proceedings, were general or were limited to proceedings in Courts of Equity. In the absence of this assistance, we have entertained the opinion that proceedings relating to Charities, before all Courts, whether of Law or Equity, were included in the restrictions on litigation imposed by that section. This opinion has been acted on by us,—has been generally recognised by the public in the numerous applications made to us to authorise proceedings at Law,—and has been hitherto unquestioned by judicial decision during the twenty-three years which have elapsed since the passing of the Act which created this Commission.

A very recent judicial decision, however, has determined that the restrictions on litigation in Charity matters imposed by the section in question, extend only to suits and other proceedings which might have been instituted in the Court of Chancery previously to the passing of the recent Judicature Acts. To this interpretation of the law it is of course our duty to defer in our future administration of the Act of 1853.

But it has been our opinion that the mischief sought to be remedied by the provisions of this section, was the institution of any proceedings, the costs of which might ultimately fall upon the funds of a Charity, by persons, whether trustees or others, whose probable exemption from personal liability to costs might deprive the Charity of an efficient guarantee of their good faith or discretion in the institution and conduct of the litigation. That the mischief thus indicated is common to proceedings both at Law and in Equity seems obvious, and on these considerations our construction of the section in question, which has now at length failed to receive judicial sanction, was based.

The opinion which we have thus formed is, we venture to submit, supported by the language of Lord Cranworth, the then Lord Chancellor, in his comments upon the proposed restrictions on litigation, in the course of the speech in which the Bill, which subsequently passed into law as the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, was introduced by him into the House of Lords.*

The restriction which we have thus sought to maintain upon the unauthorised institution of legal proceedings has, we believe, operated to the public advantage, not merely directly, by preventing the expenditure of Charity funds in improper and needless litigation, but indirectly also, by enabling us in numerous cases, in which legal proceedings might ultimately have become necessary, to intervene between the parties so as to procure an amicable and inexpensive settlement of matters in dispute.

We therefore venture, with some confidence, to submit to Your Majesty the expression of our opinion that it is desirable, for the more effectual protection of the interests of Charitable Trusts, that the law should, if necessary, be so amended as to extend the restriction on litigation imposed by section 17 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, to all proceedings whatever in any Courts of Justice.

Since the passing of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, we have repeatedly had occasion to mention in our Annual Reports and especially in our 15th, 16th, and 18th Reports, the disadvantage of the restriction imposed by the 4th section of that Act, upon our exercise of the jurisdiction created by the Act. The general nature

Restrictions on jurisdiction of Commissioners.

* Hansard, Parl. Deb., 1853, vol. 126, p. 1014.

and effect of this restriction are fully stated in the following passage of our 15th Report :—

“ If the gross yearly income of a Charity amounts to 50*l.* or more, our jurisdiction can be appealed to by a majority only of its Trustees or actual administrators, to the exclusion of the Attorney-General, as well as all other parties ; and we venture to express our opinion that so absolute and irresponsible a discretion to limit the application of a beneficial law is not conveniently entrusted to private persons. The inconvenience of this restriction will be especially apparent when it is considered that in cases most requiring the interposition of our Board, the Trustees, who are alone capable of setting our jurisdiction in motion, may be the persons most interested to exclude it.”

It may be added to this statement, (which applies now with special force to the existing circumstances of our jurisdiction), that the restriction in question appears to be foreign to the practice of the Court of Chancery in Charity matters, which it was, we believe, the object of the Act to make the basis of the new jurisdiction thereby vested in the Commissioners. The rules of that practice permit all persons interested in a Charity, to invoke the assistance of the Court to correct abuses in its administration. But the practical effect of this restriction is found to be, to deny to all persons interested in a Charity which falls within its limits, a resort to the cheap, simple, and expeditious remedies against the defective administration of Trusts, which are created by the Charitable Trusts Act of 1860.

But the direct abuse of Charitable Trusts is not the only mischief for which this restriction forbids the remedy. The jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, transferred to our Board by the 2nd section of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, includes the power of making orders in Charity matters under the Trustee Acts 1850 and 1852, upon the application, either of any person beneficially interested in the Trust Estate, or of a duly appointed Trustee. It was one of the main objects of those Acts to facilitate the appointment of Trustees, and the transfer and vesting of trust property, where a Trustee, either solely or jointly possessed of the Trust Estate, was incapable or inaccessible, or where his existence was uncertain. But in the case of Charities, the gross annual income of which exceeds 50*l.*, the exercise of this remedial jurisdiction is frequently obstructed by the operation of the restriction imposed by the 4th section of the Act of 1860. A direct consequence of this restriction is, in many cases, that the existence of the very mischief which the Trustee Acts were designed to obviate, operates to prevent the application to that mischief, of the jurisdiction created by those Acts. For, where the Trustee whose disability, or other incident of his relation to the Trust, forms the ground for an application to the Court under the Trustee Acts, happens to be either a sole Trustee, or a co-Trustee with no more than one other person, it is obvious that no application can be made to the Commissioners by a majority of the Trustees, in compliance with the requirements of the 4th section of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860.

We continue to entertain the opinion so frequently expressed in our previous Reports, that the removal of this restriction on our jurisdiction would be attended with distinct public advantage, and would obviate much of the disappointment and delay which now embarrass the attempts made by individuals to invoke our assistance to remedy glaring misapplication and waste of Charity funds.

II.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS.

We have already, in compliance with section 16 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1873, presented to the Committee of Council on Education a Report of our proceedings under the Endowed Schools Acts during the year 1876. The substance of that Report is introduced here, and, having regard to the necessity still imposed upon us of thus reporting our proceedings in duplicate, we desire to repeat the hope, which we expressed in our last Report, that by an amendment of the law we may be relieved from the obligation of reporting to the Committee of Council on Education.

The following tabular statements indicate the results of our proceedings during the year.

Table I. shows the various stages through which cases dealt with by us or by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, and in which the Schemes have not been laid before Parliament, have passed during the year.

Table II. gives similar information as to cases in which Schemes have been laid before Parliament, under section 15 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1873.

Except where it is otherwise stated, the whole of the proceedings in the cases included in these tables have been taken by us since the transfer to our Commission, as from 1st January 1875, of the powers given by the Endowed Schools Acts.

TABLE I.

County, Parish or Place, Endowment.	Income.	Published by Commissioners.	Submitted to Committee of Council on Education by Commissioners.	Approved by Her Majesty without being laid before Parliament.
	£			
BEDFORD :				
Dunstable :				
1. Charity School - - -	411	Published		
2. Ashton's School - - -	871	Published		
CAMBRIDGE :				
Wimblington :				
Eaton's School - - -	175	Published	Submitted	
CHESTER :				
Macclesfield :				
Grammar School - - -	1,460	Published		
CORNWALL :				
Fowey :				
Town Lands Charity - - -	250	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
The Free School, &c. - - -				
Landrake :				
Gefferey's School - - -	113	Published	Submitted	
Madron :				
Daniel's School - - -	103	Published	Submitted	
St. Stephens by Launceston :				
Horwell's Charity - - -	176	Published		
CUMBERLAND :				
Plumbland :				
Sibson's Free School - - -	87	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Wiggonby-in-Aikton :				
Hodgson's School - - -	253	- - -	Submitted	
DERBY :				
Buxton :				
Endowed School - - -	125	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Eckington :				
Camm's School - - -	118	Published	Submitted	
Hallam, West :				
Scargill's School - - -	280	Published	Submitted	
Tideswell :				
Grammar School - - -	300	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
DEVON :				
Ashburton :				
1. Grammar School - - -	207	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
2. Bourne School - - -				
Chudleigh :				
Pynsent's School - - -	30	Published	Submitted	
Crediton :				
1. Grammar School Foundation - - -	598 112 4,201	} Published		
2. Hayward's Charity - - -				
3. United Charity Schools - - -				
4. Church Corporation Trust - - -				
Tiverton :				
1. Blundell's School - - -	1,120 380	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
2. Down Exhibition - - -				
3. Charity Schools - - -				
DORSET :				
Litton Cheney :				
Thorner's and Hollis' School - - -	25	Published	Submitted	Approved.
Spetisbury :				
Hall's and Sloper's School - - -	192	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Wimborne Minster :				
Grammar School - - -	830	Published	Submitted	
DURHAM :				
Brancepeth :				
Grice's Charity - - -	28	Published	Submitted	

County, Parish or Place, Endowment.	Income.	Published by Commissioners.	Submitted to Committee of Council on Education by Commissioners.	Approved by Her Majesty without being laid before Parliament.
ESSEX :	£	.	.	.
Coggeshall :				
Sir B. Hitcham's School - . . .	<i>Vide Framlingham, Suffolk.</i>			
Dagenham :				
Ford's Charity -	278	Published		
Felsted :				
Grammar School and Almshouse Charity -	2,300	- . . .	Submitted	Approved.
GLOUCESTER :				
Cirencester :				
1. Yellow School -	} 1,000	- . . .	Submitted	Approved.
2. Blue School -		- . . .		
3. Grammar School -		Published		
4. Jones' Charity -				
Fairford :				
1. Free School -	119	} Published	Submitted	
2. Lady Mico's Charity -	150			
Northleach :				
Grammar School -	687	Published	Submitted	
Winchcombe :				
1. Chandos School -	} 96	- . . .	Submitted	Approved.
2. The King's School -		- . . .		
HANTS :				
Petersfield :				
Churcher's College -	907	- . . .	Submitted	Approved.
HERTFORD :				
Barnet, Chipping :				
Jesus Hospital -	*48	Published	Submitted	
Berkhamstead :				
Grammar School -	1,500	Published		
KENT :				
Canterbury :				
Poor Priest's Estate -	730	Published		
Dartford :				
Grammar School -	7	- . . .	Submitted	Approved.
Faversham :				
1. Grammar School -	} 647	- . . .		Approved.
2. Foundations of W. Saker and others -		- . . .		
Rochester :				
Cathedral School -	†1,000	Published		
Sandwich :				
1. Grammar School -	} 130	Published		
2. Furness's Charity -				
3. St. Bartholomew's Hospital - . .				
4. Jarvis' Charity -				
Sevenoaks :				
1. Grammar School -	825	Published	Submitted	
2. Lady Boswell's School -	360	Published	Submitted	
LANCASHIRE :				
Aughton (Halton) :				
Grammar School -	96	- . . .	Submitted	Approved.
Bispham-with-Norbreck :				
Higginson's School -	113	- . . .	Submitted	Approved.
Blackburn :				
Grammar School -	133	- . . .	Submitted	
Blackrod :				
Popplewell's Charity -	60	Published	Submitted	
Broughton (near Preston) :				
Grammar School -	148	Published	Submitted	
Clitheroe :				
Grammar School -	360	- . . .	Submitted	
Manchester :				
Grammar School -	2,868	- . . .	Submitted	
Penwortham :				
Grammar School -	1,012	- . . .	Submitted	Approved.

* This is a capital sum of 1,200l.

† And a capital sum of 7,500l.

County, Parish or Place, Endowment.	Income.	Published by Commissioners.	Submitted to Committee of Council on Education by Commissioners.	Approved by Her Majesty without being laid before Parliament.
LANCASHIRE—cont:				
Prescot :	£			
Grammar School	174	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Rivington :				
Shaw's Charity	330	- - -	Submitted	
Upholland :				
Grammar School	78	Published	Submitted	
LEICESTER :				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch :				
Grammar School	1,044	Published	Submitted	
Barrow-on-Soar :				
1. Humphry Perkins' School	202	Published		
2. George Perkins' Charity	20			
Hinckley :				
1. Greater and Lesser Feoffments	505	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
2. Charities of Wightman and others				
Wymondham :				
Sir J. Sedley's Charity	157	- - -	Submitted	
LINCOLN :				
Alford :				
Grammar School	418	Published		
Brigg :				
Grammar School	552	Published		
Butterwick :				
Grammar School	440	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
*Grantham :				
1. Grammar School	1,000	- - -	- - -	Approved.
2. Curteis' Charity				
3. Dole Charities				
Kirton in Lindsey :				
Grammar School	111	Published		
Louth :				
1. Grammar School	1,291	Published		
2. Hardie's Charity	127			
3. Mapletoft's School	53			
4. Wright's Charity	50			
5. Bolle's Charity	50			
Moulton :				
Endowed Schools	665	Published	Submitted	
Sedgebrook :				
Thorold's Charity	543	Published	Submitted	
Sleaford :				
Grammar School	189	Published	Submitted	
Wroot (with Thorne and Hatfield, Yorks) :				
Travis' Charity	446	Published	Submitted	
*London :				
1. St. Paul's School	12,000	- - -	- - -	Approved.
2. Lord Campden's Exhibitions	1,000			
MIDDLESEX :				
Ealing :				
Endowed Schools	279	Published		
Greenford, Great :				
Betham's Charity	217	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Hammersmith :				
Latymer Charity	1,030	Published		
Highgate :				
Cholmeley's School	2,254	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
St. George's-in-the-East :				
Raine's Charities	1,321	Published	Submitted	
Stanwell :				
Free School	102	Published	Submitted	
Tottenham :				
Grammar School	205	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Westminster (St. James) :				
Burlington School	624	- - -	- - -	Approved.

* Scheme submitted by the Endowed School Commissioners.

County, Parish or Place, Endowment.	Income.	Published by Commissioners.	Submitted to Committee of Council on Education by Commissioners.	Approved, by Her Majesty without being laid before Parliament.
MONMOUTH :				
Caerleon :	£			
Williams' Schools - - -	1,275	Published		
NORFOLK :				
Thetford :				
1. School and Hospital Charity - - -	872	- - -	- - -	Approved.
2. Williamson's Charity - - -				
NORTHAMPTON :				
Heyford, Nether :				
Bliss' Charity - - -	223	- - -	Submitted	
Wellingborough :				
Town Estate and Free School Charity -	537	- - -	- - -	Approved.
NORTHUMBERLAND :				
Haydon Bridge :				
Shaftoe's Charity - - -	1,318	Published	Submitted	
Morpeth :				
Grammar School - - -	615	- - -	Submitted	
Newcastle-on-Tyne :				
Allan's Charity - - -	714	- - -	Submitted	
NOTTINGHAM :				
Leverton, South :				
Grammar School - - -	20	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Woodborough :				
Wood's School - - -	110	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
OXFORD :				
Burford :				
Grammar School - - -	189	Published	Submitted	Approved.
Henley-on-Thames :				
United Schools - - -	308	Published	Submitted	
Steeple Aston :				
Radcliffe's School - - -	123	- - -	- - -	Approved.
SALOP :				
Ercal, High :				
Grammar School - - -	104	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Ludlow :				
Grammar School - - -	750	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Oswestry :				
Grammar School - - -	288	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
SOMERSET :				
Timberscombe and Cutcombe :				
Ellsworth's Charity - - -	274	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
STAFFORD :				
Brewood :				
Grammar School - - -	579	Published	Submitted	
Lichfield :				
1. Grammar School - - -	233	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
2. Terrick's Charity - - -				
3. Minor's School - - -				
SUFFOLK :				
Boxford :				
Grammar School - - -	40	- - -	- - -	Approved.
Brandon :				
Grammar School - - -	60	Published	Submitted	
Eye :				
Grammar School - - -	70	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Framlingham :				
1. Sir R. Hitcham's Charity - - -	2,009	Published		
2. Framlingham School - - -				
3. Debenham School - - -				
4. Coggeshall School - - -				
SURREY :				
Bermondsey :				
Herold's Charity - - -	520	Published		

County, Parish or Place, Endowment.	Income.	Published by Commissioners.	Submitted to Committee of Council on Education by Commissioners.	Approved by Her Majesty without being laid before Parliament.
SUSSEX :	£			
Buxted and Uckfield :				
Saunders' Charity - - -	260	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Crowborough :				
Fermor's Charity - - -	304	Published		
Midhurst :				
Grammar School - - -	35	Published	Submitted	
WARWICK :				
Coventry :				
Grammar School - - -	1,146	Published	Submitted	
Polesworth :				
Nethersole's Charity - - -	1,055	Published		
Stratford-on-Avon :				
1. Grammar School - - -	467	- - -	- - -	Approved.
2. Charities of Quiney and others - - -				
WESTMORELAND :				
Bampton :				
Grammar School, Measand School and Endowments attached thereto - - -	200	- - -	Submitted	
Barton :				
Grammar School - - -	129	- - -	Submitted	
Crosby Ravensworth :				
1. Grammar School - - -	57	} Published	Submitted	Approved.
2. Reagill Grammar School - - -	46			
WORCESTER :				
Wolverley :				
Seabright's Charity - - -	657	Published	Submitted	
YORK, E. R. :				
Barmby-on-the-Marsh :				
Blanchard's Charity - - -	97	- - -	Submitted	
Humbleton :				
Heron's Charity - - -	98	- - -	- - -	Approved.
YORK, N. R. :				
Bowes and Romalldkirk :				
School and Hospital Charity - - -	500	Published		
Easingwold :				
Westerman's Charity - - -	75	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
YORK, W. R. :				
Bentham :				
1. Collingwood's Charity - - -	434	- - -	Submitted	
2. I. Baynes' Gift - - -				
3. T. Baynes' Charity - - -				
4. Longstaffe's Charity - - -	35	Published	Submitted	
Burnsall :				
Grammar School - - -	45	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Hatfield :				
1. Grammar School - - -	14	Published	Submitted	
2. Travis' Charity - - -	(See Wroot, Lincolnshire.)			
Slaidburn :				
Grammar School - - -	80	—		Approved.
Thorne :				
1. Brooke's Charity - - -	146	Published	Submitted	
2. Travis' Charity - - -	(See Wroot, Lincolnshire.)			
Wigglesworth :				
Clarke's School - - -	35	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
*Akroyd's Charity - - -	—	- - -	Submitted	Approved.

* To supplement Scheme of Endowed Schools Commissioners.

TABLE II.

County, Parish or Place, Endowment.	Income.	Published by Commissioners.	Submitted to Committee of Council on Education by Commissioners.	Approved by Her Majesty after being laid before Parliament.
DEVON :	£			
*Exeter :				
St. John's Hospital, Hele's Gift, and Blue Maids' Hospital - - -	} 2,660	- - -	- - -	Approved.
SOMERSET :				
Crewkerne :				
1. Grammar School - - -	} 515	- - -	- - -	Approved.
2. The Owsley Exhibitions - - -				
3. Hoskins and Wynford Exhibitions - - -				
4. School Exhibition - - -				
WARWICK :				
*Nuneaton :				
Grammar School - - -	400	- - -	- - -	Approved.

* Scheme submitted by the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES.

	Income of Endowments.
	£
Draft Schemes published - - 78	34,794
Schemes submitted - - 94	33,941
Schemes approved without being laid before Parliament. 62	31,676†
Schemes approved after being laid before Parliament. 6	3,575‡

The Scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for Dulwich College, which had been amended by us as stated in our last Report, was subsequently remitted to us by Her Majesty, by Order in Council, after the hearing of a Petition presented against the Scheme by the Master of the College, under section 39 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869. Having fully considered the declaration with which the Scheme was remitted to us, we have come to the conclusion that it is our duty to prepare another Scheme in the matter.

The total annual income of the Endowments now regulated by Schemes approved by Her Majesty under the Endowed Schools Acts is about 185,420*l*.

In witness whereof we have directed our Official Seal to be hereto affixed; this
Twenty-seventh day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand eight
hundred and seventy-seven.

L.S.

† Of which 14,000*l*. is attributable to five Schemes of the Endowed Schools Commissioners remitted to us
* by the Committee of Council on Education for amendment.

‡ Of which 3,060*l*. is attributable to two Schemes of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, of which one
was remitted to us by the Committee of Council on Education for amendment.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

FOR

IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,

PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1877.

[C. 1812.] Price 1½d.

CONTENTS.

REPORT,	Page 3
APPENDIX,	
SCHEDULE No. 1. Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners,	6
„ 2. Return of amount of Government Stock and various other Securities, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland,	9
„ 3. Schedule of sums voluntarily placed under the guardianship of the Commissioners, in pursuance of 30 and 31 Vic., chap. 54, and 34 and 35 Vic., chap. 102,	10

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

1. We, the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, appointed under an Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the more effectual Application of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland," humbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty this our Thirty-second Annual Report.

2. Since the date of our last Report twenty-nine meetings have been summoned, and of these two only have been ineffectual for want of the necessary quorum. This regularity in our meetings has enabled us to despatch a large amount of business, and we have made 226 orders in various matters affecting charities and charity property, besides providing for the regular issue of the sums payable to the charities under our control.

3. Notwithstanding that we have instituted legal proceedings in several important and complicated cases, the amount of the solicitor's costs for the past year was only £253 13s. 2d., of which but £8 8s. 11d., appears to be irrecoverable.

4. We continue to pay to the Exchequer £41 18s. 4d., being the annual dividend on an old endowment, from private sources, placed in the hands of the late Board in 1815, "to assist them in recovering embezzled charities;" this is not required for that purpose, so long as costs incurred, and not otherwise realized, are paid out of the Parliamentary vote.

5. We have been able to confer substantial benefits on several charitable institutions by authorizing the Trustees to sell portions of the charity property which were unproductive, and by empowering them to grant leases in excess of their original powers, for the purpose of permanently improving the charity property, as well as by sanctioning compromises in cases where serious litigation was threatened.

6. By a sale of some house property in the city of Armagh, which had been for many years not available, we have realised for the endowment left by the late Primate Boulter for four widows of curates in the diocese of Armagh, a further sum of £473. This has been invested, and we have now standing in our names in this charity a total sum of £3,216 4s. 8d., Government New Three per Cent. Stock.

7. In another endowment, instituted for the benefit of the widows of clergymen in the diocese of Dromore, we succeeded in having restored to the charity a sum of £3,000. We have also certified a case to your Majesty's Attorney-General, in relation to the same charity, with a view to his taking such steps as he may think proper.

8. We have been in communication with the Trustees of the Will of the late Right Honorable Lord Blaney, in reference to a sum of £5,000 bequeathed by him for the purpose of erecting almshouses near the town of Castleblaney, in the county of Monaghan, and also in reference to a further sum of £15,000 left for their maintenance and support. We regret that these bequests have not as yet led to any practical result, but the delay has mainly arisen from the difficulty experienced in procuring a suitable site, and we have reason to believe that this difficulty has now been overcome, and that the building will be proceeded with with all reasonable despatch.

9. In our last Report we stated that we had commenced proceedings in the Court of Chancery for the purpose of having a scheme framed for the application of the income of a property in the counties of Meath and Longford, producing nearly £800 a year, and devised in 1792 by Mr. Thomas Charlton, with the object of providing marriage portions for the sons and daughters of day labourers in the above-named and adjacent counties. These proceedings have now been brought to a close, and a scheme has been framed by the Court, which, while guarding the rights and giving priority to those who fulfil all

the conditions required by the Testator's Will, provides for the application of the surplus income in a manner calculated to extend the benefits of the charity to a large class of persons who were heretofore unable to avail themselves of them. The sum payable as a marriage portion to each person, limited in amount by the Testator's Will to £6 6s. (late Irish currency), has been increased to £25 of the present currency, in the first instance, for claimants fulfilling the original conditions, and, after providing for these, a certificate of any lawfully celebrated marriage will entitle applicants who shall fulfil all the other conditions required by the scheme, to participate in the benefits of the charity. The charity had been so long in abeyance, that a sum of £5,442 12s. 4d. stock and £1,333 15s. 9d. cash accumulated in the hands of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and, after payment of the costs of the necessary proceedings, the interest of this fund will be applied to supplement that portion of the income of the charity which is derived from land.

10. The decree of the Court of Chancery (while reserving to that Court the active control and administration of this charity) has transferred to the Board the carriage of the future proceedings in connexion with it. We trust that this scheme as now settled, will result in the benevolent intentions of the founder being carried out.

11. We have for some years been administering an endowment left by the Will of the late Roger Palmer, esq., for the purpose of paying marriage portions to girls of the poorest class on the Testator's estate near the village of Rush, in the county of Dublin. This endowment was for a considerable period withheld from the purposes for which it was intended, and it became necessary to institute proceedings in the Court of Chancery in order to have it restored to its proper objects. For some time, owing to the want of care on the part of the persons charged with its local administration, the working of this charity was highly unsatisfactory; hasty, improvident, and ill-assorted marriages were contracted, in some instances ending in desertion on the part of the husband. To guard against the recurrence of these abuses, we framed some stringent regulations, which have been carried out to our complete satisfaction by the present local clergymen, whose duty it is to select and recommend the persons who are to be the recipients of the fund. The result has been that the charity has now been placed on a satisfactory footing. The amount paid as a portion to each woman for the last seven or eight years has been £18 14s. 7d.

12. We also administer another charity of a similar kind in the city of Kilkenny, under a bequest left by the Will of the late Mr. Louis Chappelliere, and we have learned that this too has been, under judicious management, producing satisfactory results.

13. During the past year four or five cases have been brought under our notice, in which, from change of circumstances, long lapse of time, or other causes, it became impracticable to carry out the original intentions of Testators in respect to their endowments for charitable purposes. As each of these fell within the limit of our own powers, we were able, at a trifling expense to the fund, to direct their application to some kindred objects. Before giving our final sanction, we caused ample public notice to be given in the localities in which the bequests were to be applied, with a view of affording facilities for offering objections. This branch of our jurisdiction, which has been exercised for nearly ten years, has been attended with satisfactory results.

14. We hope that, according as the facilities for transferring charitable trust funds to us become better known, private persons in whose names they stand will be more anxious to avail themselves of the advantages of placing them under our guardianship.

15. Cases have been brought under our notice in which the administration of certain charitable institutions appeared to us to be, if not absolutely negligent, extremely defective. We have addressed such representations to the Trustees and Managers as, we believe, will have the effect of placing their administration on a more careful and satisfactory footing.

16. In the month of August of the present year arrest or imprisonment for debt as such will absolutely cease. In our last Report we adverted to the difficulties we had experienced in administering some bequests left for the benefit of persons confined for debt, on account of the change, partial as it was, which had taken place in the law of arrest. In contemplation of its entire abolition at the period we have named, and the

consequent impossibility of any longer being able to carry out the intentions of the Testators, we suggested to your Majesty's Government to introduce into the Bill, now before Parliament, for the regulation of Prisons in Ireland, a clause enabling us to apply these bequests to other objects of a kindred nature. Our suggestion has been acted on, and should the Legislature sanction the proposal, we shall hope to apply these bequests to purposes useful and beneficial.

17. The account of the various sums passing through our hands arising from charitable donations and bequests, for the year ended December 31, 1875, which we stated in our last Report had been lodged with the Master in Chancery for audit, has since then been examined and settled and declared by him, and has been lodged with the Clerk of the Privy Council, in conformity with the Act of Parliament passed in the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's reign, chapter 97.

The similar account for the year ending December 31, 1876, has also been duly lodged for audit.

18. Accounts of the sum voted by Parliament have been regularly furnished by us, in accordance with the forms adopted under the direction of the Treasury, and the provisions of the "Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866;" and our Appropriation Account for the year ending March 31, 1876, has been certified to be correct by the Auditor-General of Public Accounts.

19. The total amount of the trust funds which were under our care and control in cash, and vested in Government and other securities, on the 31st December last, as well as the annual amount of rents and annuities under our control, will be found set forth in the second Schedule.

All which we submit as our Report, and in testimony thereof have caused our corporate seal to be hereto affixed, this 11th day of July, 1877.

Present when seal affixed :

THE RIGHT HON. THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE JUDGE FLANAGAN.
THE HONORABLE JUDGE TOWNSHEND.

} *Commissioners.*

SEAL.

HERCULES MACDONNELL, }
WILLIAM GERNON, } *Secretaries.*

APPENDIX TO THE THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

FOR IRELAND.

SCHEDULES.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 12th July, 1876.

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS AND ORDER AND DATE OF APPOINTMENT :

Right Honorable the MASTER of the ROLLS,	} <i>ex-officio</i> ,	{	13 January, 1870.
Right Honorable the LORD CHIEF BARON,			28 February, 1874.
Sir JOHN ENNIS, Bart., D.L.,			9 July, 1852.
Right Honorable Mr. Justice FITZGERALD,			14 February, 1861.
The Reverend W. B. KIRKPATRICK, D.D.,			21 March, 1862.
The Very Reverend J. WEST, Dean of St. Patrick's,			16 January, 1863.
JONATHAN PIM, Esq.			17 January, 1863.
His Grace the LORD ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN,			12 January, 1865.
Sir JAMES POWER, Bart., D.L.,			12 January, 1865.
Right Hon. Lord O'HAGAN,			1 June, 1866.
Right Honorable MOUNTFORT LONGFIELD, LL.D.,			25 May, 1867.
The Right Honorable Judge FLANAGAN,			14 January, 1871.
The Honorable Judge TOWNSHEND,			14 February, 1872.

RETURN of the Meetings of the Commissioners since the 12th July, 1876, the dates thereof and the Commissioners present at each Meeting up to the *present* time.

12th July, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
 The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
 The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
 Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
 The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

18th July, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
 The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
 The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

1st November, 1876.

The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in the Chair, which was afterwards taken by the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
 The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
 Jonathan Pim, Esq.
 Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
 The Right Honorable Lord O'Hagan.
 The Honorable Judge Townshend.

8th November, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
 The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
 The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
 The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

15th November, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
 The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
 The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
 The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
 The Right Honorable Lord O'Hagan.

22nd November, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
 The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
 The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
 The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
 Jonathan Pim, Esq.
 The Honorable Judge Townshend.

29th November, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
 The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
 Jonathan Pim, Esq.
 Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
 The Honorable Judge Townshend.

6th December, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
 The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
 The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

13th December, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
 Jonathan Pim, Esq.
 Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
 The Right Honorable Lord O'Hagan.
 The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.
 The Honorable Judge Townshend.

10th January, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
 Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
 The Honorable Judge Townshend.

17th January, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
 The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
 The Right Honorable Lord O'Hagan.
 The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

24th January, 1877.

The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D., in the Chair.
 The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
 The Right Honorable Lord O'Hagan.
 The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
 The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.
 The Honorable Judge Townshend.

31st January, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair, which was
 afterwards taken by the Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
 Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
 The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
 The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

7th February, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
 The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
 The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
 The Honorable Judge Townshend.

14th February, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
 The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
 The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the
 Meetings of the
 Commissioners of
 Charitable Donations
 and Bequests for
 Ireland, since the
 12th July, 1876.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the
Meetings of the
Commissioners of
Charitable Donations
and Bequests for
Ireland, since the
12th July, 1876.

21st February, 1877.

The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick in the Chair, which was afterwards
taken by the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

28th February, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

7th March, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

18th April, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

25th April, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair, which was
afterwards taken by the Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

2nd May, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair, which was
afterwards taken by the Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

9th May, 1877.

The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in the Chair, which was
afterwards taken by the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

23rd May 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Lord O'Hagan.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

30th May, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

. And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be
transacted on this day.

6th June, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

13th June, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
 The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
 The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

20th June, 1877.

The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in the Chair.
 The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
 The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
 The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

27th June, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
 The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
 The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.
 The Honorable Judge Townshend.

4th July, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls
 The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

•• And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 12th July, 1876.

RETURN of Amount of Government Stock standing to the credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the Books of the Bank of Ireland on 31st December, 1876.

New 3 per Cent. Stock,	.	.	.	.	£153,507	15	7
3 per Cent. Consols	.	.	.	.	85,699	13	5

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Return of the Amount of Government Stock, Securities, and other property vested in the Commissioners.

RETURN of Debentures deposited in the Bank of Ireland, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

	£	s.	d.
One Ballast Office Debenture for	92	6	2
A Mortgage upon the county of Dublin Rates for } One Kinnegad Turnpike Debenture for	46	3	1
£184 12s. 3d., bearing interest at 3 per cent. in place of } „ ditto,	46	3	1
„ Dunleer Turnpike do.	46	3	1
One Ballingarry Loan Fund Debenture for	100	0	0
Twenty ditto ditto ditto for	440	0	0
	£816	18	6

RETURN of various other Securities, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

	£	s.	d.
Mortgage to secure principal sum,	4,750	1	7
50 Shares, Mountmellick Gas Company, of £5 each,	250	0	0
Stock of Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company,	1,000	0	0
10 Preference Shares, Waterford and Limerick Railway,	500	0	0
Stock of Great Southern and Western Railway,	1,930	0	0
Stock of Great Northern and Western Railway,	700	0	0
Stock of Dublin Steam-packet Company,	150	0	0
Bank of Ireland Stock,	74	11	7
India 5 per Cent. Stock,	520	0	0
India 4 per Cent. Stock,	669	16	0
Stock, Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway,	50	0	0
Turnpike Debentures (valueless),	2,500	0	0
Fund in the cause of the Commissioners v. Lill, the interest on which is ordered to be paid to the Commissioners, Government New 3 per Cent. Stock,	4,399	3	1
Fund in the cause of Mansfield v. Attorney-General, the interest on which is similarly payable to the Commissioners, Government New 3 per Cent. Stock,	1,891	11	6
Fund in the cause of M'Cormick v. Patten, the interest on which is similarly payable to the Commissioners, Government New 3 per Cent. Stock,	3,122	11	9

Total Rents and Annuities received by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, Annually, £2,432 15 7

B

10 APPENDIX TO THIRTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Showing the Sums placed under the Guardianship of the Commissioners since the passing of 30 & 31 Vict., c. 54.

SCHEDULE of Sums voluntarily placed under the Guardianship of the Commissioners, in pursuance of 30 & 31 Vict., chap. 54, and 34 & 35 Vict., chap. 102.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock.	Other Securities.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fletcher, A. J. . .	Poor of Derryaghy, . . .	537 1 7	
Burke, Joseph, . .	Roman Catholic Blind Asylum, . .	250 0 0	
Ditto, . . .	Roman Catholic Deaf and Dumb Asylum, . .	250 0 0	
Ditto, . . .	Mater Misericordiae Hospital, . . .	500 0 0	
Ditto, . . .	St. Vincent's Hospital, . . .	500 0 0	
M'Crabb, Wm. . .	Poor of Killea at Christmas, . . .	300 0 0	
Barrett, Jacob, . .	Poor of Armagh at Christmas, . . .	530 5 2	
Atkinson, Edward, .	Poor of Kilmore (amount secured by a Mortgage), . . . cash,	—	640 0 0
Roberts, Thomas, .	Protestant Church School of Mountmellick. Fifty Shares in Mountmellick Gas Company, of £5 each, . . shares,	—	250 0 0
Austin, Joseph, . .	Bread to be distributed every Christmas by the Rector and Parish Priest, Cork, .	48 16 7	
Ball, Mrs. Catherine, .	Poor of Drumholm (Raphoe), . . .	136 17 2	
Crofton, M. A. . .	Dispensary, Macroom, . . .	75 6 10	
Murphy, Robert, . .	Sunday School, Tallaght, . . .	90 0 10	
Ditto, . . .	Poor of Parish, do. . . .	90 0 9	
Roe, Rev. Peter, . .	Poorhouse, Lee's-lane, Kilkenny, . .	217 2 4	
Ditto, . . .	Bread for Poor Protestants, do. . .	217 2 3	
Jenkins, Mary, . .	Eliza Miller for life, and afterwards to poor of Youghal. Stock of Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company, . .	—	500 0 0
Ditto, . . .	Poor of Youghal. Stock of Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company, . .	—	500 0 0
Cott, Nicholas, . .	Clothing poor children, Clonmel:— 10 Preference Shares of Waterford and Limerick Railway, . . .	—	500 0 0
	And new Threes, . . .	2,000 0 0	
Austin, Joseph, . .	Bread to be distributed by Rector and Parish Priest, Cork, at Christmas, an annual sum of . . .	—	6 0 0
French, Alderman J. .	Protestant Poor of four parishes in Cork, and two in Bandon, county Cork, annually, in January, . . .	—	12 18 6
Tiernan, John, . .	Poor of Rathkenny, county Meath, . .	326 4 5	
Levinge, Sir R. . .	Schools, Calverstown, county Kildare, . .	—	*1,100 0 0
	Do. Do. Do. cash, . . .	—	945 2 7
Hall, Ann, . . .	Tenants in Roscommon and Fermanagh, for Seeds, . . . cash,	—	400 0 0
Richardson, J. S. . .	{ Fanning Institution, Waterford:—		
Ronayne, J. . .	{ Stock Great Southern and Western Railway, . . .	—	{ 1,000 0 0
Masters, William, . .	Greencoat Hospital and Shandon School, Cork, . . .	200 0 0	50 0 0
Phaire, R. W., . .	Schools at Templescabin and Monart, . . .	—	{ 40 0 0
Gore, Mrs. . . .	Clergymen's Widows in Diocese of Ossory, . . .	—	{ 25 0 0
	Schoolmaster of Cloonmaine School, . .	108 19 1	{ 250 16 4
Stewart, Dr. William, .	Indigent Roomkeepers of Derryaghy, . .	55 2 11	{ 36 18 6
Moore, James, . .	Poor of Coleraine, . . .	270 2 11	
Verdon, Michael, . .	Poor of Cooley, county Louth, . . .	270 15 9	
Rose, Mrs. . . .	Poor of Limerick and Askeaton, . . .	807 2 3	
Boulter, Primate, . .	Curates' Widows of Diocese of Armagh, . .	3,216 4 8	
Gibbs, George, . .	Poor of Sandymount, . . .	—	†150 0 0
Jane Etchingham, . .	For Poor, . . .	214 18 0	
Elizabeth Smith, . .	Alms House, Church Sermons, and Poor School in Cork, . . .	4,407 5 3	
Viscount Lorton, . .	Poor of Ardcarne and Co. of Roscommon, . .	—	‡74 11 7
Kingston, Helena, } Countess of, . . }	Poor of Mitchelstown, Kilbenny and Ballyporeen, . . .	506 10 8	
Frew, Major, . . .	To the Poor of Killinchy, at Christmas, by the Parochial Authorities, . . .	210 1 8	
Sharpe, John, . . .	{ Protestant School, Ramoan, . . .	279 1 4	
	{ Poor House Keepers, Ramoan, . . .	661 9 6	
Ball, Grace, . . .	Grouse Hall School, . . .	—	
Evans, John C., . .	{ Wesleyan Methodist Society, Galway, . .	—	{ \$200 0 0
	{ Do. do., Ballinasloe, . . .	—	{ \$25 2 8
Chambers, John, . .	Sunday School, Hibernian Bible, Hibernian and Baptist Missionary Societies, . .	152 4 6	
Connolly, Dr. William, .	Six Blind Inmates of the Fanning Institution, . .	1,186 16 3	
O'Malley, Mary Anne, .	Poor of Killeaney, Gr. Island of Arran, . .	500 0 0	\$19 18 6
Montgomery, Elizabeth, .	The Poor of Larne, . . .	215 15 0	

* Government Consols.

† Stock of Dublin Steampacket Company, and £18 cash.

‡ Bank Stock.

\$ Cash.

Schedule—continued.

APPENDIX.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock.			Other Securities.			SCHEDULE No. 8. Showing the Sums placed under the Guardianship of the Commissioners since the passing of 30 & 31 Vict., c. 54.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Fitzgerald, Rbt. Uniacke,	School at Whitegate, for Boys of Corkbeg,	—	—	—	*520	0	0	
Unknown, . . .	The Rector of Lurgan, for the Poor,	109	16	9				
King, Archbishop,	The Rector of Lurgan, for the Free School,	331	17	3				
Brown, Robert, . .	Little George's Church, Dublin, . .	—	—	—	+44	10	9	
	Apprenticing Fees for Protestant Orphans,							
	Carlow, . . .	1,147	19	3				
Murtagh, Denis, . .	Purchase of Meal for the Poor of Lower							
	Creggan, . . .	454	8	11				
Jameson, Thomas,	Free School of both Sexes, Annahilt, county							
	Down, . . .	—	—	—	†923	1	6	
M'Kibbin, Hugh,	The Belfast Charitable Society, . .	171	8	4				
Craven, Alice, . .	Blue School, Limerick, . .	—	—	—	†284	12	4	
Hussey, Clarissa, .	Female Children at Convent School, Dingle,	500	0	0				
Ditto, . . .	Male Children at Christian Brothers' School,							
	Dingle, . . .	500	0	0				
—	Fanning Institution, Waterford, Subscrip-				\$272	17	1	
	tions of Life Governors, invested for, . .	—	—	—	||185	0	0	
Mackey, Frances G.,	Poor of Ardlowe, Tyrone, . .	215	10	9				
Jervois, — . . .	Poor of Rosscarbery, . . .	—	—	—	†523	9	11	
					\$884	17	8	
Cork, Earl of, . .	Poor of Charleville, . . .	—	—	—	†33	17	2	
					†121	8	5	
Bartlett, Thomas,	Sandymount School and Poor, . .	—	—	—	†250	0	0	
M'Crabb, William,	Poor of All Saints Parish, at Christmas, .	—	—	—				
Winter, Elizabeth,	Poor of Charlemont Parish, stock of				50	0	0	
	Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, .	—	—	—				
Strangman, J. W.,	Fanning Institution, Waterford, stock of							
	Great Southern and Western Railway,							
	Ireland, . . .	—	—	—	||500	0	0	
Carter, Susan, . .	Poor of Kingstown and Monkstown, at							
	Christmas, . . .	1,098	18	0				
Cunningham, Dr. John,	Larne Clothing Society and Poor of							
	Ballyclare Village, . . .	266	13	4				
Reilly, Bernard, . .	Poor of St. Peter's, Drogheda, . .	648	13	0				
Parker, Jane, . . .	Jane Parker for life, and afterwards to				†500	0	0	
	Poor Protestants of Parish of Dundalk,	—	—	—	†400	12	0	
Nolan, J. E., . . .	Poor of Kilcooley and three other parishes,							
	Roscommon, . . .	—	—	—	†4	12	4	
Carroll, John, . .	Poor of Rathdrum, . . .	54	9	10				
Maunsell, Charlotte,	Protestant Orphan Society, Blind Asylum,							
	and Visiting Society, Limerick, . .	—	—	—	†19	12	9	
Eccles, Sir John,	Little George's Church, Dublin, . .	—	—	—	†125	0	0	
Login, John, . . .	Alms House, St. James's Parish, Dublin,	—	—	—	†129	0	0	
Eccles, Lady, . . .	Alms House, Summer-hill, Dublin, . .	—	—	—	†27	13	9	
Walsh, Catherine,	Asylum, Tramore, . . .	—	—	—	**56	5	6	
Vandeleur, Anne F.,	To clothe 20 Widows, Kilrush, . .	—	—	—	†1,000	0	0	
Barrett, Dr. John,	St. Mark's Hospital, . . .	200	0	0				
Cullimore, Dr., . .	Poor Members of the Society of Friends							
	in county Wexford, . . .	—	—	—	††700	0	0	
Croker, Walter, . .	Protestant Poor of Castletown Roche, .	—	—	—	†92	6	1	
Peyton, Eliza R., .	Island and Coast Society, Dublin, . .	—	—	—	\$166	13	4	
Hayes, General T.,	Protestant School, Mountmellick, . .	—	—	—	†100	0	0	
Macklin, Ralph, . .	Ralph Macklin's School, . . .	—	—	—	††669	16	0	
Bunbury, Col. Kane,	Carlow Protestant Orphan Society, . .	—	—	—	†1,000	0	0	
Ditto, . . .	Poor of Kellestown Parish, . . .	—	—	—	†1,000	0	0	
Ditto, . . .	Poor of Rathvilly Parish, . . .	—	—	—	†1,000	0	0	
Trotter, Elizabeth,	Poor Debtors in Marshalsea Prison, . .	—	—	—	†10	0	0	
	Protestant Orphan Society, . .							
Maunsell, Charlotte,	Blind Asylum, and . . .							
	Visiting Society, . . .				†19	12	9	
Comber Fund, . . .	Comber Parish, . . .	—	—	—	†69	1	6	
Andrews, W. G., . .		—	—	—	†47	14	10	
					†100	0	0	
Patten, James, . .	Sick Poor and Infirm of Magheragal Parish,	—	—	—	\$846	16	9	
West, Rev. S., . . .	Clerk and Sexton of Killough Church, .	—	—	—	†23	0	0	
Condell, Dr., . . .	Fanning Institution, Waterford, . .	—	—	—	||195	0	0	
Adams, — . . .	Poor of Duncormack, county Wexford, .	\$188	8	5	†2	15	10	
Sandes, G., . . .	Poor of Mountmellick, . . .	—	—	—	†5	10	9	
Jackson, R., . . .	Monaghan Charitable School, . . .	—	—	—	†43	8	3	
Chetwode, — . . .	Apprenticing Protestant boys, co. Meath, .	2,431	14	11	†144	7	8	
Rev. T. Mullany,	Poor of Drom and Inch, . . .	54	1	2				

* India 5 per Cents.

† Rent annually.

‡ Cash.

\$ Government Consols.

|| Debenture Stock of Great Southern and Western Railway.

†† Annuity.

** Annual Dividend transferred from Court of Chancery half yearly on £1,891 11s. 6d. Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. The interest on Nine Waterford Bridge Debentures is also payable to this charity.

††† Debenture Stock of Great Northern and Western Railway (Ireland).

†††† India 4 per Cent. Stock.

§§ Annual Dividend transferred from Court of Chancery half-yearly on £3,122 11s. 9d., New 3 per Cent. Stock.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88 Abbey-street,
Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL INQUIRY COMMISSION.

REPORT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 1877.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY
HARRISON & SONS, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

1877.

[C.—1849. Price 1s. 7d.]

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL INQUIRY COMMISSION.

REPORT.

To the Right Honorable Richard Assheton Cross, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR,

Pursuant to the appointment by which you have directed us to visit the school at Christ's Hospital, and to enquire generally, as well into the circumstances under which the suicide of a boy named William Arthur Gibbs has there taken place, as into the discipline and management of the said school, we have to report as follows:—

I. (1). The subjects of enquiry are twofold. First, the circumstances connected with the suicide, and secondly, the discipline and management of the school. We will first deal with the particular case, and then with that which is more general.

(2). It appears that the boy, whose death we are enquiring into, was one of forty who came to the Bluecoat School at Christ's Hospital from the Preparatory School at Hertford, on the 27th of April in the present year. On leaving Hertford he received a testimonial of "Honourable Mention" from the writing master, countersigned by the Head Master, for "progress and diligence," and in a letter addressed to the boy's father since his death, the writing master has also said that the boy was an obliging and good-natured boy whilst he was with him. In other respects the character of the boy was not so favourable; for in the customary report which is sent from the Preparatory School with each draft of boys as they come up to Christ's Hospital, the character of Gibbs, as therein inscribed, was "very indifferent," a term used to denote the lowest character given to boys leaving Hertford School, and which was applied last Easter to Gibbs alone. The apparent discrepancy between these two statements has been explained to us. Mr. Sykes was speaking of Gibbs' progress and diligence in school, which was confined principally to Arithmetic and Geography, but the Steward's report related to his moral conduct and general behaviour out of school. It appears also in evidence that the boy had the reputation of being a bully.

(3). To clear up this point, which is by no means unimportant, we have examined the Head Master and Mr. Sykes, as well as the Steward and Assistant Steward at Hertford, Mr. Ludlow, and Mr. Wagner. Mr. Sykes, from whom the Head Master received his report, speaks of the boy when he was with him, and under his own observation, and he says of him that in school time he was an exceedingly good-natured boy; that he liked to play his tricks as well as other boys, and had buoyant spirits, but that if he thought he was improperly treated, he would turn "very rusty," and if he met with anybody who could not control him, he would give a great deal of trouble. On the other hand, Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Wagner, who came across him only out of school, formed a very unfavourable opinion of him; in their opinion he was a very unruly kind of boy; he conducted himself very indifferently in his ward, and he was constantly punished for ill-using boys smaller than himself, in various ways. From these, as well as from other witnesses, we think we may conclude that the boy was good-natured when not put out, but when put out he was obstinate, self-willed, and very determined. Mr. Bilby, his father's friend, who had known him intimately from his birth, and who was also his Master in St. Luke's Parochial School, makes this remark of him, "I found him tractable and teachable, and I found him playful and mischievous to a certain extent," and when asked what he meant by "mischievous," he said, "In the first place, I think he was addicted to having his own way, and if he did not have his own way, he was stubborn and obstinate. I remember the remark I have made on more than one occasion, was, you may break him, but you will not bend him." We fear we must add that this estimate of the boy's character is con-

Question 194, explained in 929-938.
See Treasurer's statement in Appendix, and see questions

1939,
2388-94.
1861-67.
940, 1616-32,
1868-73,
1954-69.

1922-1924.
1940, 1941.

1867-1869.
1953-1956.

See 338-342.

1717-53,
4211-37.

firmed by the account given of him by the Masters of the two Schools, at which he had been previously educated.

940.

See statement of
facts, appendix

941.
238, 365, 366.
291, 292.
567, 568.

(4). On coming up to Christ's Hospital, the boy was cautioned by the Warden about his character for bullying, and he said to him, "You begin here with a blank sheet. I have heard this bad character of you, but if you conduct yourself well, I shall never remember it, unless I have to refer to it." For about two months, that is to say, from the 27th of April to the 23rd of June, no serious complaint was made against him; on the contrary, the Warden says that he "conducted himself very much better than he should have expected from the character he brought up." The boy himself seemed happy both at Hertford and in London, until quite recently, for his father says that he spoke with pleasure of both schools, and he liked London better than Hertford. But he does not seem to have made much progress in his lessons, for he was in the lowest form, and nearly at the bottom of it.

943.
1032.
1034.
239-241.
250.

201-208, and
2672.

523-526.
613-616.
899-901.

(5). It was not till Saturday, the 23rd of June, that anything occurred which seemed to indicate any great change in his conduct. On that day he was caned for very gross insolence in mocking the man who was drilling him. In the afternoon he absented himself from school without leave, and he went home, saying untruly that he had got a half-holiday. His father, finding this was not the case, himself took him back to school in the evening, but on reaching the gate he ran away, gave his father the slip, and did not come home till his father was in bed. His mother and sister let him in, and his sister took him to school quite early in the following morning. On that occasion he said to his sister that he was cruelly treated at school, and that he could not stop there. For this offence of running away he was flogged, but the flogging was not severe. He had eight stripes, twelve being the limit, which we are informed is never exceeded. One witness says that "he did not seem to mind it;" another, that "he seemed to take it very cool indeed."

434-443.
467-469.
618-624.
3728-3730.

(6). Between the time when the father took him back, and the day on which he ran away again, nothing material appears to have occurred until Sunday, the 1st of July. On that day he appears to have been very unruly in his ward, fighting at Scripture-lesson, and "not only fighting, but scuffling with a boy." For this the monitor, whose name was Copeland, sharply punished him by slapping him on the face several times with his open hand; and he also told him that he would be reported next day to the Head Master. This annoyed him a great deal, because the Head Master had been speaking to the boys on that day about their unruly conduct; and this report as to his unruly conduct would have been made to the Head Master and not to the Warden.

247, 2678,
3029.
254-5.
353, 3037.
214.

See the father's
evidence, 214-
220, and 567-541,
and see the Sister's
evidence to a simi-
lar effect 2654-7.
227.
259-262.

988.

477, 970, 648-6.

484-486.

(7). On the following day, Monday, the 2nd of July, Gibbs ran away again, saying, untruly, as he had done before, "that he had got a half-holiday." After his tea he was to go back to school, but instead of doing so he went to the theatre. He appears to have been out all night. On Tuesday, after a long search for him, his father found him playing with one or two of the boys belonging to the tradespeople of the neighbourhood. The father then endeavoured to find out from him what was the cause of his running away. The boy said that the monitors there were tyrants, and he added, "if taken back, and put under that monitor (meaning Copeland) I cannot live, I shall hang myself." As an instance of the alleged ill-treatment, he told his father that when he was in the bath the monitor pressed him under the water, and held him until he thought he should have died. He also told his father that he had been more subjected to cruel treatment since the athletic sports, in which he said he had won three prizes, and he said that, in consequence, there was jealousy of him. It will be important to bear in mind that on both these points, the ill-treatment in the bath and the jealousy about the prizes, there was no foundation whatever for what Gibbs had said. In the first place, we have reason to believe that neither of the monitors had ever been with him in the bath, and in the second place, the prizes had certainly been won by another boy with the same surname as his own, viz., Mervyn Gibbs, so that there could be no jealousy on that account; the fact being that William Arthur Gibbs did not even compete for the prizes in question, having failed in the preliminary trial.

221.

717-722.

(8). On the evening of Tuesday, when his father found him, a friend of the father's, Mr. Lallemand, took him back to school, the father following on their heels in case he should be required. On their way to the school he was in very good spirits, but he did not like to go, and was afraid of punishment. Mr. Lallemand, however, took his arm, and would not let him run away, which he seemed disposed to do.

(9). On coming back to the school he was placed in a side ward of the infirmary, not however in the body of the ward, but in a small compartment separated from it by a wooden partition. Two other boys were also placed in the ward itself, the door leading into the compartment being left open. He seems to have slept soundly all night, and he made no complaint. In the morning, the night nurse says, he seemed "perfectly well" and "all right;" and he ate a very hearty breakfast. The only thing noticeable about him was that he looked, what the head nurse calls, "defiantly," that is to say, as she herself explained it, "He looked at you as if he did not care much, that is what I mean." At half-past ten the boy was left alone, the two other boys having been removed and the key was turned in the ward door, the head nurse having said to the day nurse, "Do not let him go away if you can help it." At half-past eleven or about twenty minutes to twelve, the day nurse went to see if he wanted anything, and she found him hanging by the cord of the ventilator. The cord was cut almost immediately, but the boy was quite dead.

See the evidence of Mary Perry, Mary Ann Quann, and Mrs. Eliza Fox.

168-171.

(10). On the 5th of July an inquest was held, and the Coroner in summing up the case, "left it to the Jury, on the evidence, to record as their verdict on the facts proved, that the deceased destroyed himself through fear of punishment, or if they thought that the ill-treatment was the cause, to say so, or to find a verdict of temporary insanity generally, if they thought that he was not accountable for what he did. The Jury found the last as their verdict."

Coroner's Letter to Secretary of State, Appendix p.

(11). In reviewing this case, we think it right, after all that has occurred, to consider how far Gibbs' suicide can be attributed to any improper treatment either by the authorities of the school, or by the monitors who had charge over the ward to which he belonged.

(12). With regard to his treatment by the authorities, we shall have to make some remarks when we pass from the particular case of Gibbs to the general management and discipline of the school. It appears, however, that though Gibbs was frequently caned by one of the Masters during school hours, he made no complaint of ill-treatment either by the Warden or by any of the authorities. The evidence shows distinctly that he liked the school; and so far as relates to the unhappy death of the poor boy we cannot attribute blame to the authorities.

229-230-236. 364-366.

(13). Nor can we attribute blame to the monitors. As against Copeland, Gibbs unquestionably made the gravest charges. There is no doubt that Gibbs was several times punished by Copeland for breaches of discipline in the ward. It appears that the monitor who preceded Copeland had been easy, and that his ward, when Copeland's monitorship commenced, was in a somewhat disorderly state. It was natural, therefore, that Copeland, who is described as a boy with a high sense of duty should have been anxious to maintain good order in his ward; but any charge of tyranny rests entirely on the statements of Gibbs to his sister, and to his father when he was insisting on his return to the School.

430-40, 2247-60, 2297-2309, 2354-69, 2292-94, 3729, 1069.

Considering the general character of the boy and the instances of his untruthfulness already referred to, we cannot rely upon his unsupported statements.

2487.

Copeland, on the other hand, bears a high character from the Head Master, the Warden, the Visiting Master, and the Matron of his ward, and the authorities at Hertford. He has now left the School. We examined four boys in his own ward and they all spoke well of him. It is true, no doubt, that he struck Gibbs more than once, and to strike a boy was not allowed by the Warden's rules. Custom, however, had sanctioned the practice. The late Head Master, Mr. Bell, acknowledges that the monitors could not be expected to enforce order without in some cases infringing these rules, and it is therefore the custom, rather than the monitor, which ought to be blamed. It is also clear that Gibbs was not himself bullied, nor was it likely that he should be bullied; for, by his father's account, he was a very powerful boy, and well able to take his own part.

2553. 1069. 2487. 906. 1949-50. 1431-1631.

1240.

304, 314, cp. 4229.

(14). There is one other circumstance connected with this case which ought to be noticed. Public opinion and public feeling were naturally excited by the painful story made known by the inquest; and this excitement was greatly increased by the rumour that another boy had attempted suicide in the school at Christ's Hospital about seven or eight months ago. We have therefore thought it right to take evidence about that case, that the real facts might be accurately ascertained.

2596-2615.

1642, 1827.

(15). The painful circumstances to which this rumour referred had relation to a Grecian of considerable promise. He appears to have suffered from ill health and great depression and he failed in his examination before Christmas, so that having been the second Grecian in his class, he "dropped down" to a much lower place. The consequence was that the Head Master had to tell him that if at Midsummer the result of his examination was the same, he would probably have to "drop out," as there could only be six Exhibitioners sent to the University. This failure, and the fear that he would have to leave the school, without an exhibition, preyed upon his spirits, and he took phosphorus, with the intention of killing himself. The poor fellow was in great danger of his life, but he ultimately recovered. On quitting the school he left a paper behind him, in which he said; "If any one be accused, it is false, because I did it myself; and those to whom it most concerns will see the reason. I've acted a farce now for over eight years, and cannot bear up any longer. My going can be no loss to any one. At school I shall soon be forgotten. My home was hardly a home to me. The reason perhaps is that I was brought up out of place—above my station. I blame none but myself." This Paper needs no comment.

II. Besides the particular case of the boy who committed suicide, we are required to report generally on the discipline and management of the School.

Mr. Bell's
evidence,
1080-1351.

Dr. Haig-Brown's
evidence,
2018-2156.

(16.) In these matters we have derived much assistance from Mr. Fearon's Report to the Schools Inquiry Commission (1868), and also from many of the witnesses we have examined, among whom we may particularly refer to the Rev. G. C. Bell, now Head Master at Marlborough, and the Rev. Dr. Haig-Brown, now Head Master of Charterhouse. Both these gentlemen were educated at Christ's Hospital. Mr. Bell was himself Head Master of that school for eight years, from October, 1868, to July, 1876, and under his active administration many improvements in management and discipline were introduced. Dr. Haig-Brown became a Governor in 1864 in the usual manner, i.e. by contributing 500*l.*, solely (as he states) that he might connect himself with an institution to which he owed a great debt of gratitude. He was put upon the Committee of Almoners, a body of about 40 which forms practically the governing body of the school, subject of course to the Court of Governors, who are in number about 450. He was also a member of the Education Committee, which is a sub-committee of the Committee of Almoners, consisting of 12 members, and appointed to advise with the Head Master on all subjects connected with the teaching of the boys. Dr. Haig-Brown continued to take an active part in the work of the Committees till the great school over which he presides was moved from London to the neighbourhood of Godalming. We have examined also the Treasurer, the Head Master, the Warden, several Masters, and some of the matrons and beadles; also the Head Master, one Assistant-Master, the Steward, and assistant steward of Hertford School; 15 boys or young men who have left Christ's Hospital within the last few years, and who for the most part volunteered to give evidence; and lastly, 17 boys who are still in the School or were so at the time of their examination.

Treasurer.
Schools Inquiry
Committee Re-
port, v. i, p. 487.
Assistant
Matrons.

In treating of the discipline and management of the school, we propose to confine ourselves to questions, which have mainly arisen out of the particular case into which we were directed to enquire.

The position and power of the Head Master.

Schools Inquiry
Commission
Report, vol. vii.,
p. 474, foll. (1868).

(17). Mr. Fearon, in his Report, remarked that the government and control of the boys in Christ's Hospital was different from that which is pursued in any other middle school with which he was acquainted. His account may be summed up in a few words. In all other schools included within the range of the Commissioners' inquiry, the masters exercised authority over the boys at all times, whether in or out of school. At Christ's Hospital their authority was limited to the hours of school time; at other times, in play hours and in the sleeping wards, the boys were subject to a distinct official called the Warden, who had a staff of matrons and beadles under him, and had the control of the boys out of school time. In relation also to his assistant masters, the chief teacher at Christ's Hospital differed greatly from the Head Masters of most schools. In most public schools the Head Master had the power of appointing and dismissing the assistant masters, and had authority over them in school. At Christ's Hospital, the assistants had each of them independent power in his own class; they were appointed and dis-

missed by the Committee of Almoners, and they were responsible, not to the chief master, but to the Treasurer, who was the Chairman of the Committee of Almoners and represented them as the supreme authority of the school, having control over both Head Master and Warden. "At Christ's Hospital," says Mr. Fearon, in 1868, "there is no Head Master." p. 479.

(18). These anomalous conditions have been, to some extent, amended since the appointment of Mr. Bell in that same year. The chief master, the "Upper Grammar Master" (as he was called), has now been invested with the title of Head Master, and in school hours, at least, exercises the authority implied in the name. Evidence, 1247-8.

(19). The ultimate authority still rests with the Treasurer as the representative of the Governors, and as between the Warden and Head Master there is still a double government. It appears, indeed, that in the "Charge" of the Head Master, authority is given him over the Warden. But, practically, Mr. Bell tells us, he was co-ordinate with him, and Mr. Bell felt this so strongly that just before he quitted the school in July, 1876, being desired to suggest any alterations which he deemed necessary in the Head Master's Charge, he drew up a paper calling attention to the difficulty that might arise "if, in the Treasurer's absence, the Warden and Head Master were to differ on some cardinal point of discipline." "Such difficulties," he adds, "have been so far avoided, but with very considerable effort, and I have sometimes found myself on the verge of a direct collision of opinion, without feeling at all sure that I had the power to enforce my own views. Such a feeling, probably reciprocal, tends to weaken the action of the executive force of the school. . . . I should suggest the insertion, at the top of page 9 [of the Charge] of some such words as these: 'You will confer with the Warden, and, if need be, require him to carry out your suggestions' " 1085. 1096. 1249. 1250.

1. If the office of Warden is retained (and, so long as the School is allowed to remain in London, we think it cannot be dispensed with), we are of opinion that the relations of the Head Master to that office should be definitely stated, so as to make the Warden distinctly subordinate to the Head Master.

2. We think also that the Head Master should have the power of appointing and dismissing his assistant masters.

3. We think that the Head Master ought not to be elected, as at present, probably after a sharp canvass, by the majority of Governors, who are about 450 in number, but by a small Governing Body. 2968.

4. We do not enter into the question of the mode of appointment of such Governing Body, but we think that it should have all the functions exercised by the Governing Bodies of the great public schools, except in respect to the management of the estates.

5. While fully acknowledging the services of the present and the former Treasurer, and the interest they have taken in the welfare of the school, we cannot but believe that the responsibility of the management of the boys ought to rest with the Masters, and we therefore concur in the recommendation of the Schools Inquiry Commission that the Treasurer "should be relieved of all control over the school."

Report of Schools Inquiry Commission, vol. i, p. 488.

The Management of the Sleeping Wards.

(20). Here also is another peculiarity of Christ's Hospital. Taking the number in the London school at 700 (at present it is somewhat less), this number is distributed among sixteen wards, so that there are about forty-four in each ward. Each ward is under the care of a matron, who has a room in communication with the ward, and it is her business to see that the boys are orderly, clean, and tidy, and that no disturbance takes place there. She is assisted by three (or sometimes two) monitors in each ward; and in each ward there is a Grecian or deputy Grecian (that is, an elder boy preparing to go to the University), who has a study partitioned off from the ward, and a curtain to draw round his bed. It appears, however, by a great concurrence of evidence, that the Grecian takes little or no part in the management of the ward, and practically it is in the hands of the monitors. It must be understood that the sleeping wards are to a certain extent also used as sitting-rooms by day. 1130-6, 1214-16, 2108-13, 2546-8, 3193, 3276, 3403, 3815-19, 4098.

(21). Now the age at which the large majority of boys are required to leave the school 3876-81, 4030.

2290, 2583.

1211, 1273,
1811-15,
2623.1078, 1127-9,
cp. 2622, 3376,
3408.
991, 1148.
428, 612, 988*,
8820-32.
1289, 1240.
995, 1060-70,
1676-1677,
cp. 3824.987*-8.*
1238-40.

is a little over 15. Every one must leave at the end of the term after which he has reached that age, unless he be a Grecian, or unless (on the special recommendation of the Head Master) he is allowed to stay till he is 16. It follows that the bulk of the boys from whom the monitors must be chosen are about 14. They are appointed jointly by the Head Master and Warden; great care is taken in their appointment; those are selected in each ward who bear the best character, and are most trustworthy, regard being also had to age, stature, position in the school, and general qualities for government. If they prove incompetent, or if they are found guilty of misconduct, they are dismissed from their office. They have, at present at least, no authorized power to inflict corporal punishment; but Mr. Bell fairly told us that he did not think this prohibition excluded such punishments as a slap in the face. It is also a rule that a boy who has been ill-treated has a right of appeal to the Warden, and the Warden tells us that this right was not unfrequently exercised. We cannot discover that the exercise of this right of appeal produces any ill consequences to those who appeal. Indeed, the very fact of its being used freely seems to prove the contrary. This seems to be one of the cases in which the coördinate authority of the Warden and Head Master acted inharmoniously. The Warden is positive that the monitors had no power to inflict corporal punishment. The late Head Master thinks that there was no positive prohibition, and evidently is of opinion that such a prohibition would be ineffectual. There can be no doubt, in such a matter, which opinion the boys are most likely to follow.

1231-37,
2162-74,
2838, 3375-85,
3409, 3453,
3647, 3653,
3690, 4197.1123-38,
1143.

(22). In past times it is certain that, at Christ's Hospital, as in other schools, there existed a great amount of tyranny, and that this was exercised generally by the older and stronger boys, as well as by the monitors. We have not cared to accumulate evidence upon this point. It is notorious: our business is to report on the present condition of the school, not on the past; and, so far as we can judge, this petty tyranny, or "bullying," has, in the course of the last ten years at least, been very greatly diminished. It is, we fear, hopeless that, where a great number of boys are herded together, there will not be some amount of "bullying," unless the boys are placed (as in most foreign schools) under the perpetual supervision of masters. But, considering the nature of the arrangements which are necessary at Christ's Hospital in its present situation, and especially considering the age of the monitors, we believe that everything has been done to reduce the bullying to a minimum; that the monitors have themselves checked bullying, and that the present state of discipline in the wards is not bad.

(23). We now have to consider whether it is possible to amend the arrangements of which we speak, and especially to provide monitors of a more advanced age.

Dr. Haig-Brown's
evidence, 2106-
2114.

1135.

2543-50.

1135, cp. 4008-
4102, 4145-9.

(24). It is evident that, let the monitorial system be what it may, good, bad, or indifferent, it has not a fair trial at Christ's Hospital. The Grecians, who, from their age and position in the school, are the proper persons to act as monitors, seem formerly to have really exercised this function, till about the year 1840 they were virtually deprived of it by the Steward of that date; and after that time they have stood aloof from the control of the wards. Mr. Bell seems to have wished to enforce upon them the duty of acting as advisers and referees between the boys in the ward and the monitors; and the present Head Master tells us that he is endeavouring to put them in real command of the wards. We may refer especially to the instructions given to the ward matrons by Mr. Bell in 1874.

1124, cp. 1207-9.

1137, 1190, 2075,
2151, etc.

(25). We cannot, in the present circumstances of the School, advise any radical alteration in the management of wards, which is "in the hands of matrons, assisted by the monitors." "The matron," Mr. Bell adds, "is considered to be the keystone of the discipline of the ward." At other schools such discipline would be entrusted to masters, who have authority over the boys both in school and in the playground. But this alteration, which otherwise we should deem most desirable, evidently cannot be made while the school remains in its present site. It is impossible to provide dwelling houses for masters in close contiguity with the wards; and therefore, unless the school is removed, we can only recommend:—

1. That the Grecians be made a more available force.

2. That the Head Master have a supreme authority over the boys in the wards as well as in the school.

3. That the arrangement respecting the visitation of the wards by such masters as have houses near the school should be made a positive duty, for which they should be remunerated, and that their reports should be made to the Head Master and Warden conjointly.

Corporal Punishments used in the School by Masters and Warden.

(26). The supreme punishment in most schools is expulsion, or the milder form of removal from the school by the parents on the advice of the authorities. A boy who is inveterately idle, or who, from want of capacity, remains at an advanced age in a lower form among boys much younger and smaller than himself, ought, both for his own sake and for the sake of the school, to be removed. At Christ's Hospital such compulsory removal never takes place, except in the case of misconduct of an aggravated kind; and, even in such cases, removal entails losses so serious on the parents that it is very rarely resorted to. In most cases, therefore, the supreme punishment is flogging with the birch. 1050-7, 1144-45, 1317-20, 2529-37, 3228-30.

(27). Highly coloured descriptions of this punishment have appeared in the newspapers. But whatever may have been the case in former times, this punishment cannot at the present day be said to be severe. The ordinary number of stripes is six or eight, and in no case does the number exceed ten or twelve; only a single rod seems to be used; and the instrument, which we have seen, is very far less formidable than that which is used in some of our great public schools, a specimen of which we have also seen. The punishment is inflicted by one of the headles privately, and in the presence of the Head Master or Warden; and we have opinions in favour of this mode of infliction. It is administered in the ordinary way, except in the case of bigger boys when the rod is laid across the shoulders. 1027, 1151. 1296. 1150, 1299, 1300. 1049, 1703-5.

(28). The punishment is not frequent. Each case ordered by the Head Master is carefully recorded. In Mr. Bell's eight years the floggings ordered by him did not exceed five in each year; in the one year during which the present Head Master has been in office they have been four. The Warden also keeps a record of the floggings ordered by himself. He has not preserved these records except for the last five years. During these years the average number has been 6.6 in each year; but in the year 1876 the number was exceptionally large.

(29). Mr. Bell tells us that the punishment was considered to be a disgrace, not from the nature of the punishment, but because it was never inflicted except for some disgraceful offence. The case of running away, however, seems to be somewhat of an exception to this rule, and it does not appear, so far as our evidence goes, that a flogging for this offence was felt to be a disgrace by the boys themselves. 1301. 1304-1309. 521-526.

(30). Besides flogging with the birch, each master in school is authorized to use the cane, and the Warden can order the beadle to cane boys on the hand for offences not serious enough to require a flogging. 1152-3. 1667-71.

(31). To prevent abuse of this power, Mr. Bell, in 1870, ordered that every Master should keep a black book, in which he was required to enter every caning which he inflicted, and Mr. Bell used to inspect this book periodically. In the present Head Master's "Charge" this regulation was made law: "Each master and each assistant, or under master, shall enter all corporal punishments inflicted by him in a book to be kept by himself, but open to your inspection at any time when you may call for it." It appears, however, that some of the masters, at least, understood this order to refer only to canings on the hand, and considered themselves at liberty to give boys one, two, or even four cuts with the cane on the back or arm without making any entry of such punishment; and sometimes a boy would be "turned over" the desk, and his breeches pulled tight by two other boys that the strokes might sting more sharply. It appears in evidence that in one lower form it was the practice of the master to endeavour to keep idle or stupid boys up to the mark by administering such canings nearly every day, without making a record of the same. 1154, 3071. 1768-9. 1488-1498, 1548-1551, 1608-1612, 1776-8.

(32). Before we give any opinion on the punishment of caning, it will be well to notice what other punishments are or can be used. There are impositions, and detention in school during play hours, and refusal of leave to go out to visit friends on half-holidays. This last is no doubt a severe and efficacious punishment; but it is too severe for small

1774.

offences, and it cannot be used in all cases, for many of the boys have no friends in London, and cannot have leave out at all. As to impositions, there is force in what is said by one of the masters whom we examined, that "with little boys impositions are a very great trouble; they deprive them of their playtime, and if they are engaged upon impositions they cannot do their work for next day." With dull boys this is especially the case. Detention in school is much disliked, but it is a punishment which cannot be used constantly, because, like impositions, it deprives boys of their play and exercise; and a young man who left the school about five years ago, and appeared before us as a volunteer to give evidence upon the cruel treatment he had received in the school, was asked whether he would prefer to have a caning, severe as he represented it to be, or to be detained in school, answered without hesitation that he would rather have had the caning.

7277.

(33). Without however entering into the much disputed question of corporal punishments, we doubt not that it will be admitted that such punishments should be diminished as far as possible, so as to lead and persuade boys by kind treatment, rather than to compel them by the rude methods so much in favour in former times. But this can hardly be expected so long as masters associate with boys only in school, and can have little intercourse with them in play hours; that is, so long as the school remains in its present situation. We are, therefore, not prepared to advise the absolute discontinuance of corporal punishments at Christ's Hospital at present. With regard to flogging, we are glad to know how little it is in use. But as to caning, the evidence we have taken makes it clear that a closer supervision should be exercised. The rule should be rigidly enforced that every case of corporal punishment should be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and periodically inspected by the Head Master.

Beadles.

(34). We must add a few words on another peculiarity of Christ's Hospital, viz., the delegation of the Warden's authority in the playground to beadles.

Mr. Bell, 1259;
Dr. Haig-Brown,
2088-9.

Here, we can only repeat, *mutatis mutandis*, what we said respecting the government of the sleeping wards by matrons. We agree with several of the witnesses, that it would be better that masters should be employed instead of beadles. But while the school is allowed to remain in London, we do not see how this is possible. There is no complaint of the character or of the kindness of the men, but strong opinions are given, and we concur in them, that their station in life is not such as to make it desirable to entrust to them the large powers which, under the present state of things, seem to be necessary. If it were possible for the masters to reside on the premises, the office of beadle might cease to exist.

HERTFORD.

(35). To these remarks on the discipline and government of Christ's Hospital, we may add a brief notice of the establishment at Hertford. We were not instructed to report on this school. But our enquiry necessarily led us to examine some of its officers, and every boy whom we had before us had himself passed through Hertford. We therefore gained some knowledge of its affairs.

pp. 489-496.

(36). A description of the Hertford branch may be found in Mr. Fearon's Report. It is a feeder to the London school, and every boy must pass through Hertford before he can be admitted to the larger school. The age at which boys enter there is about 7 or 8. They are transferred to London at about 10 or 11. They are in number nearly 400, and there are eight sleeping wards, so that there are nearly 50 boys in each ward.

2395-2410.

(37). The management at Hertford is a double of that in London. As in London so at Hertford, the Assistant Masters have no authority out of school. As in London so at Hertford, the care of the boys in their sleeping wards and in the playground is committed to an independent officer; at Hertford this officer is called the Steward, and under him the wards are managed by matrons, assisted by monitors.

(38). With the young boys the government of the wards by matrons seems to work

very well; but we cannot but think the monitorial system must be worse than useless when administered by little boys of 11 or 12. 888, 1992, 2449.

(39). If we are right in advising that the Head Master should be supreme at Christ's Hospital, we can hardly be wrong in giving the same advice with respect to the Head Master at Hertford.

(40). It appears that no enquiry whatever is made into a boy's previous character when he comes to Hertford: he is examined in reading and writing, and it must be shown that his parents are in circumstances that make the boy a proper object for the charity. It appears also that the report sent with a boy from Hertford to Christ's Hospital is made independently by two or three different persons. The form master reports on the boy's diligence and proficiency in school, and the Head Master countersigns this report without enquiry. The Steward reports on the boy's moral character without any communication with the Head Master, or any other master. Probably the age of the boys at entrance would make any enquiry into his previous character of little use. But we think that when the boy leaves, the Head Master should report more fully on his character, both in school and out of school, after consultation with those who possess more complete and accurate knowledge on these points. 2447. 2439-42. 1662-67.

REMOVAL OF THE SCHOOL.

(41). It remains to express an opinion on a point which has been more than once alluded to in our Report, viz., on the removal of the school from its present site into the country. We should not enter on this subject were it not that, some of our most capable witnesses consider that such removal bears strongly upon the matters into which we are directed to inquire. Guided by these opinions we do not propose to enter into the obvious considerations of health, air, and space, which a removal into the country would secure, but shall deal with this question solely in reference to the subjects of our enquiry, the discipline and management of the school.

(42). It has been pressed upon us by the eminent authorities to whom we specially refer, that this removal is absolutely necessary, in order to enable the Head Master, with his staff of assistant masters, to exercise the control over the boys which is so advantageously exercised in all other large schools. For the sake of economy there would be every reason to maintain the present system of placing the boys in large wards. But in a new building more floor space might be provided, so that the beds need not be in so close contiguity; and masters' houses might be built with doors opening into every ward, so that the master in charge of the wards might enter at pleasure, and see at a glance whether all was in order or no. The authority of the monitors might then be limited in amount, but such as they retained might be exercised with much more certainty; and their duties would become so much diminished in point of detail, that the Grecians might well be required to act with effect as the heads of the wards. In the play hours also the masters' houses would overlook the playground; and as in most schools that have the advantage of a country site, the younger masters, at least, might join in the games, and thus a sympathy and confidence might grow up, which really has been found to exist in other schools, but which can hardly be expected in a school where the intercourse of masters and boys is systematically confined to hearing lessons and inflicting punishment. We agree with Mr. Bell and Dr. Haig-Brown that probably all the defects in management and discipline which are complained of at Christ's Hospital, and which cannot be effectually cured while it remains in its present cramped situation, would disappear under the government of an able and judicious Head Master, if once the school were removed to a spacious site in the country. Mr. Bell, 1083, 1138, 1331-3, 1345. Dr. Haig-Brown, 20,381-40, cp. 3231-34. Dr. Haig-Brown, 2124, 2149-5. cp. Treasurer's evidence, 2980-82.

(43). A motion for the removal of the school was formally made and debated in 1870, and in a court, attended by 140 Governors, it was negatived by a majority of only 14 votes. We trust that the question may be soon revived, and that it may meet with a different fate. If Christ's Hospital is to be retained as a great boarding-school, there seems to be no antecedent reason why it should be placed in London; and we are given to understand that the sum which might be realised by the sale of the present site would much more than provide for the cost of removal. Like the Schools Inquiry

Vol. i, p. 543.

Commissioners, we feel a great unwillingness to aid in destroying the ancient traditions and venerable memories of the place. But these associations may be too dearly purchased, and for a thorough reform in the management and discipline of the school, we think that its removal from London is indispensable.

(44). In conclusion, we think it due to the authorities of the school to express our opinion that the defects in management and discipline are due not to the shortcomings of individuals, but to faults inherent in the system.

The system expects that 700 boys should, except when at lessons, be kept in order by the Head Master and the Warden, assisted by matrons, beadles, and boys under 16, with the relations of these two gentlemen one to the other not clearly defined, and both of them subordinate to the Treasurer. There are, indeed, five Assistant-Masters, who, under the name of Visiting-Masters, pay occasional visits to the wards, but the conditions of their engagement do not bind them to give any time to the boys out of school hours, and it does not appear that they have any remuneration for the fulfilment of their self-imposed task. The insufficiency of the staff is especially evident on Sundays.

That such a system as this works no worse is, we think, to the credit of the Head Master and the Warden and their Assistants; and it is only fair to add that all our enquiries tend to show that the school has much improved of late years, especially under the management of the last Head Master, and that, of the "Old Blues" whom we have examined, those who have left last, have clearly the pleasantest recollections of their school life.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servants,

(Signed)

SPENCER H. WALPOLE.
RUSSELL GURNEY.
W. E. FORSTER.
H. G. LIDDELL.
JOHN WALTER.

WILLIAM J. GERNON,

Secretary,

Home Office, 10th August, 1877.

On this, see
1265-6, 1271-2,
2067-74,
3307 10.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

WHITEHALL,
July 13, 1877.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose the appointment for an inquiry into the school at Christ's Hospital. As the school breaks up on Wednesday, Mr. Cross has arranged for the first meeting of the gentlemen named in the appointment to be held at Christ's Hospital, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock A.M. I am to add that a clerk from this Department will be directed to attend to act as Secretary at the meeting, and a shorthand writer engaged for the occasion.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. F. O. LIDDELL.

The Right Hon. SPENCER WALPOLE, M.P.

To the Right Honourable SPENCER WALPOLE, M.P., the Right Honourable RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P., Recorder of the City of London, the Right Honourable WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P., the Very Reverend H. G. LIDDELL, D.D., Dean of Christchurch, and JOHN WALTER, Esquire, M.P.

Whereas William Arthur Gibbs, a boy of the age of 11 years, and a pupil in the school of Christ's Hospital, has lately committed suicide: And whereas it appears expedient that an inquiry should be held as well into the circumstances under which such suicide took place as into the discipline and management of the said school: And whereas the Governors of Christ's Hospital have signified through their Treasurer their consent to such an inquiry.

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby authorise and appoint you to visit the said school, and to inquire generally into the premises, and report to me in writing.

RICHD. ASSHETON CROSS.

Home Office, Whitehall,
13th July, 1877.

APPENDIX B.

(Confidential.)

3, SERJEANT'S INN,
CHANCERY LANE,
July 11, 1877.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 10th inst. concerning an inquest held by me on the body of William Arthur Gibbs, a scholar of Christ's Hospital, London, I have the honour to state that the report in the newspaper extract enclosed is so meagre and inaccurate, that I have thought it best to send to you a copy of the evidence taken by me at the inquest.

The deceased appeared to have been a bold, determined boy, but although of a stubborn temper, yet sensitive of kindness as well as of ill-treatment, as was shown by the evidence when he said to his father, "Do you forgive me, father"; and he kissed him, and said, "Yes."

My impression at the time was, that being of the disposition and temper described, and having been flogged once for having run away, and having no doubt been somewhat worried by the monitors, one of whom confessed to have slapped his face many times, and also having been told by them that they should report him to the Head Master on the *Monday* for misbehaviour in Bible class on Sunday, and not knowing whether he should be flogged for such misconduct, he ran away again, and then, when brought back to school on the Tuesday, he was placed in the infirmary to keep him from the other boys in his ward, whilst the Warden conferred with the Head Master as to what was to be done with him.

Having committed the offence of running away a second time, he well knew that he would be flogged again, even if he were not expelled. He knew also that the Warden was to confer with the Head Master on

(3809)

B

the *Wednesday* morning as to the punishment he was to receive, and also that he would probably be brought up before the Head Master after *morning school*. He committed suicide just before twelve o'clock (the hour for school breaking up), as he was found dead at a quarter-past twelve, and had then been dead about half an hour.

I think that the fear of further punishment, acting on a mind already worked upon and excited, so unhinged his mind as to be the cause of his destroying himself.

In summing up the case, I left it to the jury on the evidence to record as their verdict on the facts proved, that the deceased destroyed himself through fear of punishment, or if they thought that ill-treatment was the cause, to say so, or to find a verdict of temporary insanity generally, if they thought that he was not accountable for what he did. The jury found the last as their verdict.

I examined, as witnesses, the father of the deceased, the friend who took him back to school, the two nurses, the doctor, the two monitors, an assistant master and the Head Master, and the Warden of the school, those being all the people who appeared to know anything about the matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WM. JOHN PAYNE,

Coroner of London.

The Right Honourable THE SECRETARY OF STATE, M.P.

P.S.—The previous case of attempted suicide was from over-study.

APPENDIX C.

Before W. J. PAYNE, Esq., Coroner

Re WILLIAM ARTHUR GIBBS, Deceased.

Transcript of Shorthand Notes of the Inquest on the body of William Arthur Gibbs, taken in the Infirmary of Christ's Hospital, at Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, on July 5, 1877.

WILLIAM GIBBS, examined by the Coroner.

What is your name?—William Gibbs.

Where do you reside?—At 397, Kingsland Road.

What are you by business?—A glass painter.

You have seen the body shown to the jury; do you recognize it as that of your son?—Yes.

What was his name?—William Arthur Gibbs.

What was his age?—Twelve last birthday, nearly thirteen.

Was he in good health up to the time of this unfortunate affair?—Yes.

Had you any reason to expect his death?—No.

What sort of a boy was he as to his disposition?—He was of an open and kind disposition, but of a stubborn character.

He was in this school, I believe?—He was.

How long had he been here?—He was at the school at Hertford, and came to London some month or so ago, about a month ago, I think. I am not sure, but I think it was about the time of the Easter holidays.

Had he ever absconded from the school?—Yes, he had run away twice.

Where did he go to?—He went home to his mamma.

Did you bring him back here?—Yes.

What did he assign as a reason for his running away?—When I spoke to him about it, he made no reply.

Can you account for that in any way?—Well, he was self-willed and stubborn.

Then he did not tell you why he came home?—No, he did not tell me.

How long did he remain at home on that occasion?—He arrived at home at about two o'clock, and I brought him back the same evening, but he gave me the slip at the gates of the school, and ran away for the night. Next morning he came home again.

Do you know where he passed the night?—Yes; that is to say, in answer to enquiries which were made, deceased said that he had slept in an out-house during the night. I would not have him in my house, because I thought the authorities would think that I was harbouring him, and they would lose all control over him.

Had he made any complaints at all as to how he was treated in the school?—I heard that he had made complaints of the monitor.

To you?—No, to his youngest sister, but I thought little of that, because he never spoke to me.

Did you take any steps upon what you had heard?—No, I took no action nor made any enquiries, because I thought it would all blow over.

Did it not strike you as an extraordinary thing for him to do, his running away, and then telling you nothing about it?—He never told me, he was most stubborn. He had great powers of controlling himself.

Ah! he went to his mother or his sister about these matters, I suppose?—No, he was not a boy of that sort.

When you left him did he appear satisfied, or how did he seem?—Well, I cannot exactly remember now, my mind has been so much upset.

When did he run away again?—Last Monday.

Did he come home?—No, not at first.

Where did he go to, do you know?—No, I don't know.

When did you hear that he had run away?—I heard of it on Monday.

Did you see him?—No, I did not.

How did you know that he had run away?—I think I heard of it from home. He did come to my office, I understand, but I was out. My man told me that he was away from school, and I searched for him

in every direction, and I think I must have travelled 40 or 50 miles seeking him. I at last found him on Tuesday playing in the streets. He was playing with two or three neighbouring lads. He was wearing his school dress.

What did he then tell you?—He told me he left the school on Monday, and that then he went to my shop, and after that he went to the theatre.

Did he account for not coming home all night?—He said that when he came home he found the place in darkness, and did not like to knock.

Could he have got in if he had tried to do so?—Yes, I had been sitting up all night in the hope that he would come home, therefore he might have come in if he had liked, but he did not.

Well, when you met him on the Tuesday, did you ask him his reason for leaving?—Yes, I asked him, and he did not answer. I told him he must go back, and that he had a good home to go to, and a good school.

What did he say in answer to that?—He said, "Pa, I will never be under that monitor as long as I live, I would sooner hang myself." I said, "You stupid boy, what can be your reason for saying such a thing?" and he said, "Papa, he treats me cruelly, and is a tyrant." I said, "How long has this occurred?" and he said, "Ever since athletics." I must tell you he had won three prizes at the last athletic sports, that was somewhere about three weeks ago. I said, "Have you complained about it?" and he said "No." I asked him why not, and he said, "If I did no notice would be taken of it. I should only be treated worse after."

Did you, after this conversation, take him back?—He was taken back to the school. I did not take him, but I sent a friend of mine with him because he had given me the slip at the gates the time before. Just before we parted he said, "Do you forgive me, pa?" and I said "Yes, my boy;" and I gave him a kiss, and said good-bye, and left him. I have never seen him since alive.

Did he tell you the name of the monitor that he spoke of?—He did tell me the name, but I have quite

forgotten it. It was a short name, but I believe I should know it if I heard it.

Was it Freeman?—I don't think it was.

Was it Copeland?—Well, I don't know. I think it was, but I really cannot say. My poor head has been so very much upset ever since that I cannot remember.

Did he ever tell you anything about the monitor punishing him?—I asked him how he was punished, and, after a good deal of pressing, he told me that they were at the baths, and he went there to see what the best boy in the class could do, as he meant to have the prize. He said, "after watching to see the best boy, I dived in and kept under water as long as I could, and when I could do no more I came up, and the monitor pressed me down again under the water and held me there. He is continually fagging me, and I won't go back again."

Did he complain of any officer in the school or of anybody besides the monitor?—No, he never complained of any of the officers except the monitor and some of his friends.

You mean your son's friends?—No, the monitor's friends, who were also monitors.

Did you remonstrate with him or speak to him when he talked about hanging himself?—I said to him, "You are a wicked boy to use such expressions. You must go back again, and I will come to-morrow and see what is the matter." When I went next day I found out what had occurred.

Had you ever beaten him for stopping away from school?—No, I always left such things to the school-master.

(*By a Juror.*) Was he a boy who was getting on well with his scholastic training?—Oh, yes; his studies were no difficulty to him, he was so quick.

Did he like the London school better than the country?—Yes.

And the officers of the school?—Yes.

Did you speak to any one in the school about his running away?—Yes, I spoke to the Warden.

And what did he say about it?—No reason was assigned for it.

Mr. LALLEMAND, sworn, and examined by the Coroner.

Where do you reside?—At 2 and 4, Stokes Road, Bermondsey.

Did you know the deceased?—Yes, I knew him well.

What kind of a boy was he?—He was of a stubborn will, but of a good heart.

What do you know about the case?—I came to the school with him for his father.

Did the deceased say anything to you as he went along?—We talked as we came along in the tramway, and I told him he was very wrong in running away, and that I would try and get the school to admit him.

Did he assign any reason, in the course of the conversation, for what he had done?—I pressed him as to what made him go away, and he complained of this monitor. I told him how bad it was of him, and promised him to try and get him back if he was a good boy, and if he was not a good boy he would be taken away in the police van, and I pointed one out to him as we were going along, and deceased said he didn't want to go there.

Did you see him to the gates of the school?—I saw him into the school, and saw the Warden, and upon being pressed he said he would take him back and try and do something better for him.

Major BRACKENBURY, sworn, and examined by the Coroner.

Your name is Henry Brackenbury?—It is.

And you are Warden of this Hospital?—Yes.

Was the deceased in your school?—He was a scholar in the school, and belonged to the Lower Form.

Do you know the monitor of whom deceased has complained to his father?—The monitor, I suppose, must be in the No. 4 ward, but I am not certain which monitor it would be, because the deceased has spoken to his father of the swimming bath. It was very likely that he would have interfered with him there.

But is not your attention directed to someone?—I presume it was either Copeland or Freeman.

(*The Father, explaining.*) I remember those names;

he has mentioned them when speaking about the school at home.

(*Examination continued.*) What are the duties of the monitors?—Their duty is to preserve order in the ward when not at school.

What sort of boy was the deceased?—He was decidedly a troublesome boy, a bold and determined boy.

Would it be the practice in the school for the monitor to do as the deceased has alleged?—All the boys knew that if they were bullied by the monitors they could come to me. Every pupil can come to me and make his complaint; that is absolutely necessary in a large school like this.

Had the deceased ever complained to you of any-

body's conduct to him?—The deceased had never complained; other boys had complained frequently upon very trivial matters. The deceased came up from the country with the character of being a bully to the little boys at Hertford, and I had spoken particularly to him about this matter.

What is the age of the two boys, the monitors, whose names have been mentioned?—The two boys complained of are about 15. The deceased never started up to the monitors if they spoke to him.

Do you remember the deceased running away on the first occasion?—Yes.

Did you speak to him on the occasion of his return?—Yes, when he came back, I spoke to him about its being a very serious matter, and he expressed his regret, and promised me that it should never occur again.

Do you remember the athletic sports?—Yes, they were held on the 9th of June, and he ran away on the 23rd.

The boy said to his father that he had been ill-treated ever since the athletics; can you in any way account for that?—No, the two monitors were not in competition with him, and it is a proud thing for a boy to gain a prize for the whole ward as well as for himself.

Did you ever hear of the deceased being pressed down under the water by a monitor?—No, I never heard of that occurring to any boy.

Would the baths be under the control of the monitors?—No, the bath is under the control of a man, who never leaves there. The two monitors would, in all probability, be there, and would have to keep order simply.

You heard of deceased running away last Monday?—Yes, he left last Monday, and I have not seen him since. When I heard that he had run away again, I saw the father on the Tuesday, and told him that he had better write to me, and not bring the boy in, as it was a very serious case, and I had to consult with the Head Master about the matter.

Do you know what became of the boy when he came back?—When the boy came back he was taken

upstairs, and left with the other boys in the infirmary.

Why was that done; was that as a punishment?—No.

Then why was he taken there?—He was taken there so as to be apart from the other boys at school, but not as a punishment.

Did you see him at all on the Wednesday?—No, I never saw him on that day until after he was dead.

Do you know what became of him on the Wednesday morning?—After the two boys left the infirmary on Wednesday morning, at about 9.30, the deceased was left alone.

When did you hear of his death?—About 12.30.

Have you spoken to the monitors about the subject of complaints which deceased had made against them?—I had only heard of the conduct of the monitors from the father, but I have carefully avoided speaking to the monitors about it, thinking it was better. The boy was a stubborn, determined, bold boy.

(*By a Juror.*) Had the boy given any explanation to you as to his going away?—The boy would not give any explanation.

How was it he came to be placed in the infirmary?—It is usual in such cases.

(*The Coroner.*) Then I suppose it is an order of the Governors that a boy should be put in the infirmary under such circumstances?

(*By a Juror.*) Would he know, can you tell me, that he was going to be punished?—He would know that he would be punished, but nothing was said to him. There is an invariable rule which he would be aware of.

What would be the punishment in such a case as this?—The ordinary punishment would be to be flogged with a birch rod.

Did he fag?—Fagging is not known in this school.

Was deceased flogged when he came back the first time?—Yes, he was.

What would be about the amount of stripes that would be given him?—The stripes would be according to age, about twelve would be about the maximum; they generally amounted to about six or eight, but it varies according to the age and the offence.

MARY PERRY, sworn, and examined by the Coroner.

What is your name?—Mary Perry.

What are you?—I am assistant nurse at the Christ's Hospital infirmary.

Did you know the deceased boy?—I knew him by sight, but not by name.

When did you last see him?—I saw him at about twenty minutes past twelve on Wednesday. I was going to the infirmary, and the outer door was fastened from the outside, and I unlocked it.

Was it usual for you to find that door locked?—No, that door was not usually kept locked, but it was fastened on this occasion to keep him in.

Well, you went into the infirmary; what did you go for?—I went to see if he wanted any water. When I went in, I found him hanging by the side of the window.

What did you then do?—I ran for the chief nurse,

who came to my assistance, and I helped her while she cut the rope. He was hanging by the cord of the ventilator.

Was the doctor sent for?—Yes, the doctor was sent for, but he was quite dead.

(*By a Juror.*) Did you attend to him in the morning?—Yes.

Did you give him his breakfast?—I gave him his breakfast by himself, and he ate it all. It was a good breakfast.

What time was deceased locked in?—He was locked in at 10.30.

Was the infirmary one large room, or was it separated?—It was separated.

Was he confined in the large room or one of the smaller ones?—He was not confined in a small one.

Mr. ALDER SMITH, sworn, and examined by the Coroner.

I am a surgeon in practice, and knew the boy to be in perfect health up to the time of this sad occurrence. I was called on Wednesday, and found him

quite dead. There was a mark round his neck as if from a rope, and death arose from strangulation.

Major BRACKENBURY, recalled, and examined by the Jury.

Is this the first case of this kind that has happened at this hospital?—Yes, it is the first since I have been here?

Did deceased know when the punishment he would receive would be inflicted?—No, he would not.

How many boys are there in the school?—There are now 674 boys in the school.

(*Another Juror.*) Has there never been any attempt at anything of this sort before?—Well, there has been an attempt to commit suicide by a boy, but he was 18 years of age.

How long ago is that?—About seven or eight months ago.

What was the cause of that attempt at suicide?—That boy had injured himself from over-study and other things.

Mrs. Fox, examined by the Coroner.

What are you?—I am matron at Christ's Hospital. Were you acquainted with the death of the deceased boy?—Yes, I was told of it.

(*By the Father.*) Was the deceased put into one of the inner wards, away from the other boys, when he was brought back?—No, he was not.

Where was he put?—He was put into the infirmary.

Was he not put into another ward, away from the other boys; I mean one of the little rooms?—He was in one of those rooms, but they were all of them in the ward, and were simply divided by a partition.

Was anybody with him during Tuesday?—Two boys were with him during the night.

Had he had his breakfast in the morning?—He had his breakfast.

Did you not tell me that you saw the boy looking wildly, as though he would throw himself out of the window?—That was on a previous occasion.

(*The Coroner.*) Then you did have some idea of this sort on a previous occasion?—No, not exactly that, but I was afraid, from his looks, that he would get out of the window into the grounds, and so get away.

HERBERT ARTHUR COPELAND, sworn, and examined by the Coroner.

What is your name?—Herbert Arthur Copeland.

How old are you?—I am 15 years of age, and am one of the monitors at this school.

Did you know the deceased?—As one of the boys in No. 4 ward; I and Freeman are the monitors of the ward.

What was your duty?—It was my duty to look over the boys in the ward when not in school.

Was the deceased a good boy?—Not by any means, he was quarrelsome and determined.

Had you had any disagreement with him?—Yes, I had.

What was that about?—Principally about being untidy with his dress, and the deceased promised to be better in that respect.

Have you any authority to strike the boy?—I had no power to do so.

Have you ever done so?—Yes, I have done so.

What do you mean, with your fist?—No, with my open hand.

Did he cry on that occasion?—Yes, he did cry.

How often did that occur, more than once?—Yes, several times.

What was the reason for your doing that?—The deceased had told lies about his running away.

Then the matter did not concern you?—No.

Did the deceased fag for you?—Yes, the monitors have fags and have to pay for them.

Did you ever strike him with a stick or a ruler?—No.

Did you make a report to the master about his running away?—Yes.

What would be the result of that report?—He was to be flogged.

Were you ever with the deceased in the baths?—No.

Did you have occasion to speak to him previous to his running away on the second occasion?—Yes, he had been disgracing himself during "sides" by fighting on Sunday, and I told him I should take him down to the Head Master on Monday.

Do you know of any reason why he should have destroyed himself?—I cannot give any reason.

Did you hear of anyone else having had a difference with the deceased?—I understood deceased was going to report Mr. Mackie, one of the junior masters, for striking him.

ALBERT FREEMAN, sworn, and examined by the Coroner.

I am 15 years of age, and am one of the monitors in No. 4 ward.

Did you know the deceased?—Yes, I knew him.

Did you and the deceased have any disagreement during last week or the beginning of this?—Yes, I was going to take him down to the Head Master, owing to his bad conduct during "sides." I had appointed to take him down at a quarter past twelve on the Monday, but, owing to the officers being engaged,

they had told deceased that it would be adjourned until half past four.

Did you ever strike the deceased?—No.

Do you know anything about the swimming bath which he has spoken about?—No.

Do you know any reason why he should have committed this act?—No.

Were Copeland and the deceased upon good terms?—Not very.

The Rev. Mr. LEE, sworn and examined, stated:—

I am the Head Master of the school. I think it right to state that every master in the school has power to punish for anything wrong, subject to my approval, in the case of corporal punishment. Every master who inflicts corporal punishment is bound to make an entry in a book kept for that purpose, and that is open at all times to my inspection. If there had been any habitual punishment or ill-treatment on the part of the monitors, I feel sure that I should have heard of it from some of the boys, or I should have heard of it in some other way. Boys were always told upon entering the school to come to me should they have anything to report. I cannot suggest any cause for the deceased committing such an act. I am totally at a loss to say what the cause was. I may say that it is the first time I ever heard of anything occurring

at "sides," any disturbance taking place, and it so happened that on the day it is said to have taken place I was three times in the class between the hours of four and five, and I think I must have seen or heard if anything of a serious character had occurred, because there is always a great amount of supervision exercised at "sides." I am of opinion that a system of terrorism by the monitors could not occur under our present system.

(*Mr Gibbs.*) Do you know of any of the scholars having run away from school?

(*The Witness.*) They very rarely run away from school. We did not expel this lad from the school because he was so young, and having spoken to Major Brackenbury it was arranged that he should be submitted to further punishment.

Mr. MACKIE, Assistant-Master, *examined and sworn.*

The deceased was a slow boy. He could work well, but he did not. He had been punished several times, and I once struck him across the shoulders, but never had him formally punished. If I had I should have had it put down in the book. Deceased never gave me any trouble, but never did much work. He could not suggest any reason for his committing so rash an act.

VERDICT.

(*The Foreman.*) We find that the deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of unsound mind.

MEMORANDUM—The Coroner's summing-up is not sent, as only portions of it, notes of the points, were taken.

APPENDIX D.

(*Confidential.*)

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, E.C.

10th July, 1877.

SIR,

Having observed that Mr. Serjeant Sherlock has called your attention to the case of the boy William Arthur Gibbs, whose death took place here under distressing circumstances on the 4th instant, I feel it my duty at once to hand you the result of a full investigation which I have held here, and to place it at your disposal.

The Governors of this Institution will, I am sure, be ready to meet every inquiry that it may be thought fit to make, if you should consider further investigation called for.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN D. ALLCROFT,

Treasurer.

The Rt. Hon. RICHARD ASSHETON CROSS, M.P.,
Home Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(*Confidential.*)

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT OF FACTS RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF WILLIAM ARTHUR GIBBS, PREPARED AFTER INVESTIGATION BY THE TREASURER OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

July 10, 1877.

On the 25th April, 1877, William Arthur Gibbs joined the London school.

The customary report, which is sent from the Preparatory School at Hertford with each draft of boys, shows that he was the only one of forty boys whose character was inscribed as "very indifferent."

Major Brackenbury, the Warden, on the day of the arrival of the boy, saw and spoke to him about his character, and having been informed that he was a bully, cautioned him as to his behaviour in future, and advised him to turn over a new leaf, and to come to him if he were ever in any difficulty.

No serious complaint was made against the boy for about two months, when a charge was made against him, and he was found in possession of some property of another boy in the same ward.

On the 25th June he was reported absent without leave, and he did not return till brought back by his father on the 26th, who stated that the boy had informed him he had had a holiday, which was untrue. He was then taken to the infirmary for separation from the other boys in the ward, pending investigation. After investigation, he received eight stripes with a birch for the offence.

On the 2nd July the boy was again reported absent, having run away. The porter was sent for him to the father's house in Kingsland Road, and found the boy in the front garden. While the porter was speaking to the mother, the boy ran away again; so the porter came back without him. The mother stated to the porter that the boy had said he had had a holiday.

On the next morning (3rd July) the father called and saw the Warden, and the Warden desired him not to send the boy back to the school until he had heard from him. When questioned, the father said he did not know why his son had run away; he made no complaint whatever, but only begged that the boy might be taken back.

About 8 P.M. Mons. Lallemand, a friend of the father, called on the Warden, and told him he had brought the boy back, and handed him to one of the beadles, who took him to the infirmary.

In the earlier part of the day the Warden had consulted the Treasurer, who, considering the age of the boy, decided he might be taken back.

That night he slept in the infirmary, in a ward with two other boys.

On the following morning (the 4th of July) he had his breakfast in the ward, and, according to the evidence of the nurse who brought it to him, a hearty one, and he appeared quite cheerful.

The two boys who were in the ward with him have been closely questioned, and stated that they noticed nothing particular in his manner. He nodded to one of them as he went out to clean his shoes.

At 10.30 A.M., the nurses having duties in the adjoining ward, the door of the ward in which the boy was was locked, for fear he should run away again.

At 11.40 A.M., nurse Perry went in to see if the boy wanted any water, and found him suspended by the cord of the ventilator. He was at once cut down, and seen in a few minutes by the resident medical officer. Every effort was made to restore animation, but without effect.

The father, in his evidence at the inquest, stated that on the Tuesday evening his son complained of being cruelly treated by a monitor, and of being continually "fagged," and of having threatened to hang himself. Neither the father nor Mons. Lallemand ever mentioned this to anyone at the Hospital. The father further stated that the boy complained that the monitor bullied him by pressing him down in the water at the bath. This both monitors of the ward (there being only two in that ward) distinctly deny. The monitor Copeland, as a matter of fact, has not once been in the swimming bath since the boy Gibbs joined the London school.

The father further stated that his son had informed him that he had been bullied ever since the athletic sports on the 9th June, for winning three prizes. The facts are, however, that he won no prize at the athletics, was not even a competitor, but that the prizes were won by another Gibbs, no relation of the deceased, though in the same ward.

The monitor Copeland, when examined at the inquest, frankly admitted having struck the boy with his open hand for lying and untidyness, and that in doing so he had exceeded his authority; he says, however, that this did not happen more than three times. As to the term "fagging" mentioned by the father, no such system exists at this school, neither is the word in use there.

The Treasurer has felt it his duty to make inquiries as to the antecedents of the boy, and with a very unsatisfactory result as regards his character up to the age of eleven years, when he was first admitted to the Hertford School.

Allusion having been made at the inquest to a case of attempted suicide at the Hospital some months back, it may be well to state briefly that that was the case of a young man eighteen years of age, who for family reasons stated in a letter which he had previously written, made an attempt on his life with phosphorus paste and lucifer matches, this attempt fortunately proving unsuccessful.

APPENDIX E.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

MONDAY, 16TH JULY, 1877.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.
 The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.
 The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.
 The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.
 JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. ALLCROFT, Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, and Mr. GIBBS, the father of the boy William Arthur Gibbs, having been called into the room,

(*The Chairman.*) The Committee of Inquiry who have been appointed to sit here has very carefully considered the course of proceeding which they think, for the purpose of this inquiry, it would be best to adopt, and we are unanimously agreed upon the following resolution, which I am instructed to read to you: "We have come to the conclusion that it will be advisable, at least for the present, to conduct this inquiry in private. We propose to call such witnesses as occur to us to be most likely to assist us in the inquiry which we have to conduct, and we shall be glad to receive, from the father and the authorities of Christ's Hospital, the names of any witnesses whom they desire to have called.

(*The Treasurer.*) The Committee are sitting downstairs, and are about to pass a resolution instructing me, as the Treasurer, to carry out the wishes of the Committee, and to put every detail in their power before you.

(*The Chairman.*) You observe by that resolution that we shall be glad to hear any witnesses whom you and the authorities of the Hospital may wish to offer, yourself amongst the number. We shall be quite willing, and indeed are anxious to examine you. We rather thought ourselves that the best mode in which we could commence this inquiry would be by calling the persons who are personally cognisant of the sad event which has taken place, namely, the nurse and the two boys who slept in the room, and that you, Mr. Gibbs, might be examined either before or after them, just as you would please yourself.

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) I leave it entirely in your hands.

(*The Chairman.*) We shall be quite willing to receive, either from yourself or from the authorities of the Hospital, any communications which they from time to time may like to make to us; in fact, we shall be anxious to have that done.

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) With regard to witnesses, am I to bring forward those who have known the boy from his infancy?

(*The Chairman.*) Yes, if you wish it.

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) I leave it entirely in your hands. Of

course the last two years he was in the hands of the Hospital, and at the Hertford School.

(*The Chairman.*) Have you got anybody from the Hertford School here?

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) No, I have not.

(*The Chairman.*) Have you any witnesses who could tell us what the character of the boy was, and how he conducted himself at that school?

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) As to the character of the boy, I have here a letter and a testimonial from two masters at Hertford, one from the Head Master, and one from the boy's master, who was continually over him.

(*The Chairman.*) When we call you (you may be called either before or after the two boys, whichever you like best) will you be prepared with this evidence which you will furnish the Committee with?

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) Yes.

(*The Chairman.*) Is there any further evidence which you would like to offer?

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) The other evidence that I could call to speak of the boy's character is one who has lived very close by us, and has known the boy ever since he was born. He was one of his schoolmasters, Mr. George Bilby; he is now Registrar of Births and Deaths, and for twenty-five years he was school-master of St. Luke's.

(*The Chairman.*) I see before the coroner's jury there was a friend of yours examined, a Mr. Lallemand; would you like him to be called?

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) Yes, he has known the boy ever since his childhood; he brought the boy back the last time to the Hospital.

(*The Chairman.*) If I have read these depositions correctly, he was the gentleman who took him back to school the last time?

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) There is probably another witness, that is your daughter. Possibly he would be more free in his communication to her, I should think from what passed at the coroner's inquest, than to you even.

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) There is not a doubt about that; he was always rather reluctant to tell me anything of the

sort, and he would be more likely to complain of that matter to his sister, who is about eighteen months or two years older.

(*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Then you would like her to be called?

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) I leave it entirely in your hands; she is only a child between 13 and 14; but if there is anything you wish to clear up I should say call her by all means. I do not come here with any antagonistic feeling at all. I only want to defend the boy's character. I should not wish it to be thought that I was attending here with any idea of complaining of any officer or any governor of the institution. I merely come here just to defend the boy's character, as I think a parent ought to do.

(*The Chairman.*) Then I understand you to wish to be examined yourself, and you wish us to call that gentleman whose name you have mentioned, and also

the gentleman who brought the boy back the second time. If there is any other witness that you would like to call, perhaps you would let us know when you come into the room.

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) Quite so; and if you wish to go further back, they have known him ever since he was born.

(*Mr. Forster.*) You will see no objection to our taking the nurse and the boys who saw your son last. What we were thinking of was to get the circumstances of your poor son's death first of all.

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) The gentlemen I should wish examined are Mr. Lallemand and Mr. George Bilby, of St. Luke's. Mr. Bilby is here.

(*The Chairman, to the Treasurer.*) We should like you now to bring the nurse and those two boys who slept in the infirmary; we are going to examine them first.

MARY PERRY, examined.

1. (*The Chairman.*) What is your situation in this Hospital?—Assistant nurse in the infirmary.

2. Are your duties confined principally to the infirmary?—Yes, always.

3. Do you remember the day on which William Arthur Gibbs was brought back to Christ's Hospital?—He was brought back on a Tuesday night. I cannot tell the day of the month; it was in the evening.

4. Was he brought to the infirmary?—He was, but I did not see him. I was at other duties, and I did not see him.

5. Who was in the infirmary at the time he was brought?—The night nurse.

6. What is her name?—Her name is Mary Ann Quann.

7. When did you come to the infirmary and find the boy there?—When going up after my duties downstairs, the night nurse told me the boy was in there that was brought back that ran away, perhaps a fortnight or three weeks before, I cannot exactly say which. I said, "What boy was it?" and she said, "You remember he was here only three weeks ago."

8. What time was that?—That was when I came up from my duties, about nine o'clock in the evening.

9. Did any of the masters, or anybody except the nurses see the boy that evening, after nine o'clock?—The master did not come; whether the doctor came, I do not know.

10. Did anybody see the boy, except either the head nurse or the assistant nurse?—Not that I am aware of.

11. From that time until the boy went to bed, were you in the infirmary?—I am always there.

12. Did anything occur that evening which led you to think, either one way or the other, as to whether the boy was in good spirits or bad spirits at coming back?—No, I did not see him that night, but I saw him at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning. It was not my duty that night. I was off duty upstairs.

13. Who was on duty after the boy went to bed?—The night nurse, Mary Ann Quann.

14. Was she in the infirmary when you went away?—She was. I go to bed at ten o'clock, she gets up at six o'clock in the evening. I had been for a walk.

15. Was the boy in bed at the time you went away?—He was sure to be in bed.

16. What hour in the morning did you go into the infirmary?—I went into that ward at seven o'clock.

17. Was the boy in bed at the time?—Yes, he was in bed. I got him up and brought him some water to wash with; that was because he should not intermix with the other boys, or wash with them. There were two more boys in the same ward that

night, but he was in a little separate room divided off, but no locks were on the doors.

18. Was he awake when you went up?—I do not exactly think he was at seven o'clock. At that time I went and fetched him his water. I let him wash in the little room, and I made his bed, and during the time that I was making his bed I said, "Now come here, and then you turn round and help me make your bed, as that will be a little amusement for you."

19. Did he do that?—He did, in good spirits. He appeared to be in good spirits.

20. Did he complain to you?—No; they never do to me. I went on with my usual work, and left him. I got a brush and comb, and he brushed his hair, and I took all the things away. At a quarter to eight it is my duty to prepare for breakfast, and I took him a tray cloth, and said, "Now then, you lay that cloth ready for breakfast." He laid the tray cloth on a little table, and at breakfast time I took him his breakfast up. I took him in some bread and butter and some tea. He drank one cup. I went again, and I said, "Would you like some more tea?" and he said, "I should." He had got some bread and butter then, and I went again, and I said, "Oh, have you drank your tea?" and he said, "Yes." I said, "Now, would you like any more bread and butter?" and he said, "No, thank you." "Would you like any more tea?" and he said, "No, thank you." I said, "Are you quite sure?" and he said, "Quite sure." And that was all that I saw of him after getting up.

21. What time was that?—That was about eight o'clock; it was past eight, because at eight o'clock we serve breakfast.

22. What did you do afterwards on that morning? I was on the floor until half-past eight, then my duty is to go downstairs to other work below.

23. You say there were two other boys sleeping in the infirmary?—There were in that room only, not in the little room, but in other beds.

24. In a separate room?—Yes; as soon as they were dressed they went into the long ward with the other boys; he was by himself, but he was not locked up.

25. Did he remain by himself?—He did, but the doors were open. When I went down to my work I said to the night nurse, "You must mind you do not lock him in." "Oh," she says, "there are too many of us about on duty." Then I came up again at about a quarter past ten o'clock.

26. Did anything remarkable strike you about the boy that morning?—Nothing.

27. (*Mr. Forster.*) Why was the boy sent to the infirmary?—They are always sent to the infirmary when they run away.

28. Why were those other two boys in the infirmary?—They were poorly, and were put in that

Mary Perry.

16 July, 1877.

Mary Perry. ward, I suppose, for a little company. In fact, they were too poorly to be with the rest.

16 July, 1877.

29. You say that the boys never complain to you?—Never.

30. How comes that?—They never say anything to me, and I never ask them, because I knew so far as this that he had run away, but I never said a word to him, not a sentence.

31. You say that the night nurse told you that it was the same boy that came there a fortnight or three weeks ago?—Yes, the boy that ran away. She said, "Oh, you know Gibbs."

32. Do you remember how he looked when he came?—I did not see him. I was downstairs at my work.

33. A fortnight or three weeks ago did you see him?—I saw him pass in and out; he did not seem then quite so lively even as he did the last time.

34. Did he leave the impression upon you that he was a curious sort of boy?—I thought he was a bad boy by running away so recently again.

35. Was there anything in his look that was peculiar?—No, nothing.

36. (Mr. Walter.) You say that the boys who run away are always sent to the infirmary?—Yes, always, ever since I have been here, and I have been here eighteen years at Christmas.

37. Can you tell us at all how often it happens that boys run away?—I really could not.

38. Is it a frequent occurrence, or very rare?—No, not very often.

39. Should you say that it occurred twice in the year or more often?—I cannot say; it is such a general thing for them to be sent up to us that I really do not remember. I should not think they run away more than once in a year.

40. You say it is such a general thing to have them sent to you; are we to understand from that that it is not an uncommon thing?—They are always sent to the infirmary when they run away.

41. But I want to know whether it is an uncommon thing or not that a boy does run away, or whether it is rather a frequent thing?—I have known them to run away, but not so much now as they used to do; not near as many.

42. They used to run away very often, did they?—Very often at times, but not so often now.

43. Could you give us any sort of idea how frequently these runnings away occur?—I really am not at all prepared to say.

44. How many in the course of last year would you say?—I do not know, I do not remember any.

45. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) How long was it since anyone else had run away?—I do not know.

46. Do you know as to whether they run away, or whether they are absent on leave?—That I know not; it is only when they run away that they are brought to us.

47. Not if they are merely out after time, or anything of that sort?—No.

48. (Mr. Walter.) You did not see him when he went to bed?—I did not.

49. Does the night nurse see the boys when they

go to bed?—Yes, she went and took him some linen to go to bed with, such as a nightshirt.

50. (Mr. Forster.) You say that from the time that he came in the evening, until the time of his death, in fact, none of the masters saw him?—Not that I am aware of, because, as I say, I was downstairs for an hour or an hour and a half at the other duties, as I am of an evening for an hour and a half.

51. Is it generally the case that when a boy is brought to the infirmary for running away, nobody comes to see him?—I really do not know, I think the masters come sometimes.

52. (Mr. Walter.) Do you see the boys when they get up?—Yes, all of them.

53. You are on duty then?—Yes; I am on duty at six o'clock, and then we go to the children at seven, always.

54. Is it within your knowledge whether or not the boys, when they go to bed and when they get up in the morning, are in the habit of saying their prayers?—Yes, they are.

55. Do you know that?—Yes, I know that. They will have "duty" after supper always. They call it supper at six o'clock, and we always have "duty" then.

56. What do you mean by "duty"?—A grace, and some part of a chapter, and a prayer for the occasion.

57. I mean the boys' own private prayer when they go to bed?—Yes, they do, and in the morning, too.

58. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) Is the other nurse coming here now?—She is in bed; she goes to bed at eleven o'clock in the morning.

59. (The Chairman.) Were you the nurse who found the boy hanging?—I am, I found him.

60. Then you went away from the boy between eight and nine o'clock?—Yes, half-past eight o'clock.

61. When did you come back?—I came back about a quarter to eleven o'clock.

62. Will you tell us what took place when you came back?—When I came back I did not go to him, not then, but I had other things to do, to attend the boys in the ward. I said, "I will go and see Gibbs to see whether he wants anything." I opened the door, and when I opened the door I found the little door shut. I opened that, and to my great astonishment he was hanging, and I ran back again to Mrs. Fox, who was in the passage, and she came with me directly up to the boy, and she said, "Perry, you cut the rope." I had got scissors by my side and I cut it, and she laid him on the floor, what else she did I cannot tell; I then sent for the doctor. I should think it took him about five minutes to come. At the time that I went to see him it was about twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, and it was about a quarter to twelve o'clock when the doctor came in.

63. Was the boy quite dead?—I should say so.

64. (Mr. Forster.) What time does Mary Quann get up generally?—She gets up at six in the evening, and goes to bed at eleven in the morning.

65. (The Chairman.) Who went to see those two boys who slept in the infirmary, in the room outside?—I do not know about those two; I think I saw them when I came in.

(The Witness withdrew.)

HAROLD OSBORNE, examined.

Harold Osborne.

16 July, 1877.

66. (The Chairman.) How old are you?—11 years and 10 months.

67. Did you sleep in the infirmary on the night when William Arthur Gibbs came back the second time to the Hospital?—Yes.

68. What day was that?—I think that was Tuesday.

69. Were you in the infirmary on the night of the day when Gibbs came back?—Yes.

70. Do you recollect him coming back into the infirmary?—Yes; I was not in the infirmary when

he came back, but I came there about half an hour afterwards.

71. Did you find Gibbs there in the infirmary when you came back?—Yes.

72. About what time was that?—About eight o'clock in the evening.

73. Did anything strike you about the manner of Gibbs when he came back; did he seem sorry for being brought back, or did he seem out of spirits in any way?—No, he did not seem out of spirits at all.

74. At what time do you go to bed in the infirmary?
—I went to bed there as soon as I came in at eight o'clock.

75. Was Gibbs in bed at that time?—He was in a little compartment off the room where I was.

76. Was he going to bed at the time, or did he go to bed a little after?—I think he went to bed a little after.

77. After you were in bed did you hear anything at all from Gibbs' compartment?—No.

78. He did not complain during the night of being ill or anything?—No.

79. Do you remember being called in the morning?—Yes.

80. Was Gibbs called about the same time?—Yes, he was.

81. And you were dressed about the same time also?—Yes; he was dressed a little after I was.

82. Did you see him that morning?—Yes.

83. Did anything strike you about his manner that morning?—No.

84. Did he complain of having a bad night, for instance, or anything of that kind?—No, he did not speak to me at all.

85. Were you allowed to speak to him?—Yes, I might have spoken to him.

86. Did he breakfast with you or no?—No.

87. Did he breakfast in his compartment?—I was not at the breakfast with him.

88. When was the last time that you saw Gibbs?—On that morning just before breakfast.

89. After breakfast did you not see him at all?—No.

90. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did not you have any talk

with him at all, either at night or in the morning?—No.

91. Did not you talk about his having run away, or anything?—No; I meant to speak with him, only I went out before I had a chance.

92. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you sleep in the same dormitory with him?—Yes, only there was a little partition between.

93. I mean generally; were you one of the boys in No. 4?—No.

94. You did not know Gibbs well before then, did you?—I knew him pretty well.

95. What sort of a boy was he?—He was not a very nice boy.

96. Did it ever strike you that he had something queer in his look or manner?—No, except that he used to be rather stupid under Mr. Mackie, his master.

97. (*The Chairman.*) You mean at his lessons?—Yes.

98. (*Mr. Forster.*) Was Copeland the monitor over both him and you?—No, I was in a different ward.

99. Did he ever say anything to you about the monitor at all?—No.

100. You had not much talk at any time with him, had you?—No.

101. You were poorly that night, were you not?—Yes, I had a bad cough.

102. Did you come from Hertford?—Yes.

103. Did you know Gibbs at Hertford?—Yes.

104. How many boys are there at Hertford?—There are generally on an average about 300 or 400.

105. Did you sleep in the same room with him at Hertford?—No.

106. (*The Chairman.*) Were you a friend of his at Hertford at all?—No.

Harold
Osborne.

16 July, 1877.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

RICHARD ALBERT KEMPSTER, *examined.*

107. (*The Chairman.*) How old are you?—I am 13½, 14 next March.

108. Do you recollect William Gibbs coming to the Hospital the second time?—Yes.

109. Were you in the infirmary at that time?—Yes.

110. Were you in the room when he was brought in?—No.

111. When did you see him on the evening of his being brought in?—I did not see him brought in. I had to sleep in that room. I was put in there to sleep.

112. You slept near to the door?—Yes.

113. But the door between the compartment and your room was open, was it not?—Yes.

114. Did you see him that evening at all?—No, I saw him in the morning.

115. Did you hear anything of him that evening?—No.

116. Did you see him in the morning?—Yes.

117. What time in the morning did you first see him?—I am not sure of the time.

118. Was it about eight o'clock?—Yes, I think it was about that time.

119. Before your breakfast or after?—It was just before, I think.

120. Did he speak to you at all that morning?—No.

121. Nor you to him?—No.

122. Did you see him?—Yes, I saw him, he went to go and clean his shoes.

123. But he said nothing to you?—No.

124. Did you hear anything in the night as if he had been disturbed?—No.

125. You know nothing at all, in fact, about him?—No, I was asleep.

126. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were you with him at Hertford?—No, I do not remember him at Hertford.

127. (*Mr. Forster.*) You were poorly, I suppose, that night?—No, I was all right.

128. Why were you in the infirmary?—I was in the F room at first, and then Mrs. Fox sent me in the B room because I had been playing that night.

129. Then the boys are sometimes sent to sleep in the infirmary as a punishment, I suppose?—I do not think so; I had been in there seven weeks before with my eye.

130. Why were you sent in that night, do you know?—Yes, it was for a punishment that I slept in that room, to keep me from the other boys.

131. Because you had been playing?—Because I had been misbehaving.

132. Were you told not to speak to Gibbs?—No.

133. Was he in bed when you got in there?—I do not know. He was in the Grecians' room.

134. Did you know the reason that he was in the infirmary?—Yes.

135. What were you told was the reason?—It was for running away.

136. You did not think of asking him why he had run away, did you?—He was partitioned off from us, and we could not speak to him.

137. Had you no talk with him at all?—No.

138. Neither that evening nor the next morning?—No.

139. Who is Mrs. Fox; is she the head nurse?—Yes.

140. Has she authority over you to tell you where you are to sleep?—Yes.

141. Has she any other authority over you to punish you?—Yes.

142. What else could she do?—I do not know.

143. (*Mr. Walter.*) What time do you generally have supper before going to bed?—I think it is six o'clock.

144. Do you know whether Gibbs had anything after he came in?—I do not know. I was not in that room then.

145. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you sleep in the same dor-

Richard
Albert
Kempster.

16 July, 1877.

Richard
Albert
Kempster.

16 July, 1877.

mitory generally as Gibbs, where there were twenty-four boys?—No, I only slept in there twice.

146. Did you know him well?—I knew him in London. I never knew him at Hertford.

147. Did he strike you as a curious, queer sort of boy at all?—No.

148. Were you very much surprised when you heard about his killing himself?—Yes.

149. Did you ever see him get into any difficulty with the monitor at all?—No.

150. Had you much talk with him before that night?—No.

151. Did he ever tell you that he was unhappy at school?—No.

152. Did he seem to be unhappy?—No.

153. Did he play about like other boys?—I think so.

154. He used to like playing, did he?—Yes.

155. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Were you in the same form with him?—No.

156. Not under Mr. Mackie?—No.

157. Had Copeland any authority over you as a monitor?—No.

158. (*The Chairman.*) You did not sleep in No. 4 ward?—No.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mrs. ELIZA FOX, examined.

Mrs. Eliza
Fox.

16 July, 1877.

159. (*The Chairman.*) You are head nurse in this Hospital?—Yes.

160. You recollect, I take for granted, the evening of Tuesday, when the boy Gibbs was brought into the Hospital the second time?—I received him from the beadle, Robinson, at the gate. He brought him up, and said that the Major had sent him up to be under my charge. I took him and sent him into the little room that I think you saw this morning. I told Mrs. Quann when the other boys had washed that he was to wash and go to bed. The beadle merely told me he was in my charge from the Major, and then I told Mrs. Quann, who is the night nurse, and superintends the washing of the boys, that when the other boys had washed and gone to bed he was to wash and go to bed. I saw him again at ten o'clock, when I went to bed.

161. What was the time when first he was brought in?—Between seven and eight.

162. Was there anything peculiar about the boy? He only held his head down.

163. As if he was ashamed of himself?—Yes; I said I was sorry to see him back again under the same circumstances, because he came to me about ten days or a fortnight before. At that time he came up at seven o'clock in the morning, and he was with me till the next day, till he was sent for by the Warden.

164. Did he recover his drooping look?—I never saw him again till he was in bed and sound asleep, making up, I suppose, for the previous night.

165. That was about ten o'clock?—Yes, I always go round there before I go to bed. The little room door was open, and the ward door was open. Mrs. Quann, who is the night nurse, was told to shut the staircase door, but to leave the ward door open, and those two boys were purposely left to sleep in the ward, but not to talk to him.

166. Why do you say purposely left?—So that he should not be alone, that was the object in keeping those two boys in the ward.

167. You never saw anything more of him that night?—Not anything more of him after ten.

168. Did you see anything of him on the following morning?—When I came down just before eight o'clock he had then been cleaning his shoes after the other boys had washed; he went back to the little room, and the other two boys went, the one to his ward, and the other into the breakfast ward, and he, Gibbs, had his breakfast alone, and he ate a very hearty breakfast.

169. Was there anything in the boy's manner then that looked as if he was ashamed of himself?—No, only defiantly.

170. There was something peculiar about his look then?—Yes.

171. Can you describe what you mean by defiantly?—He looked at you as if he did not care much, that is what I mean.

172. Did that go off when he had got his breakfast?—I saw him not again afterwards till Mrs. Perry called me.

173. Did he say anything to you, I mean?—Not

anything, only "Good morning." Then he had his breakfast, but I did not see him after he had had his breakfast at all; only at half past nine one of the masters, I cannot tell you which, sent up to know if he had "traced" again, that is the boys term, and it meant if he had run away. I said, "That comes of my leaving the door undone." I supposed he had gone, so I said to Mrs. Quann, but she said, "No, he is there all right." There was a servant who was cleaning the ward at the time, dusting it. He remained there till half past ten, till Mrs. Quann was going to bed, and I said to the servant, "You had better dust the room when it can be done, for if we have many patients he must go downstairs." That is the room where he was before, and I said, "You had better turn the key in the ward door." (He was then looking out of the door.) "Do not let him go away if you can help it." So she did not shut that door; she turned the key in the ward door, and at eleven o'clock, when she was having her luncheon, before she went to bed, she thought she heard the window shut, that is to say, the ventilator, but she did not take any notice of it till half past eleven, when Mrs. Perry, who was here, went to see if he wanted any water, and she came out and told me what had happened, and that is all I know of it.

174. You observe that in the evidence which you gave before the coroner you stated this, that at the time previously (I suppose that is at the time when he first ran away) you locked the door, and you did that because you thought he would go into the grounds?—That was in the lower ward, where he could have got out of the windows into the garden or into the other side. I told Mrs. Perry, "Directly he has had his dinner let him come up into the side ward, for I should not be surprised if he got out at the window; he looks a boy that would do it." He then came upstairs, and was in the ward by himself, in the side ward.

175. What you meant by that phrase, that you thought he might do it, was that you thought he might run away?—Yes, nothing else. I had not any idea of anything else, only he looked so defiantly. I could call it nothing else. Then, the next morning, we had two boys ill upstairs, but he begged me to send to the Major to say that his father had permission for him to stay out that night. I told the Major, and he said, "It is a mistake; he had not permission, he ran away." I told the boy so, and when I went upstairs to see those boys who were very sick, he was making a moaning noise, not crying, but moaning, making a groaning noise.

176. When was that?—The first time he ran away. I went down to him and said, "Why are you making that noise, you are not crying?" "Oh," he said, "I want the Warden to know." I said, "I have told the Warden, and I have told you that he says your father had not permission for you to stay away. You must be quiet, or I shall send you downstairs; you are disturbing the boys who are sick; you are not crying, you must be quiet." And I sat and talked with him. I cannot tell what I said, but I sat and talked with him, and he left off the noise, and after that

he was sent for, and I knew nothing further of him.

177. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You did not see him after his punishment the first time?—I cannot remember, because he was sent back for a short time, till the time came for him to go to school, but I do not remember whether he was there or not.

178. (*The Chairman.*) Did you know the boy at all before?—No, I never saw him till then.

179. You do not know whether it was his natural look, or a look put on?—No, I do not know, but it was not a prepossessing look at all, he was not a boy that you would take to.

180. You did not know whether it was his natural look?—I did not know at all.

181. (*Mr. Forster.*) You say that the other two boys were put into the adjoining room, because he should not be alone. Why did you think that he had better not be alone?—Because it was very solitary for him.

182. It was not that you thought that he wanted watching?—I never thought of such a thing for one moment. But it has always been an annoyance to me that boys should be sent there otherwise than as invalids. I do not take upon myself in any way to punish them.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. WILLIAM GIBBS, examined.

189. (*The Chairman.*) You are the father of the poor boy who is the subject of this inquiry?—Yes.

190. What was his age?—He would have been 13 next month, on the 31st of August.

191. He first went to Hertford, did he not, before he came here?—Yes.

192. When did he go to Hertford?—He went to Hertford when he was 11 years of age, just after he was 11 years of age, but he was put back; he would not have been admitted after he was 11 years of age if it had not been that something like ringworm was found upon him, and he was put back, and he went into the Hertford School about three weeks after he was 11 years of age.

193. They are not admissible at Hertford usually after 11, as I understand you?—Quite so.

194. What was the report of his conduct while he was at Hertford?—Very good. This is the testimonial, and this is the letter (*handing in the same*) that was written to me after the boy's death, and also after the inquest. The letter is: "Hertford, 7th July, 1877. My dear Sir,—I was deeply pained to see the announcement of the sad end of your poor boy, so recently one of my pupils here. It may be some comfort to you to know that he pleased me much by his diligence and good conduct in school, and so well did he apply himself that he took an *Honourable Mention* at Easter in my class. I found him a most obliging and good-natured boy whilst with me. Accept my sincerest sympathy with you and your family in your very painful bereavement. Believe me, my dear Sir, yours very truly, FRANCIS SYKES. Mr. Gibbs." The testimonial is as follows: "Christ's Hospital, London, English School, Hertford. William Arthur Gibbs receives this Honourable Mention for progress and diligence during the half-year ending Easter, 1877. J. H. NEWNUM, Head Master." You will observe that the letter is written by one master, and the testimonial is signed by another, Mr. Newnum.

195. What master was Mr. Sykes?—Master of the boy.

196. One of the assistant masters of the school?—Yes, one of the assistant masters of the school, not an elderly man, but a man of about thirty-five or forty.

197. He was the master to whom the boy was allotted, I suppose?—Yes, and that is the Head Master's testimonial.

183. That other boy was sent as a sort of punishment, was he not?—He was up in the infirmary for seven weeks. He is a tiresome boy lately, and I told him he had better go and sleep in the side ward, because he could not be quiet.

184. He had not gone back to school as quite well, he was still in the infirmary, was he?—I really cannot say this morning, I am uncertain, because he had a cough.

185. Do you often have boys sent to you because they have run away?—Whenever they do run away they come to me, but it is not very often.

186. Do you remember when the last case was before Gibbs?—I do not; I do not think we have had one this term, I fancy not.

187. You had no conversation with him about his expectation of being punished, this last time?—Not this last time at all, because he only came back between seven and eight o'clock at night, and then he would wash and go to bed. The next morning I saw him at eight o'clock, and I passed the time of day, but up to twelve or one o'clock I was very much engaged, and I had no time to speak to him.

188. Have you been here long?—Sixteen years in January, ten years in the ward, and six years in the infirmary.

Mrs. Eliza
Fox.
16 July, 1877.

198. When did he come to Christ's Hospital?—After the Easter holidays, about seven weeks ago.

199. Had you any report from the boy after he came here?—None from the Hospital.

200. We are told that he left the Hospital, and ran away from the Hospital twice?—Yes.

201. On the first occasion did he come to you?—He came to my house, but I was not in at the time.

202. Did he make any complaint when he came to you, and if so, what did he say to you?—He did not make any complaint to me at all. I endeavoured to get out from him what was the cause of his running away, but he would not tell me.

203. Could not you get out of him at all why he had done it?—No.

204. That was the first time?—Yes.

205. Did you take him back?—I brought him back that night.

206. What happened when you brought him back?—I brought him to the door and he ran away; when I turned round to look for him he had gone.

207. When did you catch him again?—Not till the morning, but it appears he was sleeping on my premises in the summer-house.

208. Did he give you no explanation why he did such a thing as that?—He did not give me any explanation; I have heard since from his sister, that he told his sister that he was cruelly treated in the school, and that he could not stop there; that is all I have heard about it.

209. Have you heard that since this sad event took place, or did you hear it at the time?—I heard it before this occurrence. It would be about perhaps five or six hours the day before, in fact, on the morning that I found the boy had run away the second time, his sister told me.

210. I am dealing with the first time?—The morning that the boy was away from the school the second time he ran away, then his sister told me what he had said about the first time of running away.

211. When you found him the first time, who took him back?—I brought him back the first time.

212. There were two or three weeks, were there not, between the two times of his running away?—Yes, there were.

213. Did he complain to you, or write about his having been so treated after the first time of coming back?—After the second time of running away he did complain, but he never wrote me at all about it.

Mr. William
Gibbs.
16 July, 1877.

Mr. William
L. Gibbs.
16 July, 1877.

214. In what way did he complain to you?—I had been looking for him all day long, and I had my friend Mr. Lallemand with me. I had been out all day looking for him. In the evening I went home to see if I could hear any tidings of him, and I found him playing with one or two of the boys belonging to the tradespeople of the neighbourhood of Dalston. I then took him by the collar and took him indoors, trying to find out what was the reason. I told him the Major complained of his running away, and he said, with tears in his eyes, "I cannot stop there, it will drive me mad, the monitors there are tyrants."

215. Are you quite accurate? I am not doubting your memory, but I want to get the words quite accurately; do you think those are the exact words which he said to you?—I am certain of the word "tyrant" as well as I repeat it to you.

216. "Tyrants" in the plural number?—"Tyrants," meaning the two monitors, but he did lay more stress because I asked him.

217. Did he use the phrase, "They will drive me mad"?—Yes, that was one of the phrases, but it did not strike me so much at the time of the inquest as it has done since. He had been much bothered and troubled, and I remember his saying, "If I am taken back and put under that monitor," he says, "why I cannot live, I shall hang myself."

218. Did he explain to you which of the monitors he meant, which it was?—Yes, he mentioned the name of Mortimer, and the name of Copeland more particularly than he did the other one.

219. But notwithstanding this strong asseveration of his you thought it right to take him back?—Yes, I did.

220. When you took him back then did he say anything about his having complained?—Before I took him I asked him if he had complained to the Warden, and he said "No, it is no use complaining to the Warden, I shall only get pushed out of the office, and worse treated by the boys." I said, "You must go back, my boy; you must not talk about hanging yourself, and I will come to you to-morrow morning." He says, "If I am put under the monitor, I cannot live under the monitor, I shall hang myself." I, of course, reprimanded him very much for using that word, and talked to him about it. I said that he should have gone to the Warden, but he says, "It is no use going to the Warden, why you only get pushed out of the office, and worse treated by the boys afterwards."

221. That was after he was brought back the second time?—Yes. I arranged with my friend, the Frenchman; I said, "Now, will you kindly see him back to school?" I went on their heels. I followed them a few steps off. I thought they would not take him back in the school, because the Warden had previously said, "Well, I do not know about taking him back, whether it will be right; I think you had better write us when you get hold of him, lock him up in a room, and write us that you have got him, and then bring him back in the morning." I said, "Very well," but I thought myself it would be better to send my friend with him. I went on his heels in case I was required, and I followed the boy and my friend to the school, and met my friend outside.

222. Then your friend did bring him back on that day, on the Tuesday?—Yes; on the Wednesday morning I came here to complain to the Warden about the treatment the boy was receiving, and I had to wait a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes; they told me the Warden was engaged, and while waiting the news came that he had just committed this dreadful act.

223. What was the day on which he said, "If I go back I shall hang myself"?—That was on the Tuesday.

224. Was it after the second running away?—Yes, it was after the second running away. It was on the Wednesday morning he did it.

225. (Mr. Walter.) Did it strike you as a serious threat at the time, or did you attach any importance to

it?—I did not, for I have been brought up as one of a large family, and I have brought up a large family of my own. I have seen other members of the family, and I know what boys are, and I know that they will sometimes use those words out of bravado to make you believe or make you fear. I thought myself, "Well, I will talk to him and send him back to school as I had been told to do by the Warden."

226. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) You thought that it was idle boy's talk?—That is really what I thought. I thought it was only empty words.

227. I see in your evidence before the coroner you allude to something which took place at the baths with your boy and the bigger boys?—Yes, I asked him on Tuesday night to give me an instance of ill-treatment, because he said he was being tyrannised over, and I said, "Give me an instance; just tell me one instance, because I shall have something to handle with when I see the Warden in the morning," and he said, "Well, we went to the baths. I told you I intended to win a swimming match, and I waited to see what the best boys did," and he says, "I dived in and went nearly 100 feet under water, considerably more than they did, and when I came up I was out of breath, and the monitor pressed me under water again, and held me there till," he says, "I thought I should have died." I came on Wednesday morning provided with this to tell the Warden, but I was too late. I complained to the Warden about the same subject, and the Warden said that there was a man in the bath at the time.

228. Was that after the boy's death?—Yes, and he said that was impossible, because there was a man in the bath at the time. Of course I told him that the man could not see what was going on under water.

229. Did the boy complain of anybody else except the monitors that you have mentioned?—No, he did not.

230. Did he complain of any treatment that he received from any of the masters?—No, he did not.

231. Then his complaint was entirely confined, as I understand you, to the treatment of the monitors?—That is it entirely.

232. Do I understand you that it was in consequence of that treatment that he said, "They will drive me mad," on that occasion, and on another occasion, "If I go back to that monitor, I shall hang myself"?—Yes. "I cannot live under him." I might tell you further that he mentioned to his mama respecting the birching; he says, "Ma, the birching was something dreadful, but," he says, "irrespective of the birching, there is the great disgrace, and the boys pointing afterwards;" he says, "I know I shall never be able to bear it again;" of course that was not to me, that was to his mama; if you would like to see his mama, she will come. That was on Tuesday, early in the day, and I did not see her till six or seven in the evening.

233. Do I understand that he complained of two things?—Yes, that was to his ma, not to me; it was the character of the birching, and the disgrace afterwards.

234. (The Dean of Christchurch.) What hour of the day was it that he said this to his mama?—I cannot tell you, because I was out all day looking for him, and in the evening when I went home it was six or seven o'clock.

235. When did his mother first repeat those words to you?—She told me of it the first thing on Wednesday morning.

236. Not on the Tuesday evening?—No, on the Wednesday morning.

237. Did she tell you of it before you came and found the poor boy dead?—I could not be certain that it was before that I heard of his death or afterwards, but it was on the following day I know.

238. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) Did he say which monitor it was who kept him under the water?—From what I can remember it would be the boy Copeland.

It appears to me, and I have put everything as carefully together as I can, that the boy Copeland has evidently been the instigation of this unfortunate affair more than anything else. He was pleased with the school, and he liked the officers generally, so far. I have asked him how he got on there, and he looked pleased, and he had never made any complaint to me at all, until the Tuesday prior to his death, which took place on the Wednesday.

239. Did he at any time make any excuse for his coming away as to having had a holiday given him or anything?—Yes, that was the first onset, he said he had a holiday.

240. That was the first that you were aware of?—Yes, the first that I am aware of.

241. He accounted for his being at home that he had a holiday given him?—Yes.

242. Did he on the second occasion say anything of that sort?—No, I do not think that he said anything about it on the second occasion.

243. How did you discover that he had not had a holiday given him?—By his sister. He ran away, you must understand, on the Monday, and his sister persuaded him to come home, and she came with him part of the way, I believe. It was ten o'clock at night when his mother sent his sister to this office to ask if he had returned to school, and she brought a message back to say that he had not. In the morning I came here myself, and I saw the Warden, and asked him if the boy had returned, and he said he had not. He told me that a report had been given out in the ward that he intended to take 5*l*. from me, this is what the Warden said, to take 5*l*. from me, and he was to go to Scarborough to enjoy himself, and then he was to go as a cabin boy. I am quite certain that the latter part of that matter did not occur, because the boy has always had a hatred for ships or anything of that kind; and then I went looking about for him, and went down to the docks, and went everywhere all over London that I could think of during the day, and in the evening I found him.

244. Was that the first time of his running away?—No, that was the second time of his running away.

245. I want to know what day of the week it was that he ran away the first time?—I have not any recollection of what day it was. I made no note of it.

246. Did you see him the day he ran away the first time?—The first day that he ran away I did see him.

247. Then it was that he said he had a holiday given him?—Yes, that was in the afternoon after dinner.

248. Was it on Monday night that you sent the sister to know whether he had gone back, or did that apply to the second time?—That applied to the second time.

249. How long did he remain away the first time of running away?—The afternoon, and I think the night, and I brought him here the first thing the following morning.

250. And then it was that you heard that he had not had a holiday?—Yes.

251. How came you to take him back; you say you thought he ought to have gone back that night?—Yes, it is the usual thing that the boys should return at night.

252. How was it that you did not take any means for his going back the very same day that he had run away?—I did not know of it at the time; he did not come to my place until after I was gone to bed; he was afraid. That was the first time. I went to bed about half past eleven or a quarter to twelve. I said to his mother, "I will go to bed, perhaps he is afraid to come in, if he has not gone to school," because I sent to the school on the first occasion to know if he had come back, and he had not done so, so I said, "I will go to bed early in case he is afraid to come in on account of my being up." As soon as he came into the door I said, "Bring him, take him to

his room, and I will bring him in the morning to the school."

253. Did he tell you where he had been in the night?—At first he said he slept in the summer-house, and I understood afterwards that he did sleep in the summer-house, but I could not swear to it. On the second occasion it appears that he was walking about all night.

254. Was not there anything about his going to the theatre?—That was on the second occasion.

255. What night did he go to the theatre on the second occasion?—On Monday night.

256. On Tuesday night you took him back, and he gave you the slip, did he?—No, on Tuesday my friend took him back; the slip was on the first occasion.

257. How came you to take him back if you thought he had had a holiday?—Because it was the rule, the boys are always supposed to be in at eight o'clock, and when I found it out at ten o'clock I brought him. Or rather, it would not be ten o'clock, it would be about nine o'clock on the first occasion.

258. You took him there because he was after time?—The first occasion seems to me to be rather in my mind muddled up. I can hardly get the first occasion perfectly clear. I must admit that the first occasion is rather strange to my ideas; I cannot collect my ideas upon the matter. The boy came back; I was very pleased to think the thing had turned out so well, and that my friend had taken him back, and I thought to myself, "Thank goodness it is done," and I did not think anything more about it.

259. Did he say how long he had been subjected to any cruelty?—He said he had been subjected to cruelty more since the athletic sports.

260. What did he say about the athletic sports?—He said he had won the three prizes.

261. Was there any jealousy then in consequence, did he say?—He believed there was jealousy; he believed also there was jealousy about this testimonial, because it happened to be the only one that was brought from Hertford.

262. Did he say where he had won those prizes in the athletic sports?—He won them at Herne Hill, during the time he was here since Easter.

263. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did he tell you what the prizes were?—No, he could not tell what the prizes were, because it appears that they had to ask what they would have, and he said to his mother, "What do you think will be the best?" He says, "I am bound to win the swimming prize, and I should rather have something nice all in one piece than have a lot of small things." He says, "Some have had knives, and others have had this, that, and the other, and I should like to have a fishing-rod."

264. What were those prizes for?—I believe it was a quarter of a mile race, a hundred yards race, and wrestling. I should mention that those prizes have been promised me by the Warden.

265. I think we ought to tell you that we have been informed that it was another boy of the name of Gibbs that won those prizes; have you heard that?—I have heard of it outside, but all I can say is this, that the boy not only told me and his ma, and all his relations, and his uncles and friends, he has told them all, and furthermore I came here on one occasion and spoke to Major Brackenbury about it, and he said, "Well, you are right; I remember," he says, "the boy winning them, and I clapped my hands and said, Bravo, little Hertford, I am rather pleased to see that he has turned out such a sharp boy."

266. When had you this conversation with Major Brackenbury?—In his office since the second occasion, since his death.

267. Do you at all recollect when he first told his mother or you that he had got the prizes?—Two or three days afterwards.

268. How long about was it?—Two or three days after the prizes were won.

269. Was it before he ran away the first time?—

Mr. William Gibbs.

16 July, 1877.

Mr. William
Gibbs.
16 July, 1877.

Yes, before he ran away the first time. The prizes were contested a week or two after he came up.

270. Are you quite sure that he told you of his having won the prizes before his first running away? I am certain of it.

271. And at the time that he gave you that information, had he made any complaints to you about the school?—No.

272. He told you that he went to the theatre on that Monday, did he not?—Yes.

273. Do you know which theatre it was?—The Britannia.

274. Do you know what the play was?—No, I have not the slightest idea; he did not tell me this, he told his ma this. I had no conversation with him in that respect at all.

275. Had he been birched before the time of his running away, do you know?—Not that I am aware of.

276. Did he complain to you about the flogging at Hertford at all?—No.

277. How long after he was birched did you or his mother see him, not till he ran away again, I suppose?—Yes, I think he told his mother that he was birched when he came out on the Sunday or the Saturday.

278. What could that be for?—He would get a half holiday on the Saturday; he was in the band, and he could get certain privileges.

279. Why was he birched at the time?—After the first running away, for the running away.

280. Then he had a half holiday after that, and saw your wife?—Yes.

281. And then he told her?—Yes.

282. How long was it after he was birched, do you think, that he told her of it?—It may be a week, or it may be ten days.

283. She did not tell you whether she had looked to see whether he was much hurt, did she?—No, I do not think she did.

284. He seemed to be more impressed with the disgrace of it than with the actual pain, did he not?—Yes; he was more impressed with that and with the treatment from the monitors. They appeared to me, from what I could make of it, to be the principal causes of his act.

285. You say that you have several children?—Yes.

286. Other boys as well?—No, he was the only boy, except an infant two months old.

287. I am afraid I must ask you, did he ever cause you any sort of fear that he was at all likely to go wrong in his head?—Not in the slightest, he was a very light-hearted boy.

288. That cause of anxiety never occurred to you?—Never in the slightest.

289. I am afraid I must ask you, was there any one of his family or your family that had gone wrong in that way?—No, I am the member of a very large family, and my wife is a member of a large family, and I never heard anything of the sort. I have sixteen cousins in our family.

290. Had he ever ran away from home before?—I do not remember that he had.

291. He did not run away from Hertford at all, did he?—No.

292. At first he seemed to like London, I think you say, almost better than Hertford?—He did.

293. Do you remember how many days after that Wednesday it was that you had that conversation with Major Brackenbury about the prizes?—I think it was on the Saturday, the day after the inquest. At that time I had a friend with me, who I daresay will speak as to those prizes, and the conversation that took place.

294. What friend was that?—Mr. Bilby, the school-master.

295. He was with you when you saw Major Brackenbury?—Yes, respecting the prizes, his watch, and other things.

296. What about his watch?—I asked the Major if

he would let me have his watch and any little things that he might have, and I said also his prizes. "Yes," he says, "you are entitled to them, and you shall have them," and I answered, "Well, Sir, I should feel obliged, because his sisters would set great store by the prizes if they were ever so small."

297. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When did you first hear it said that it was another boy who won those prizes?—About three or four days after that, when I saw something in the paper about it.

298. Did you say that you had reason to suppose that that was the only testimonial of that kind which was sent up with the boys from Hertford this last time?—I have reason to suppose so, I am not sure.

299. What makes you think so?—Because his sister told me that when the omnibus came up to take the boys from the railway station and bring them here, some of the boys held up their little sticks and shook them at him, but whether there was any feeling on that occasion with respect to jealousy I do not know, or with respect to this, that they saw the boy give his sister his testimonial, and a minute or two after that the boys got up and shook their fists and sticks at him. Whether that was an exhibition of jealousy or not, I cannot say. I should be very sorry to say so.

300. Was it the boys who came up with him, or those that were left behind?—Yes, those who came up with him.

301. It may have been a boyish prank?—Yes.

302. (*Mr. Forster.*) Were you ever told by any of the authorities here that his character from Hertford, as sent to them, was not a good one?—Yes, I heard on the inquest Major Brackenbury say so, and that was the first time that I heard it, that he came with a bad character.

303. Did he tell you that?—He never told me so before.

304. (*Mr. Walter.*) Have you ever found your boy equally reserved on other occasions when you wanted him to open his mind to you about anything?—Up to the time that he entered this school he was rather a reserved and determined boy, but since he had been in the school, he seemed to be a totally different boy. He would come home, he would play his flute, and he would scamper up and down, and he seemed as light-hearted as a boy could possibly be; he would go out and play with his sister, and talk to us and his friends, and I have no reason to believe that the boy had the slightest reserve on him at that time. Prior to the day of his entering the school, he was a determined boy, and would never complain whatever he received. For instance, if he saw a small boy being put upon by a large one, he would take the small boy's part, and if he got the worst of it, he would never come and tell me that he had got a thrashing through it, he would always keep that to himself. He was a boy that would always take his own part, and would never make a complaint, but since he came to this school he seemed to have been a different boy altogether, and the determined boy that he was seemed to have smoothed down to a submissive one.

305. (*The Chairman.*) When did you first notice the difference?—I should think about six months afterwards, when I went to Hertford and stayed there for two or three days with him.

306. (*Mr. Forster.*) You mean a difference after you went to the Hertford School?—Yes.

307. In fact you rather thought that he was getting on well at the school, and that the school was a good place for him?—I did indeed.

308. You had nothing to make you think otherwise until his first running away?—Not until his first running away.

309. And you did not think very much of that either?—I did not think much of it, because the boy never told me what it was for.

309*. Did he appear unhappy, and to have any sort of gloom over him when he came to see you on his holidays generally?—He seemed more mild in his

behaviour than before, but not much. He seemed light-hearted, and was only silent when I talked about bringing him back to school, but I could get nothing out of him. He would not tell me the reason why he left school.

310. I mean not at the particular time when he ran away, but when you used to see him at his holidays and so forth, did he seem gloomy?—Not the slightest.

311. (*Mr. Walter.*) He seems to have been a good swimmer for his age; where did he learn that art?—At Hertford. I and he were the first that went to the Hertford swimming baths, and I gave him a lesson there. He was a very clever little swimmer. In fact, on the first occasion that he came out for his holiday, after he came up to London, he came to me and told me, "There is a swimming match coming off shortly, I wish you would give me another lesson." We took our drawers and went to the bath, and I was astonished to see the rapid progress he had made.

312. Was he what you would call a plucky boy?—Wonderfully; in fact he had no fear.

313. (*Mr. Forster.*) Let me assure you whatever happens in the inquiry, we all sympathise very deeply with you.—It has been a great loss to me; he was my only hope. I worked very hard to bring my family up, and I thought I should have some assistance from him, but it has gone. I may say that he had considerably more power than this boy Copeland had. He was a thick-set boy, with muscular limbs and calves, as large as some men; a very powerful boy.

314. I suppose he was strong for his age?—Very powerful indeed.

315. And rather strong for his size too?—Yes, he was a thick-set stout boy.

316. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You are perfectly positive, and have very strong reason to think that the boy who plunged him down in the bath was Copeland?—Yes.

317. Could you state your reasons for thinking that?—Only what my own boy told me.

318. I thought you said at the inquest that you did not know the name of the monitor?—I did not know any monitor's name till it came out; when they asked me if I knew the monitor's name I said I did not, but if they mentioned the name to me I could then remember, and then I remembered that it was Copeland.

319. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you hear anything about his being caned, after being birched, the first time that he ran away?—No, I do not remember anything about his being caned, in fact he did not tell me anything; he told his sister, and all I can get about it is from his sister.

320. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I think it was his mother only that he told about the birching?—His mother and sister too. It passed from the sister to the mother, and from the mother it came to me.

321. (*Mr. Forster.*) Was it to his sister or his mother he said he did not care about the birching how hard it was, only they pointed at him so afterwards?—That is the mother; but his first complaint was to his sister.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. GEORGE BILBY, *examined.*

334. (*The Chairman.*) You are a friend, I believe, of Mr. Gibbs?—I am.

335. Have you known him a long time?—Some fourteen years.

336. Were you intimate with him?—Very much so.

337. You knew his son?—Intimately.

338. Can you inform the gentlemen here present what is your opinion of the character of that boy?—When the boy was about six or seven years of age he came to me. I was master then of St. Luke's Parochial Schools, and he came to me, and I had him, and I found him tractable and teachable, and I found

(3809)

322. Had you ever heard any report that he was caned after he was flogged that day?—I had not the slightest idea of it.

323. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Have you heard at all that it is stated that neither of those two monitors had been at the bath with him?—I heard it stated on the inquest that neither of the two monitors were there, but Major Brackenbury said it was not impossible that they might have been there.

324. He did not say that at the inquest, did he?—I think he did.

325. (*The Chairman.*) This is what he said at the inquest: "The first time I remonstrated with him on running away, and talked very seriously, he expressed regret, and said it should not occur again; the athletics took place June 9th, the two monitors were not competitors of his there. I heard nothing of anything having occurred there; the two monitors might be at the bath, but not necessarily. I did not see deceased alive after he left on Monday last."—That is what I say, that it was not impossible for them to be there, but he did not think they were there. Here is a letter that I have received referring me to one or two more officers for proof of certain acts. It was suggested to me that it would be as well for you to read it (*handing in the same*).

326. Is either of your friends here to-day, whom you wish to be examined?—Mr. Bilby is here, he can speak to his character from his infancy.

327. (*Mr. Walter.*) How long was it after the boy was birched for running away that he complained of the severity of it?—That would be rather a week afterwards, when he had his holiday.

328. Did not it rather occur to you that you should examine the boy and see him?—I did not see him for a week afterwards, and it did not occur to my mind to look then. In fact I did not know that he had been treated so severely as I heard from his sister.

329. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you know how many stripes he had?—Not the slightest idea as to whether it was one or fifty.

330. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I think I collect that you thought that he felt more distress afterwards at being pointed at than even by the punishment itself?—Yes, he made that remark to his mother. It has been suggested that I on one occasion fastened the boy on to a bed with a chain, which is most absurd.

331. We have never heard anything of the sort suggested?—I must ask the Committee to consider that matter, because I never did such a thing in my life.

332. (*Mr. Forster.*) Had you occasion to flog or to punish him severely?—No, not more severely than any parent should punish a boy if he did not do exactly as he was wanted to do. For instance, I have given him a stripe, or two, and I have said, Go to bed; and I have gone upstairs and found him, instead of being in bed, sitting on the floor, playing with something, in his shirt, or on the landing or the stairs, and then I have turned the key on him, and that sort of thing.

333. Did you ever give him what may be called a hard flogging?—No, not a severe flogging.

him playful and mischievous to a certain extent. He left me, and he went from there to Charterhouse School.

339. (*Mr. Forster.*) How long was he with you?—I should think twelve months. He went from me, I think, to Charterhouse School, I am not quite sure about that, and from thence he went to Chelmsford. I having to do with the parish of St. Luke's, and they having a presentation to Christ's Hospital, I exerted myself to try and get this presentation for the lad for this Hospital, and we succeeded in getting it; he came and was admitted, and he went to Hertford. I have seen him there, and during the time he was

Mr. William Gibbs.

16 July, 1877.

Mr. George Bilby.

16 July, 1877.

Mr. George
Bilby.
July 16, 1877.

there he bore an excellent character, as reported to us on several visits that we had, his father and I with him.

340. (*The Chairman.*) Had you opportunities during the whole of his school life, that is from the time he went to you, and from information you received at his other schools, to judge of his character?—Yes, certainly.

341. You mentioned as part of his character, when first he came to you, that he was what you call mischievous to some extent?—Yes.

342. May I ask in what respect do you mean that he was mischievous?—In the first place, I think he was addicted to having his own way, and if he did not have his own way, he exhibited temper, he was stubborn and he was obstinate. I remember the remark I have made on more than one occasion was, "You may break him, but you will not bend him."

343. While he was under your care, that is for twelve months, as I understand, did you notice that there was any difference in that respect in the boy between the time when first you had him, and the time when he left your school?—I think not.

344. Then you would say he went away with the same kind of character as that which he bore when you first had him at school?—Certainly.

345. Do you think that that part of his character which you referred to as mischievous, and of which you explained the meaning, was diminished or increased when he came to Christ's Hospital?—I would hardly be in a condition to answer that question, as I had only seen him, I think, on two or three occasions after he came here to London from Hertford, and the last occasion was when his father and I took him after he had run away from school, and I came with him, and I remonstrated with the boy at the time as I came here with his father.

346. How did he take your remonstrance?—By putting his hands to his eyes and crying, as he generally did. When I saw him I had a little influence over the boy from old associations.

347. Did he look like a boy who was sorry for his fault?—He exhibited sorrow, but I must not say he was sorry for his fault.

348. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) He manifested sorrow for your reproaching him?—Exactly, I think that is more likely.

349. (*Mr. Forster.*) You had been master at St. Luke's for some time?—Yes, over thirty years. I am now superannuated from it.

350. Had you occasion, while he was with you, to punish him?—I do not think I ever punished him.

351. How old was he when he came to you?—I should think seven or eight, or something like that, at a rough guess.

352. Did you hear of his getting any prizes at the athletic sports?—Yes.

353. When did you first hear that?—The first that

I heard of it was through the press, in the papers; that was the first time.

354. The boy never told you about it before that, did he?—Yes, he did; he told me about it.

355. Then you heard it first from the boy?—May I be allowed to make one remark? I live next door to the father, and we are in constant correspondence with each other; any little thing that takes place so far as his father is concerned he comes to me with it, and when the boy came from school he came and he said, "Mr. Bilby, I have won the prizes," and I said, "Well, where are they?" He said, "I have not got them yet; they are going to give them on the 17th," or some day in this month. That was the first I heard of them.

356. That was some time before he ran away the first time, was it not?—I cannot say, but I think it was.

357. You went with Mr. Gibbs to see Major Brackenbury after his death, did you not?—Yes.

358. Was there any conversation about these prizes then?—Yes.

359. What was the conversation?—Mr. Gibbs said to the Major, "My boy had a watch, and he has other little things," and the Major said, "Yes, they shall all be returned to you, Mr. Gibbs, and also the prizes that he won." Mr. Gibbs said, "I shall be very glad of that, because we saw in the paper the races being won." And the Major said, "When he came in I was so pleased with him that I clapped my hands and I said 'Bravo, little Hertford boy.'"

360. The Major said so in your presence?—Yes.]

361. Do you know it has been stated that those prizes were not won by him at all, but by another boy of the name of Gibbs?—I have heard that since, but I know that that was stated in my presence.

362. You say that you went to Hertford with the boy's father two or three times when he was there?—No, I did not say that, or I did not intend to say it.

363. Before he left Hertford did his father, or did he not, tell you that he had heard a good character of him there?—He always told me that he bore a good character there.

364. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did the boy ever speak to you complaining that he was ill-treated by the monitors?—No.

365. Or generally about the management of the school?—Never; he always expressed admiration of the school to me in all our conversations; he always expressed pleasure.

366. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) He never complained of the management, but of the monitors?—He never spoke to me about the monitors, he always spoke about his pleasure at the school, and to his parents in the same way. At this moment the parents have expressed a high feeling so far as the schools are concerned.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

[Adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 17TH JULY, 1877.

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.
 The Very Rev. The DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.
 The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.
 The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.
 JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

MARY ANN QUANN, examined.

367. (*The Chairman.*) I believe you are night nurse in the infirmary?—Yes.

368. There is only one infirmary in the London Branch?—Only one infirmary.

369. That infirmary, according to the observation which we made of it yesterday, is an infirmary partitioned off so that there may be in one part two or more beds, in the part near to the entrance?—You mean a small room in the ward; that room is made to fill with air if boys are brought in with bronchitis in the winter time.

370. There is a compartment in the infirmary of which the door can be shut so as to enclose it away from the boys in the other part of the infirmary which stands separate from that?—It is only that small partitioned room in the ward.

371. And that small room is the room where the boy was?—Yes.

372. At what time did you come on duty?—At six o'clock in the evening.

373. The boy, of course, was not in bed at that time?—He was not brought in then, they brought him in afterwards.

374. Were you here when they brought him in?—Yes.

375. Who brought him in?—Mr. Robinson at the lodge, the beadle.

376. When he was brought in what passed between you and him?—He said, "Mrs. Quann, I have brought this boy that ran away"; and I said, "Very well, Mr. Robinson, I will find Mrs. Fox;" and I found Mrs. Fox, and she said he was to be put in that little room and the door shut.

377. Was that done?—Yes.

378. Did the boy make any remark upon being brought back?—No; he washed and went to bed in the same room.

379. Did he have any supper that night?—No, it was after supper.

380. At what time did he go to bed?—Between seven and eight o'clock; or, rather, it must have been eight when he was brought in.

381. Did he say anything to you?—Nothing at all.

382. Not from the time he was brought in until he went to bed?—No; I was with them all night.

383. How many boys were in the infirmary?—There were two in the same ward, but he was in the small room partitioned off by itself.

384. Did anything pass between those boys and him, do you know?—I do not think so. I was not there every moment.

385. Have you a room attached to the ward?—Yes, it looks into the ward. I sit there at nights.

386. And you can see or hear anything that goes on?—Yes, everything.

387. And the boys can communicate with you if they want anything?—Yes, if they move I can hear them.

388. After the boys went to bed did anything pass to call your attention to that boy?—Nothing at all; he slept soundly all night. The door was open from ten o'clock at night until seven in the morning.

389. So that the three boys could have communicated with each other?—Yes, if they had liked, when I was out of the way; but everything was perfectly quiet.

390. At what time did you leave the ward?—A little after ten, when my duty in there is finished.

391. You were with the boys when the boys were waked and washed?—Yes; we both of us go at seven o'clock and rouse them up, those that are in bed, and wash those that are out of bed in the lavatory, but he washed in the little room to be kept away from the other boys.

392. Mrs. Perry said that when she called him, she was not quite sure whether he was awake or asleep; you do not know one way or the other about that?—I do not; she went and roused him, and gave him his water.

393. He did not call or make a disturbance in the night?—No, he slept well all night, I am sure.

394. He was dressed and washed in the morning?—Yes, and had his breakfast; after he washed, I said, "While the other boys are in the lavatory you had better come and clean your shoes, while they are away"; and he cleaned his shoes, and went back again. He seemed perfectly well and all right.

395. He made no complaint to you?—No.

396. What time was his breakfast?—Eight o'clock.

397. You were gone then?—No.

398. Did you see him at his breakfast?—No; I do not attend to the breakfast. The assistant nurse attends to the breakfast.

399. When did you see him last?—The last time I saw him was at half-past ten o'clock.

400. Had you gone into the room for any particular purpose?—I went and locked the outer door, and sent him to open the inner door. The inner door was shut, he was set against it, and I said, "Gibbs, open that door, I am going to lock this." I do not know what he said, but of course he had not opened it, because it was shut when he was hung.

401. At half-past ten o'clock you locked the door?—Yes.

402. Was that under orders?—Yes, Mrs. Fox's orders, the chief nurse's orders.

403. You know nothing more about it, I suppose, from that time?—No. I helped to lay him out. We had him stripped, but there was nothing to be seen on him whatever, only the neck, of course. There were no marks and no bruises anywhere, or else I should have spoken of it if we had seen anything. Of course, we did not know of this inquiry.

404. Are you quite sure that the boy made no complaint?—Quite sure.

405. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you tell the other two boys not to speak to him?—We always tell them not to speak to the boy. Whenever there is a boy shut up in the room we say to the other boys, "You are not to talk."

406. That is a room in which only those boys who are sent to the infirmary as a punishment are put?—That is all; the others can talk.

407. You would not put a sick boy in that room? There are sick boys in that room; the room is made on purpose for sick boys.

408. Is it your rule not to allow the sick boys there to talk to one another?—They can talk to each other.

409. Because this boy was sent there as a punishment you told those other two boys not to speak to him?—Yes, that is so.

410. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was the boy confined in the same place when he ran away on the former occasion?

Mary Ann
Quann.

17 July, 1877.

Mary Ann
Quann.
17 July, 1877.

—Yes, for a little while; and then he was put in the ward below, because there were sick boys in the ward.

411. The cord to the ventilator to which he hung himself was there at that time, was it?—Yes.

412. That might possibly have suggested the idea, do you think?—I do not know why it should; it has been there ever since the room was made.

413. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you see the boy when he was sent to the infirmary before for running away?—Yes.

414. Did he strike you as a curious sort of a boy then at all?—No; of course they always look sad when they are brought prisoners like that, because they are not allowed to talk to the other boys, and the other boys are not allowed to talk to them, and that always makes them look rather sad.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

HERBERT ARTHUR COPELAND, *examined.*

Herbert
Arthur Cope-
land.
July, 1877.

420. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—15 years and 11 months.

421. How long have you been in London?—Four years.

422. How long have you been monitor of the ward?—Only since last Easter.

423. That was just at the same time as the poor boy came?—Yes.

424. What do you consider the authority that you have as monitor?—We have to keep the boys quiet, and see after their dress, that they are tidy; we have to sign the board every day that they do certain things, if they do not we have to report them to the Warden.

425. Had you at all occasion to report this boy to the Warden?—Yes.

426. More than once?—Yes.

427. How many times do you suppose?—A good many times, only I did not always report him.

428. Have you any power to punish the boys yourself?—No.

429. You ought only to report their misconduct to the Warden?—Yes.

430. Have you sometimes punished this boy?—Yes.

431. In what way?—With my hand; cuffed him with my open hand.

432. Have you done that frequently?—Three times.

433. Had he seemed to be hurt by it much?—No.

434. Did he bear it well?—He cried the last time.

435. Then that time, I suppose, was more severe than the former one?—Yes, it was a little, but I think he cried as well because they were going to take him down to the Head Master for misbehaving himself at Scripture.

436. That was on a Sunday, was it?—Yes.

437. Did you punish him then for that?—Yes.

438. Just show us in what way you struck him?—With my open hand. I gave him a slap on the face.

439. Did you ever strike him a back-handed stroke?—Yes, once.

440. Was that on a Sunday?—No, that was a different time.

441. Then did you tell him that you were going to report him for that conduct?—Yes.

442. What was the conduct?—He was fighting at Scripture, and not only fighting but scuffling with a boy.

443. Was not the master present?—No, there is no master present. It is up in the wards. The Grecian takes one-half, and one of the monitors takes the other; the monitors take it in turn.

444. What is the lesson?—We read chapters of the Acts of the Apostles this half.

445. In Greek?—No, in English.

446. Then there is nothing but just reading a chapter, do you mean?—Nothing. The monitor and the Grecian have to explain what they can to the boys, and point them out the places on maps.

415. Had he a sort of resolute defiant look at all?—I do not think so.

416. There was nothing to excite your attention about the boy?—Not at all.

417. (*The Chairman.*) You are the sole night nurse in that ward, are you not?—I am the only night nurse. I am left there alone of a night.

418. You always take the night duty?—Yes, always, all the year round, and the other nurse the day duty. I come on at six in the evening, and I go off at ten in the morning, all the year round, except holidays.

419. (*Mr. Walter.*) You have not had anything to do with the boy on any other occasion, have you?—No, I do not think so, unless he was very sick; it was only twice that he was locked up as a prisoner.

447. You have a bath where you swim, have you not?—Yes.

448. Was he a good swimmer?—Yes, he was going in for two or three things in the swimming races, and he got places.

449. Did you see him occasionally in the bath?—I never saw him. I was never in the bath with him.

450. Then you only heard that he was a good swimmer?—Yes.

451. Were you never at the bath with him?—Never since Easter.

452. Have you been to the bath at all since Easter?—No, never. I have only been in the water once, and that was in the river when I went to see my brother at the school; that is the only time I have been in the water since Easter.

453. Before that you had been in the habit of being in the bath sometimes, had you?—Yes.

454. How is it that you have not been in at all since Easter?—I do not care for it so much now. I used to like it very much, but I do not care for it now.

455. You did not feel that you were able to go in for the races, I suppose?—No.

456. Had there been any ill-will between you and the boy, do you remember?—No, not particularly, only I do not suppose he liked me.

457. And you did not much like him?—I did not care for him. I did not hate him any more than anybody else. I punished him when I thought it was just.

458. What was the sort of untidiness that you had to complain of him?—He had all his buttons off, and great slits in his coat and breeches.

459. He could not mend them, could he?—Yes, we have to do everything like that.

460. Are you called upon to do that?—Yes.

461. He was a little idle about it, I suppose?—Yes.

462. How long was he with you from Easter?—From Easter, for about three months, not quite three months.

463. You say during that time you had several times to complain to the Warden?—Yes.

464. Did the Warden reprove him at all, do you know?—Yes.

465. Were you present when the Warden spoke to him about it?—Yes.

466. Did he seem angry with you for reporting him?—No.

467. That Sunday it was not a report to the Warden merely?—No, it was a report to the Head Master.

468. And that was what annoyed him a great deal?—Yes, because the Head Master had just before been talking to the boys about being unruly. They had been very unruly lately, and he had just been speaking to them the same day.

469. Therefore you felt particularly bound to report this unruly conduct?—Yes.

470. Do you know the other boy of that name?—Yes, he is in the same ward, No. 4.

471. What is his Christian name?—Mervyn.

472. When did he come to school?—I hardly know now.

473. Has he been long here?—Yes, he has been here some time; he has been about two or three years, I should think.

474. How old is he?—He is very nearly the same age as the other Gibbs, only about a month's difference, I think.

475. Was the other Gibbs at Hertford?—Yes, they are all at Hertford first, and then they come up after they have been about a year there.

476. (*Mr. Forster.*) Has he been in this school in London for two years?—Yes, I think so.

477. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were you present at any contest in athletic sports?—No.

478. How is it that you were not there?—I did not go in for the contest.

479. Why did you not?—I was not present. I was on leave that day, and I wanted to go home, and went home instead.

480. Did you hear who had won the prizes?—Yes, I was only told about it last Wednesday, after the boy's death some time.

481. Do you mean that there had not been any prizes won before?—Not in the swimming races.

482. I am not speaking of swimming, but at any of the athletic sports?—Yes, I was present then, every boy was.

483. Did you see the races for which the prizes were given?—Yes.

484. Did the boy who is dead compete for the prizes?—No, he did not go in for anything. He tried at the trial, but he did not get any places.

485. You first of all have trials to get places, and then those who get places go in for the prize?—Yes.

486. And he had not got any places?—No.

487. Was it talked about in your ward afterwards who had got the prizes?—Yes.

488. Did he speak of his having got a prize?—I never heard of it.

489. Did you then know of the other boy having got a prize?—Yes.

490. How many prizes?—He got four, I think. I do not think they are allowed to take more than three.

491. What were the prizes?—I think it was short race and long race, and I think he got long jump; I am not sure.

492. Were the prizes given at the time?—No, they are given afterwards.

493. When were they given; were they given before the boy's death?—No, I think they were given after.

494. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you seen the prizes that the other boy Gibbs got?—Yes, he got a fishing-rod.

495. (*Mr. Walter.*) Which Gibbs do you mean got the fishing-rod?—The boy who got the prizes, Mervyn Gibbs.

496. (*Mr. Forster.*) When do you give the Scripture lessons, is it Sunday morning?—No, Sunday afternoon, from four to five.

497. Are there many of the lessons in which the monitor and the Grecian and all the boys are left to themselves without the monitors?—Always on Sunday afternoon.

498. Are you on week days?—No, we are never left without a master.

499. Are you the only monitor of this dormitory where there are forty boys?—No, there is another monitor, named Freeman.

500. What time do the boys go to bed generally?—Between eight and half-past in the summer.

501. Have you and Freeman to go up at the same time?—Yes, but we do not have to go to bed at the same time; we have to see them all in bed; but the monitors, and certain of the top boys, the seniors, go to bed at a quarter to ten.

502. Do any of the Grecians come to see how things are going on at all?—Sometimes.

503. Not regularly?—No, the monitors generally do that work.

504. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) The Grecian is in a little room above the ward, is he not?—Yes.

505. Can he look down and see what is going on?—Yes; sometimes he comes down into the ward.

506. (*Mr. Forster.*) And does the master ever come to see them?—Yes.

507. How often?—Not very often.

508. What do you mean by very often?—Our master has only been about three or four times since Easter.

509. When he comes, at what time does he come generally?—He comes about nine o'clock in the evening, when the boys are in bed mostly.

510. Do you find it hard work keeping the boys in order, you and Freeman?—Yes, I do, rather.

511. Do they obey you, or do they hit back at you at all sometimes?—No, they generally obey me, only they are very troublesome. If you tell them not to do a thing they stop it for the moment, but directly your back is turned they go on worse than ever.

512. When you cuffed Gibbs he did not hit back at you, I suppose?—No.

513. He was a strongish boy for his age, was he not?—Yes, he was.

514. Do you know whether he ever fought any of the other boys?—I am not certain; I do not have much to do with the boys, but I heard that he did.

515. What had you to do with power over Gibbs or any of the other boys outside the dormitory?—Nothing outside the dormitory.

516. It is only in the dormitory that you are responsible?—In the dormitory, and falling in for marching up the hall for dinner, and on parades; we have to make them fall in.

517. And you have some care over them on Sundays, you say?—Yes.

518. Have you any other care besides their Scripture lessons?—No.

519. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you see anything of Gibbs after his punishment on the occasion of his first running away?—Yes, he came back to the wards; it was after that that I hit him. I hit him on Sunday, and he ran away on Monday the second time.

520. Did you say anything to him in consequence of his having run away?—No.

521. Did you make any remark about his punishment?—No, none.

522. As far as you know, was any notice taken of it by the other boys; was he chaffed or laughed at on account of it?—No, he was not chaffed at all, he just showed the boys the marks of the flogging, that is all.

523. Was it considered that he had a very severe flogging?—No, not very.

524. When was it; how long after his punishment that you saw the marks?—The next day, I think it was.

525. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were there any marks of blood?—No, just red marks, that is all.

526. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did he seem very much vexed about it, or disgraced?—No, he seemed to think it an honour, if anything, that he had got the marks.

527. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You were not present when he had the punishment, I suppose?—No, it is done privately in the sick ward.

528. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do you know whether he was caned the same day as he was birched?—I do not know, I do not think he was. I never heard that he was.

529. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Is the Head Master present at the punishment?—Not always; the Warden is generally, I think.

530. (*Mr. Walter.*) The other boys, you say, did not laugh at him or torment him about it?—I never saw them or heard them.

531. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You say that you cuffed him three times; how many cuffs did you give each time?—I only gave him one once, and that was a back-hander on his nose. It was by accident that

Herbert
Arthur Cope-
land.
—
17 July, 1877.

Hardest
Arthur Cope-
land.

17 July, 1877.

I hit him on the nose. He turned his face round, and it made his nose bleed. I did not touch him after that.

532. How many cuffs did you give him?—I think I gave him three. On the last occasion I gave him six. That was for telling lies, and different other things, some time before. I had let him off on a good many occasions, and I had warned him several times.

533. The ages of the boys that come from Hertford are very different, are they not?—Yes, they have to come up, if they do not come up from merit before then, about twelve. They are bound to come up for age then; they are forced to come up at twelve.

534. Are the prizes which are won at those athletic sports published or made known to the whole school?—Yes.

535. Is there a printed account of them either in the paper or on a card?—No.

536. How is it known who won the prizes?—The boys are allowed to go up and see them given away, and then they generally see who comes in first.

537. There is no record?—No.

538. Not published in any way?—No.

539. (*The Chairman.*) You were at the Hertford School yourself, were you not?—Yes.

540. How many years were you at the Hertford School?—About two years and a half.

541. What is your age now?—15 years and 11 months.

542. Did you come up from Hertford School about the same time as Gibbs?—No, I came up about three years before.

543. Were you at the Hertford School with Gibbs?—No.

544. You did not know him till he came here?—No.

545. Who were Gibbs' great friends in the school?—There was a boy named Elliott in No. 10 ward.

546. Was there any great friend of his in No. 4 ward?—No one in particular. I think he used to make friends of his own accord with everybody.

547. (*Mr. Walter.*) What do you mean by his making friends of his own accord with everybody?—He used to talk with everybody as if they were his friends.

548. Do you mean that he rather thrust himself upon them whether they wished it or not?—Yes.

549. Was he a boy of good temper generally?—I think he was a pretty good temper. He did not have much cause to get out of temper, I do not think.

550. (*The Chairman.*) What do you consider the limit of your authority in punishing?—We are not

allowed to punish the boys at all; we have to report them.

551. Then your duty is simply to report?—Yes; but there are things that a monitor cannot report; it is what everybody does, and the monitor does *ouff* them, and always has done.

552. (*Mr. Forster.*) Supposing that a boy entirely disobeys your authority at about nine o'clock at night, what can you do; who can you go to to help you?—Nobody, until the next morning.

553. (*The Chairman.*) Cannot you go to the Grecian?—Yes, but he would thrash the boy, I daresay.

554. If you find your authority disputed, or there is any dispute about the exercise of your authority, could not you go straight to the Grecian, who is in your ward, and call him in?—Yes, but we are generally supposed to go to the Warden with matters like that.

555. At night, I mean?—No, we are supposed to let them remain to the next morning.

556. Supposing anything happens in the night, would you go the Grecian or to the Warden?—I should go the Warden the next morning.

557. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you ever had a case of boys fighting at night?—No, the boys are generally pretty quiet.

558. (*The Chairman.*) As a matter of fact, there is a Grecian sleeping in every ward?—Yes, he has got some curtains around his bed.

559. The Grecian's bed is in the corner of the room, on a level with the other beds, is it not?—Yes, only he has got curtains around it.

560. (*Mr. Walter.*) Is your bed in any particular place, in the corner or the middle of the ward?—There is a partition runs down the middle of the ward, and mine is just at the edge of the partition, one side, and the other monitor's on the other side.

561. (*The Chairman.*) What is supposed to be the Grecian's authority in the ward?—He is supposed to help the monitors in keeping order.

562. Do you consider him above you?—Yes.

563. If he told you to do a thing, you would think that you were to obey him as much as the other boys were to obey you?—Yes.

564. (*Mr. Forster.*) What is the name of the Grecian in that ward?—We have not a Grecian; we have a head probationer, and his name is Milton.

565. Do you know his age?—I do not know his age.

566. (*The Chairman.*) A probationer means, that when the number of Grecians is filled, he is the boy who would be qualified to fill the place on the other boy going away. Is not that it?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. WILLIAM GIBBS, further examined.

Mr. William
Gibbs.

17 July, 1877.

567. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You say your boy said he was happy at Hertford?—Yes, he did.

568. And that he was still happier when he came to London?—He did.

569. And you heard of no complaint of anything till when?—Until the night prior to his death, when he spoke of the athletic sports.

570. And you said that from the time of the athletic sports he had been unhappy?—He had been very unhappy. I made one little error yesterday. I was telling my wife when I went home what I had said. I used the word "mad"; I must beg to correct that part of my statement. He did not use the word mad, he said he could not live if placed under the monitors. He says, "Their treatment is tyrannical and bullying; I am sure pa could not stand one-half what I have stood in the school." There is a witness who heard him.

571. (*The Chairman.*) Looking at questions 214 to 217, I wish to know whether, upon reflection, that is an accurate representation of what the boy said to you?—It is not an accurate representation in the shape of the word "mad." When I had the question put to me the second time, I was thinking for the moment it re-

ferred to the word "hanged." He did use the word "hanged," I am positive of that; I am positive that he used the word "tyrants," and I am positive also that he used Copeland's name more often, and in a more marked way in the matter, than he did anyone else's, but the word "mad" I certainly made a mistake in.

572. (*Mr. Foster.*) At the inquest you did not remember that the monitor of whom he complained of was Copeland?—I did not.

573. What has made you think that it was Copeland?—Because at the inquest I was in very deep trouble, and I could not remember any of the names of the boys. I thought the name was Mullins since, but I did not think of it then. I told them at the inquest that I could not mention the names of the monitors, but if they mentioned the names to me, I daresay I could pick out the names that I heard the boy use, and when they did so, I picked out the name of Copeland in particular.

574. (*Mr. Walter.*) When you first learned the news of your son's death, did you make use of any expression to the Warden at all, with reference to his having hanged himself?—No, what I was doing was

this: I came into the ground to find fault with the treatment that the boy was receiving. I had to wait some quarter of an hour or twenty minutes for the Warden. In the meantime I took out my pocket-book to see what business I had to attend to. At that moment one of the nurses came tearing past me, and went to the Warden's office. She left the Warden's office door and immediately went to the Warden's private house door. I then saw her tear back again, and I thought to myself, "Whatever can be the matter; it seems to me that something terrible has happened," not thinking about the boy for the moment; presently out came the Warden tearing along also without any covering on his head, and as soon as he saw me he says, "Good God, Gibbs, I am afraid something has happened." I said, "Not with my boy?" At that moment up came the Doctor, and he says, "Your boy has had a serious accident." I said, "No, nonsense; what was he doing?" Then they broke it out to me, and then I heard for the first time that he had hanged himself. I do not know what became of me then for about three hours. I found myself in one of the head nurse's rooms. I saw the boy. It would be then nearly five o'clock, for I was five hours in the building altogether; it was about five o'clock the same day.

575. (*Mr. Walter.*) You did not see the body until five o'clock that day, you mean?—No, I did not see

the body until five o'clock that day; that was just before I came away, and my friend, Mr. Bilby, came for me.

576. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you write to Mr. Sykes before he wrote to you?—I did not. I never remember seeing Mr. Sykes, although I had been down to Hertford some three or four times.

577. (*The Chairman.*) When was it that the boy told his mother that he had won the athletic prizes; was it before any statement respecting those prizes had appeared in the paper?—He told his mother the same day that I saw it in the paper, and she said she had got it from him.

578. He may have seen the paper?—I do not think that would hardly be possible, because it was only the following day, as it were. They went to the athletics on Saturday. He was out, I think, on the Sunday. I think it was the Sunday afternoon or the Monday, I am not sure which. I know I did not see it till Monday, and in the evening, when I went in, I was in possession of the paper.

579. (*The Chairman.*) What day did he tell his mother?—I am not sure. I think it was on the Monday, when he came out.

580. (*Mr. Russell Gurnag.*) When you came home his mother told you that Willie had won the three prizes?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

ALBERT FREEMAN, examined.

581. (*The Chairman.*) We are told that you are one of the monitors in ward No. 4?—Yes.

582. Are there two monitors in that ward?—Yes.

583. And the other monitor is Copeland?—Yes.

584. What is your age?—15 years and 7 months.

585. When did you come to the school?—September, 1870, to Hertford first.

586. When did you come to Christ's Hospital?—September, 1874.

587. Then you have been three years in Christ's Hospital?—Yes.

588. How long have you been monitor?—Since Easter.

589. Easter was the time when the boy who is dead came to the school?—Yes.

590. Was he immediately put into ward No. 4?—Yes.

591. When he came to the school, what sort of boy did you think he was?—He looked as if he would have his own way.

592. Was he companionable in the ward; did he have many friends in the ward?—I do not think so.

593. Do you know anything about the athletic prizes which were competed for in the summer?—Yes.

594. Were you present when the races were run?—Yes.

595. Did poor Gibbs go in for any of those prizes?—No, none.

596. Did he go in for the trials preliminary to them? I think he went in for the hundred yards trial.

597. Did he fail in getting a place?—Yes.

598. Then he could not go in for the prizes if he failed in getting a place?—No.

599. Do you bathe in the bath here?—Sometimes.

600. Was Gibbs a constant bather there?—Yes, I think so.

601. Were you ever bathing there when he was there?—Once.

602. Did you notice anything that happened with regard to him whilst bathing, did any of the boys play any tricks with him?—I never saw them.

603. Did you ever see any boy dip his head under the water?—No, never.

604. I need hardly ask you whether you did it yourself?—No, I am quite sure I did not.

605. Did you ever hear Gibbs complain of the conduct of yourself or your colleague?—No.

606. Did you ever have any quarrels with him?—Sometimes, for his untidiness.

607. Did you ever punish him for it?—I made him stand on his settle.

608. Did you report him at the time?—No.

609. Your duty was to report him; would that not be the usual way?—If we want to hit a boy we must report him, and the Warden would punish him instead of us hitting him.

610. (*Mr. Walter.*) You mean if you think his conduct deserves punishment?—Yes.

611. (*The Chairman.*) Ordinarily speaking, the monitor would not be supposed to have the power of striking the boy?—Sometimes he can hit him.

612. Would he be considered by the rules of the school to have the power of striking a boy?—No.

613. Do you recollect when Gibbs first came back from running away and being punished?—Yes.

614. How did he take that?—He did not seem to mind it.

615. He was flogged, was he not?—Yes.

616. Did he complain or seem sorry for it at all?—I think he told a boy that he did not care for it.

617. Between the time when he first was brought back, and the time when he ran away the second time, did anything happen which put him out of temper, as far as you know?—Only that one night when Copeland hit him.

618. What night was that?—On the Sunday night before he ran away.

619. Did he try to resent what Copeland did?—Yes.

620. In what way?—He denied everything that Copeland said to him, and he sneered at Copeland.

621. Did he attempt to strike him?—No.

622. Did Copeland box his ears on that occasion?—Yes.

623. How did he take it?—He cried.

624. Did he say anything to him?—No.

625. Did you see him after he came back the second time?—No.

626. I think you said at the inquest that Copeland and he were not very friendly?—Not very friendly.

627. Was there anything much the other way?—No.

628. How were you with him; were you friendly, or not?—Not particular friends.

629. Who were his friends chiefly?—I do not know anybody; I have asked some boys, and they say he had no friends.

Mr. William Gibbs.
—
17 July, 1877.

Albert Freeman.
—
17 July, 1877.

Albert Freeman.
17 July, 1877.

630. As far as you know, he had no friends in his own ward?—No.
631. (*Mr. Forster.*) You mean no particular friends?—Yes, no particular friends.
632. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was it a violent cuffing, rather, on the Sunday night, that Copeland gave him?—Yes, it was, rather.
633. Did he make him bleed?—No.
634. Not his nose?—No.
635. Did you at any time see him strike him so as to make him bleed?—No.
636. Is one monitor at all above the other?—Yes, the senior monitor is.
637. Who is the senior?—Copeland.
638. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you ever cuff Gibbs yourself?—No.
639. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Had you power to put him on the settle?—Yes.
640. Was that a recognised power that you had?—Yes.

641. (*The Chairman.*) And he obeyed you, did he?—Yes.
642. (*Mr. Walter.*) How long did you make him stand there?—Twenty minutes.
643. Have you had occasion, on your side of the ward, to punish any of the boys under you by cuffing them and boxing their ears?—I have hit some boys.
644. Has it produced any ill-feeling afterwards, or have they taken it kindly?—They have taken it kindly, I think.
645. At other times, when you are not in office as monitor, are you on perfectly friendly and equal terms with the boys?—Yes.
646. You merely have that office to keep them quiet in the ward?—Yes.
647. It does not at all affect your relations to each other at other times?—No; we are not supposed to play with the younger boys in the school much, unless the whole ward play together.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

MERVYN GIBBS, examined.

Mervyn Gibbs.
17 July, 1877.

648. (*The Chairman.*) How long have you been at Christ's Hospital?—Five years.
649. That would include the time you were at Hertford?—Yes.
650. What is your age?—13.
651. When did you come to Christ's Hospital in London?—In January, 1875.
652. Then you have been two and half years here?—Yes.
653. You have swimming prizes here, have you not?—No, athletic sports prizes.
654. Have you athletic sports here?—Yes.
655. Did you go in for any of those athletic sports this June?—Yes.
656. Which did you go in for?—Long race, short race, wrestling, and long jump.
657. Who got the prizes in those races?—I did.
658. All three?—Yes.
659. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were you first in all four of them?—I was first in three, and I was second in the long jump.
660. (*The Chairman.*) When were those prizes awarded?—Last Friday.
661. When were they contended for, do you recollect at all; early in June, was it not?—Yes.
662. But the prizes themselves were not given away till last Friday?—No.
663. Did you know this poor boy who is dead, your namesake?—Yes.
664. Did he go in for any of those prizes?—No.
665. None of them?—No.
666. Are you quite sure of that?—Yes.
667. Are you in No. 4 ward?—Yes.
668. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he know that you had got the prizes?—Yes.
669. Did he talk to you about them?—No.
670. Were you friends with him, being the same name?—I did not mind him.

671. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you got your prize?—Yes.
672. What is it?—A fishing-rod.
673. It was given you last Friday, I think?—Yes.
674. Do they generally give the prizes so long after the time they are run for?—Yes.
675. Why was last Friday the day for giving them?—That I do not know.
676. You expected that they would be given on Friday?—Yes.
677. Where is that fishing-rod?—In the ward.
678. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What were your other prizes?—Nothing else.
679. They gave you one for all?—Yes.
680. Will you bring us the rod; have you got it here still?—Yes.

(*The rod was produced.*)

681. (*Mr. Walter.*) Is there any inscription upon it?—No.
682. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) When did you choose the fishing-rod; when had you the power of choosing what the prize should be?—It would be last Tuesday.
683. That was the first time a fishing-rod was mentioned as your prize?—Yes.
684. Do you remember whether beforehand you had talked about having a fishing-rod for your prize?—Yes.
685. Soon after you won the prize?—Yes.
686. How soon after, do you think?—About a week.
687. (*Mr. Walter.*) Whom did you mention that to?—To Loney.
688. Who is he?—A mathematical boy in the same ward.
689. Were you at Hertford with the other boy Gibbs?—No.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

WILLOUGHBY HUFFAM MULLINS, examined.

Willoughby Huffam Mullins.
17 July, 1877.

690. (*The Chairman.*) How old are you?—12 years and 10 months.
691. Did you know the poor boy Gibbs who died here?—Yes.
692. Were you a friend of his?—No.
693. He did not sleep in your ward, did he?—No.
694. In what ward are you?—No. 15.
695. You knew the boy, I suppose, did you not?—Yes.
696. What sort of boy did you think him?—I did not think he was a very good boy.
697. Did you play with him?—No.

698. Did you go in this year for those athletic races we have heard of?—Yes.
699. We are told that Gibbs who died went in for them too?—No, he did not; he went in for the trials.
700. He failed in the trials, did he?—Yes.
701. Was he sore at failing, do you think?—No.
702. (*Mr. Forster.*) Who won the prizes?—Mervyn Gibbs, most of them.
703. What prizes did he get?—He got short race, long race, wrestling, and long jump, I think.
704. (*The Chairman.*) You did not get a prize yourself?—No.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

M. ALPHONSE LALLEMAND, *examined.*

705. (*The Chairman.*) Where do you reside?—At No. 2 and 4, Stork's Road, Bermondsey.

706. Do you carry on any profession or business?—Yes, I am a purse manufacturer.

707. You knew, I believe, judging from the depositions before the coroner, the poor boy whose death took place here a short time ago?—Yes.

708. Had you known him for a long time?—For ten years.

709. Had you any conversation with him with reference to his running away from school?—No, only the conversation when I bring him back from his home.

710. Did you bring him back to this school?—Yes.

711. Do you recollect what day it was?—On a Tuesday, I think, at seven o'clock in the afternoon.

712. Did he tell you why he had run away from school?—Yes, he told me he run away because he was complaining of the monitor.

713. Did you make any remark to him upon that?—No, I told him myself, "Well, Willie, you do very wrong; you have got nice school here, and you do very wrong to run away like that." I gave him a good reprimand. Just then the prison carriage passed, and I said, "Look here, Willie, if you not good boy, you see what is your carriage for the next time."

714. What did he say to that?—He said, "Oh, no, Monsieur Lallemand; I cannot agree with the monitor."

715. Did he mind your observation about the prison van?—He said, "No, no, I am not so bad as that; I will not go in this carriage." His father is very friendly with me.

716. Did you take him back to school?—Yes.

717. When you brought him to school was he much out of spirits?—Very good spirits, generally like. I never saw anyone better. When first I came and took him back to school, he said, "Better go and see the Warden first."

718. Did you take him to the Warden?—He said, "Go and see the Warden first," and I said, "The Warden will not take you back." I said I did not understand nothing in that place, and I said, "Come with me." I did not want to let him run away again. Directly he came in the door there was a gentleman

in the door and took him in; I do not know what place it was.

719. Did he seem to mind being brought back?—Yes, he felt frightened. He did not like to go; he was afraid of punishment. "The first time," he said, "I was flogged, and I am afraid of it." And I said to him, "Come, and I will take you home to school."

720. You left him with the Warden, did you?—No, I left him in the door with the man who keeps the door.

721. Then he went willingly into school, did he?—He did not like to come; he said, "Go yourself and ask the Warden to take me back," and I said, "Oh, I am sure he will take you back. Come with me." So I took his arm and I would not let him run away.

722. You think he was disposed to run away even then?—I think so.

723. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he complain of anybody but the monitor?—I cannot tell the names at all; he told me he had a complaint of the monitor. I said, "But you have got no complaint of the Warden," and he said "No."

724. Did he complain of the monitors, or of one monitor and another boy?—No, only a monitor. Yes, and another boy; he could not agree with him.

725. Did he mention who that boy was?—No, he did not tell me the names at all.

726. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Did he talk English with you?—Yes, not French.

727. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you come here after his death?—I came the next day, and he was dead at twelve o'clock. I was going to the Crystal Palace.

728. Did you come and see the Head Master?—Yes, I come and see him the same day he died. At ten o'clock I came and saw the Warden.

729. Were you very much surprised to hear of his death?—I was surprised. I got a telegram at home to come directly, but I did not suppose he was dead myself.

730. What sort of a boy was he?—A strong boy. I think. I think he had got a hard head, what they call in French, *entêté*. He was an only boy, you see. I think he was very afraid of punishment. Punishment was very bad to him. I think it was very humiliating, and the other boys laughed at him. He told me, "I do not want a flogging any more, it is too humiliating."

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

OSWALD ELLIOT, *examined.*

732. (*The Chairman.*) How long have you been at Christ's Hospital?—Three years next September.

733. Does that include any part of the school time at Hertford?—Yes.

734. How long have you been actually here?—Two years this Midsummer.

735. You are in No. 10 ward, I believe?—Yes.

736. Did you know the poor boy whose death has caused this inquiry?—Yes.

737. Did you know him pretty well?—Yes, I used to teach him French under Mr. Mackie.

738. Was it part of a boy's duty to teach his fellow pupil French?—Yes, he was a new boy just come up from Hertford. I was an old boy, and Mr. Mackie told the old boys just to tell the new boys their piece.

739. What sort of a boy was he, if I may call it so, as your pupil, for that purpose?—He was not a very good boy.

740. Did he mind what you told him?—No; I told him sometimes to go on, and he would not.

741. What is your age?—13 years and 3 months.

742. (*Mr. Forster.*) Are you a monitor?—No.

743. (*The Chairman.*) Were you a friend of his out of school hours?—No.

744. You did not take walks with him, or play with him?—No.

745. You do not know much really about his private character, except what you saw of him while you were teaching him French?—No.

746. Did you ever bathe with him?—I went to the bath once or twice; he asked me to have a race with him.

747. He was a good swimmer, was he not?—Yes, he got three places in the trials, but not prizes. We had trials for swimming.

748. Did you ever see anything done to him in the bath, did any of the boys bully him at all?—No, never.

749. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you ever see him bullied by anybody?—I saw Copeland once hit him on the face when he had me up in the ward once, because he said that I had found a purse, and found some money in it, and a precious stone, and Copeland was questioning me, and Gibbs said something whilst he was questioning me, and Copeland hit him in the face. That is the only time I saw Copeland hit him at all.

750. (*The Chairman.*) What did Copeland hit him for?—Because Copeland was questioning me about this purse, and Gibbs went and said that it was not true, whilst he was talking to me.

751. Gibbs was standing up for you, was he?—No, he interfered between me and Copeland.

M. Alphonse Lallemand.

17 July, 1877.

Oswald Elliott.

17 July, 1877.

Oswald
Elliott.

17 July, 1877.

752. Is that the only time you saw him struck by Copeland?—Yes, that is the only time.

753. (*Mr. Walter.*) You had nothing to do with Copeland yourself, as monitor?—No, nothing.

754. (*Mr. Forster.*) Copeland had no authority over you?—No, I was not in his ward.

755. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How came he to be questioning you about the purse?—Because Gibbs said that I had found it, and Copeland asked me.

756. Was that purse lost by some boy in No. 4 ward?—Yes, by Loney.

757. (*Mr. Walter.*) Gibbs charged you with having found it?—Yes.

758. (*The Chairman.*) Where did this take place?—I was up in the ward No. 4, at the monitor's table.

759. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) He sent for you into the ward, did he?—Yes, he sent for me.

760. (*Mr. Walter.*) How did Copeland come to have anything to do with it at all?—I think Major Brackenbury told him to try and find out something about it.

761. A purse had been lost and found?—Loney lost

a purse, and Gibbs said that I had found it, and gave him a precious stone that was in it, but I never did.

762. (*The Chairman.*) Did Gibbs say that you gave him the precious stone out of the purse that was found?—Yes, and I never found the purse.

763. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Had Gibbs the precious stone?—Yes, he had the precious stone; I saw it in the purse myself; he showed me his purse one day, and I saw the precious stone in it.

764. (*Mr. Forster.*) Whose purse was it?—Loney's purse, in No. 4.

765. (*The Chairman.*) What sort of boy was Copeland, in your opinion?—I could not say. The only thing I had to do with him was when he brought me up about this; I never spoke to him once before.

766. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you know any boy that was a friend of Gibbs?—No, I do not know of anyone. He used to play with all the ward sometimes, I often used to see him playing with all the ward.

767. You do not know any boy who was a friend of his?—No.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

THOMAS LONEY, examined.

Thomas
Loney.

17 July, 1877.

768. (*Mr. Walter.*) What age are you?—15 the 27th of this month.

769. (*Mr. Forster.*) You are the oldest boy in No. 4, are you not?—I think so.

770. (*Mr. Walter.*) How long have you been at this school?—About seven years, including Hertford.

771. Then you would have been here, I suppose, about four or five years?—No, I have been up here two years.

772. Did you know the poor boy Gibbs?—Yes.

773. Were you in the same part of the ward; did you sleep near him?—Yes.

774. What was his general conduct?—Pretty fair, I think.

775. Was he quarrelsome or good tempered?—He was good tempered.

776. Was he quiet or troublesome?—Fair, I think.

777. Did he seem a boy who was amenable to discipline or obstinate and self-willed?—I think he was rather obstinate.

778. Did you ever witness any difficulties between him and Copeland?—No.

779. Are you aware that there were such difficulties?—I do not know, but I think there were.

780. Did you ever see him made to stand upon his settle?—Yes.

781. For untidiness, was it?—I do not know what it was for.

782. (*Mr. Forster.*) Who made him do that?—Copeland, I think; both the monitors.

783. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you ever see him punished by being slapped?—No, I never saw that.

784. Were you on friendly terms with him yourself or not?—No, I did not speak to him very often.

785. Did you ever have any cause of quarrel with him, or dispute about anything?—Once I had. He hit a fellow of a smaller size than he was, and I asked him why he did it, and he said he did not do it at all.

786. Did you see him do it?—No, I did not see him, but the fellow said he did it himself.

787. The little boy told you?—Yes.

788. Did you find out whether it was true or not?—Yes, all the boys saw him hit him.

789. Was any notice taken of it?—No.

790. Did the little boy cry?—I do not know; I was not in the ward at the time.

791. He told you of it afterwards?—Yes.

792. Are you the friend of the little boys, or what led him to come to you?—I am generally looked up to by the boys in the ward.

793. You are not a monitor yourself?—No.

794. Next to a monitor, I suppose?—Yes.

795. (*Mr. Forster.*) Now you are a big boy, the little boys come to you to help them?—Yes, a few of them do.

795. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was that the only occasion that you had anything particular to do with Gibbs?—Yes; there was once when he tried to get a fellow to "chaff" him a crest book, and I told Gibbs he had better not have it; he would be sure to get into a row for it.

797. Why should he have got into a row for it?—I made notice of it to the Head Mathematical Master, and the master said he was sure nobody would believe that he had it sold to him.

798. You mean that he had not come by it fairly?—Yes.

799. Were you in the ward at the time of his first running away and being punished for it?—I was in the ward the first time that he ran away, but I did not see him being punished for it.

800. You know he was flogged for it?—Yes, I know he was flogged for it.

801. Did he talk of it?—No.

802. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did any of the boys point at him about it at all?—No, not that I know of.

803. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was it the subject of conversation at all in the ward?—No.

804. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) It is not a very common thing for boys to be flogged?—They generally are flogged.

805. Every boy?—No.

806. Is it a common thing for boys to be flogged?—No, not very.

807. Are they thought worse of for being flogged?—No.

808. Is it not generally for something disgraceful that they are flogged?—No, I do not think so.

809. (*Mr. Walter.*) Are they flogged for lessons, or only for anything that is very serious?—They are caned for the lessons.

810. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) That is not thought seriously of?—No.

811. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you know a boy named Elliot?—Yes.

812. Did you and he ever have any conversation together about a purse that was lost?—No, never.

813. Or with Gibbs?—No.

814. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you lose a purse?—Yes.

815. And had you no talk with Copeland about that purse?—As soon as I had lost it I tried to find it, and I asked Copeland to send and call out about the wards if anybody had found a purse.

816. Who had found it?—Nobody had found it.

817. Did you get the purse again?—No, I never got the purse again.

818. Was there a stone in the purse?—Yes.

819. Was that stone found again?—Yes, I had the stone. Major Brackenbury took it from me, and he tried to find out who had the purse.

820. You did not lose the stone?—Yes, I lost the stone in the purse, and on a Sunday morning it dropped out of Gibbs' breeches pocket while he was holding them up.

821. You never found the purse?—No, I never found the purse.

822. And had you no talk with Copeland about its dropping out of Gibbs' pocket?—I mentioned it to him, I think.

823. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Your stone was handed to Major Brackenbury?—Yes.

824. And he gave it to you again, did he?—I have not got it now, Major Brackenbury had it last.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

JOHN ARCHIBALD R. MILTON, examined.

831. (*The Chairman.*) You are what they call a probationer, I hear?—Yes.

832. That means a probationer ready to be appointed a Grecian in case there is a vacancy, does it not?—Yes.

833. In what ward are you a probationer?—No. 4.

834. That is the ward in which poor Gibbs slept?—Yes.

835. You have the general authority over that ward, have you not?—Yes.

836. As part of the discipline of the ward there are two monitors in that ward, as in every other ward, are there not?—Yes.

837. We are told that the monitors there were Copeland and Freeman?—Yes, that is so.

838. Was Gibbs in that ward from the beginning, from the time he first came here?—Yes, from Easter.

839. And were you in that ward as a Grecian probationer from Easter too?—Yes.

840. Did any quarrelling go on in that ward between Gibbs and any other boys?—Not that I heard of or saw.

841. What sort of character do you think Gibbs had in the ward?—He seemed to me to be a very good boy, so far as I saw anything of him.

842. Then he was not what you would call quarrelsome, or anything of that kind?—Not that I saw.

843. In short, during the whole time of his stay here in the school did you notice in that ward No. 4, of which you are Grecian probationer, that he did anything which you would call misbehaviour or misconduct which would attract the attention or notice of the monitors or yourself?—No, I noticed nothing.

844. (*Mr. Forster.*) How old are you?—16 years and 7 months.

845. What power have you in the ward?—It is not defined particularly, but I have almost very little limit to it.

846. Supposing a boy disobeyed you, have you any power of punishing him?—Yes.

847. What sort of punishment?—I can thrash them if I like.

848. Had you ever occasion to thrash Gibbs?—No.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

MISS EMMA LACEY, examined.

866. (*The Chairman.*) You are the matron in No. 4 ward?—Yes.

867. Have you been some time matron there?—I have been in London six years, and eleven at Hertford.

868. The poor boy whose death is partly the subject of this inquiry was in your ward, I think?—He was.

869. What sort of a character do you think the boy showed when he was in your ward?—A very indifferent character indeed, I considered him, as regards being very untruthful.

870. Did you notice that yourself?—Yes, myself. I observed that he was very untruthful, and spitefully inclined.

825. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did it fall out of Gibbs' pocket while he was dressing?—No, we change our clothes on Sunday morning, and it fell out of his everyday breeches.

826. (*Mr. Forster.*) Where was this?—Up in the ward.

827. How long ago; was it before Gibbs ran away the first time?—Yes, before that.

828. What sort of a stone was it?—It was something like a petrified raisin.

829. Was there anything else in the purse?—10½d.

830. (*Mr. Walter.*) No charge was made against Gibbs by you about it?—No.

Thomas Loney.
17 July, 1877.

849. How often do you find it necessary to thrash boys?—I have not thrashed one this year.

850. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How long have you had your present place as probationer?—Since last Midsummer.

851. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you ever see Copeland strike the boy Gibbs?—No.

852. Do you go to the bath?—Yes.

853. Did you ever see Gibbs bathing there?—No, not when other boys were there.

854. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You do not go when other boys are there?—No.

855. The Grecians do not take much part in the discipline of the ward, do they; you leave it chiefly to the monitors?—Yes, we overlook the ward.

856. You do not interfere much?—No, not unless it is absolutely necessary.

857. (*Mr. Walter.*) Supposing a little boy thinks himself ill-used by a monitor, would he come to you?—No, he would generally go to the Warden.

858. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do they go?—Yes, very often.

859. Then if they go very often, I suppose their complaints are attended to?—Not always.

860. (*Mr. Forster.*) When you say "very often," would there be a complaint made to the Warden once a week?—If a monitor thrashed a boy he would nearly always go to the Warden.

861. Then a boy is not afraid to go to the Warden to complain of a monitor?—No.

862. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) He is not thought the worse of by the other boys in consequence of that?—No.

863. (*Mr. Walter.*) On the other hand, if a boy resist the monitor, does the monitor come to you, or does he go to the Warden?—He goes to the Warden generally.

864. (*Mr. Forster.*) Suppose there were a row in the bedroom, and the monitor found he could not put it down, he would ask you to help him, would he not?—Yes.

865. (*Mr. Walter.*) Have you ever been called in lately to do that?—No.

John Archibald R. Milton.
17 July, 1877.

Miss Emma Lacey.
17 July, 1877.

Miss Emma
Lacey.

17 July, 1877.

876. Did you ever notice any disagreement between him and any of the other boys in No. 4 ward?—I never heard of it, but I have seen them apparently disagreeing, two or three of them.

877. With Gibbs?—Yes, with Gibbs, down by the part where he slept. One boy especially, who slept next to him, when Gibbs placed a broken needle in the boy's bed. I have several times seen that.

878. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Was it known that he placed it there?—Not until some time after; he told a boy who told him, and he told the monitor, and showed him where it had scratched him.

879. How was it known that Gibbs placed it there?—This boy knew it; I believe it was in spite. He said it was a spite that he owed him.

880. What is the boy's name?—Weetman.

881. (*The Chairman.*) Did you ever notice any difference between him and Copeland?—No, I have not.

882. Or between him and the other monitor Freeman?—Nor yet with Freeman, I have not.

883. Then, so far as No. 4 is concerned, you never noticed any particular quarrelling between him and any of the boys?—No, not any particular disagreement. Copeland had told me that he had been very troublesome. Of course, I knew that he was troublesome as regards his appearance, and also disorderly at drill, and in the hall, and all those things the monitor complained very much to me about, but he never made any other remark; the boy never seemed to say anything to me concerning it, but he was very cautious with me, Gibbs was.

884. Copeland has no authority over the boys in No. 4 ward, at drill, or in the hall, has he?—Yes, the monitors are supposed to keep them in order in the ward, or at drill, or parade, or any of those parts, and the hall table.

885. (*Mr. Walter.*) What are your particular duties with reference to the boys?—They are placed entirely under our charge, and their clothes and their general conduct, of course, we have to take charge of them day and night, when they are out of school.

886. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you to look after them while they are playing?—No, not out of doors, we have nothing to do with that.

887. But you are responsible for their behaviour when they are in their dormitory?—Yes.

888. At any other time also?—In the hall, and at our own table.

889. At dinner, for instance?—Yes, at dinner, breakfast, or supper.

890. What power have you to punish them?—I have never punished them very severely; if they get stood on their settle, that is about the chief punishment that they get.

891. Have you power of yourself to punish them?—Yes, to a certain extent.

892. That is, you may send them to stand on the settle?—Yes.

893. Have you ever sent Gibbs to stand on the settle?—Yes, I have, and so have the monitors, several times.

894. Supposing that a boy has done something more serious, and which requires more serious punishment than standing on the settle, what is done?—He is taken to the Warden.

895. Do you ever ask the beadle to help you in managing them?—Never. I have never asked a beadle since I have been in the school.

896. If you have occasion to get help in your management the Warden is the person to whom you go?—Yes, he is the person, and if there is anything more serious I go to the Head Master.

897. Do you remember Gibbs being birched after he ran away the first time?—Yes, I do.

898. How did you hear of it?—I heard of it from the boys only.

899. Did he himself talk to you about it?—I spoke to him about it; I talked to him rather seriously about his committing such an act as that, and the

very serious consequence it would be if he ever did such a thing again.

900. Did you talk to him after he was birched?—Yes, that was the first time.

901. Did he complain of having been very severely punished?—No, he did not at all; he seemed to take it very cool indeed.

902. Was it immediately afterwards that you saw him?—When he was sent up the next day; he was not sent up immediately.

903. How long did you see him before he killed himself?—I was away from home, having been away for a change. I had been from home for the last fortnight, therefore my sister was placed in charge of my ward while I went away for my change.

904. Did you ever see Copeland strike him?—I have not seen him at any time strike him; all I knew of it Copeland had told me himself.

905. What sort of character does Copeland bear in the ward?—An excellent character, and a very good boy I consider Copeland to be. Both my monitors were very good boys; truthful, good-principled boys.

906. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Was the ward generally in good order?—Yes, very good order.

907. In comparison with other wards?—Yes, in comparison with other wards it was in very good order. They are all young, but I consider I have not any bad boys.

908. (*Mr. Foster.*) Is it your duty to go and see the boys at all at night?—I always go round before I go into my room. I go round the beds and see that they are all right.

909. What time do you do that?—That would be between ten and eleven at night; of course my probationer does not go to bed till half-past ten, but I am always about till they are safely in bed.

910. In the morning have you to see about them before they go into school or to breakfast?—Yes, into breakfast; I see them before that.

911. What time do they get up in the morning?—At this time they are getting up at six o'clock.

912. Have they lessons before breakfast?—Yes, lessons before breakfast for one hour.

913. When do you first see them in the morning?—After they come out of school I see them.

914. (*Mr. Walter.*) Has there been any change in the internal discipline of the school in your time, as regards the treatment of the boys, I mean has it become stricter or more lenient?—More lenient, decidedly, much more so.

915. (*Mr. Forster.*) There is less flogging than there used to be?—Yes, a very great deal less.

916. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How long was Mr. Bell here?—Mr. Bell must have been here, I cannot call to mind how long he was, he was here some years, I should say eight or nine years. I do not recollect the time exactly.

917. You were at Hertford for eleven years; do the boys generally prefer Hertford, or do they prefer this school?—They prefer London generally.

918. (*Mr. Walter.*) It is a promotion to them, I suppose?—Yes, it is a promotion to them. Most of them are nearer their friends, and have more privileges in London than they have at Hertford. They get out so much more in London.

919. Did the monitors exercise more power than when your first came here?—No, not any more; and there has been a great deal of that taken out of their hands recently, within the last twelve months. I think there has been a great deal of power taken out of their hands, and by that means it has been more trying for the monitors.

920. They have not the same power to enforce the rules as they formerly had?—They have not as much as they had formerly.

921. Do you think that the boys mind them less in consequence?—Yes, certainly, they take advantage of that, and it makes it more trying for the monitors.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Major HENRY BRACKENBURY, *examined.*

922. (*Mr Forster.*) You are the Warden, we hear?—Yes, I am.

923. And have been so for how long?—For eight years.

924. You gave evidence on the inquest, did you not?—I did.

925. There has been a report by the authorities of Christ's Hospital with regard to this case, which was sent to the Home Office?—There has.

926. Had you anything to do with the drawing up of that report?—Yes, I was present, and sat on a committee to draw it up.

927. Just explain to us how that report was drawn up?—The Treasurer and Solicitor to the Hospital, Mr. Dipnall, the Clerk, myself, and the Head Master, sat in a room, and whoever could contributed their stock of knowledge to the Treasurer, who was sitting as President, and it was taken down by the Solicitor, and the paragraphs were afterwards simply condensed, so as to make it as short as possible.

928. The first paragraph in the report which is important is this: "The customary report which is sent from the preparatory school at Hertford with each draft of boys shows that he was the only one of forty boys whose character was inscribed as 'very indifferent.'"—Yes, here is the report (*delivering in the same*). Of the forty boys who were transferred to Christ's Hospital, London, he was the only one that was marked as "very indifferent." Perhaps I may be allowed to mention that we never have a "bad" character with a boy from Hertford. The steward at Hertford never writes "bad," the worst character that he ever gives a boy is "very indifferent."

929. The father of the boy has shown us this certificate which is on the table, signed by Mr. Newnum, the Head Master, in which it states: "William Arthur Gibbs receives this honourable mention for progress and diligence during the half-year ending Easter, 1877."—Mr. Ludlow would speak to his moral character and conduct in the school, Mr. Newnum would speak as to his progress.

930. Do you know whether any others of the forty boys received something like this?—Not of my own knowledge, but I am quite sure many of them did. It is the practice to give many honourable mentions, and it can be easily deposed to, but I have no personal knowledge.

931. You think it very unlikely that he was the only one of forty boys who got this?—Most unlikely, but that could be easily ascertained from the Head Master.

932. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Is it given to them with that frame on it?—No. In the next few days 100 or 120 of these honourable mentions will be distributed amongst the school.

933. (*Mr. Forster.*) Who is Mr. Ludlow?—He is the Steward at Hertford, and he has a position correspondent to mine here.

934. He is responsible, is he, to the authorities here for information as to the moral character of the boys at the time that they come up from Hertford?—Yes; what we call the general character of the boys.

935. What position does Mr. Sykes hold at Hertford?—He is the writing master, I believe, he is one of the junior masters.

936. Have you seen a letter from him to Mr. Gibbs, senior?—I have seen a copy of it in one of the papers.

937. You are aware that it contains these remarks: "It may be some comfort to you to know that he pleased me much by his diligence and good conduct in school, and so well did he apply himself that he took an honourable mention at Easter, in my class. I found him a most obliging and good-natured boy whilst with me?"—I believe those are the terms of

the letter, only I know that Mr. Sykes has written a letter subsequently to Mrs. Copeland, which is not exactly in the same terms, and I have seen that letter.

938. Here is that letter (*handing the same to the witness*); I gather that that letter speaks highly of Copeland, but I do not think it says anything against this boy?—He says, "though his character was none of the brightest elsewhere." He speaks of his character in school; we speak to his character out of school. He speaks to his progress and diligence; we speak to his behaviour and morals, and that is just the difference between the two letters. He says, "I wrote to the father a letter, which was published, expressing my deep sympathy with him and his family, as the boy had conducted himself well with me, though his character was none of the brightest elsewhere." I think that is just exactly the point of difference. Mr. Sykes simply wrote a kindly letter because the boy had been diligent under him, and Mr. Ludlow sent, as is his duty, a report of the boy's general character.

939. In this statement of facts I find it stated that, on the day of the arrival of the boy, you spoke to him?—I did so.

940. Will you tell us what you said?—When the boys come up, they are sent with one of the beadles outside the door, and if there is anything particular about a boy mentioned to me, perhaps in conversation, just as the boy comes in, I speak to him. In this case one of the men said, "This boy, sir, has come up with a character, amongst the other boys, of being the bully of Hertford"; and then I said, "I had better talk to him quietly," and I said, "Just go out and shut the door." The boy came in, and I said to him something in this way: "Now, Gibbs, you are come up with a bad character from Hertford, that is to say, you have been reported as being a bully. A little fellow coming here amongst a lot of big boys, if he has such a character at Hertford, is likely to lead a very unhappy life"; and I said, "You begin here with a blank sheet, take my advice and turn over a new leaf. I have heard this bad character of you, but if you conduct yourself well, I shall never remember it unless I have to refer to it. A boy like you will have a hard time of it here, but if you do, always come to me, and I will see you righted." It is a common thing for me to speak in that way to different boys.

941. Did he say anything in reply?—The boy cried and seemed to be softened, and for nearly two months he conducted himself very much better than I should have expected from the character he brought up.

942. He ran away or was absent from the school on the 23rd, was he not?—Yes.

943. And he was punished on being brought back?—Yes. I should like to explain about that running away in the first instance. His father brought him back, and said to me that the boy had come home from the school on the afternoon of Saturday, and said that he had a half holiday. The boy spent Saturday afternoon very happily at home, playing about until the usual time for him to return to school, and his father said, "Now go home to school." The boy went off, and in about an hour or rather more, I do not exactly remember about the time, returned to his father and said, "When I got to school I was too late, they would not let me in." I told the father that that was impossible. That day when the father brought him back again to school, when he got close to the school he ran away from the father, but the boy had no *animus* of running away in the first instance, so far as I could gather from his statement to me; he simply absented himself, and when he found that he could not get in, and would be detected, he ran away.

944. Is it at all a common thing here, with a good many of the London boys, to absent themselves?—

Major Henry Brackenbury.

17 July, 1877.

Major Henry
Brackenbury.
17 July, 1877.

Very uncommon, so far as I know, and I hope it is very uncommon. I think there are very few cases of it.

945. (*The Chairman.*) According to your view of the case, you are of opinion that he did not intend to run away at that time?—Quite so, according to the statement that he made to his father he did not in the first instance; he said he came home for a holiday.

946. (*Mr Forster.*) And consequently he was punished?—Yes.

947. Who birched him?—A man named Robinson, who always inflicts that punishment; he is one of the beadies.

948. Do you know whether he was caned the same day that he was birched?—I should say certainly not so far as I know; I should think it is almost impossible. He was only sent away to afternoon school, and I therefore think it most improbable.

949. At what time of the day was he birched, do you remember?—I think it was between twelve and two, but I cannot be quite sure about that.

950. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) If he was caned it would be by the master of his class?—Yes, it would be by the master of his class, certainly.

951. Who was that?—I could not say; the boys go to different masters on different days.

952. (*Mr. Forster.*) On the 2nd of July he ran away again?—Yes.

953. I suppose you heard that day that he had done so?—It was reported to me that he had run away. At the moment that he ran away I was out, and Mr. Sharpe, who was acting for me, sent the beadle, Mr. Plucknett, to the father's house, to say to the father that the boy was not to come back till authority had been obtained, as he had run away a second time. Mr. Plucknett carried the wrong message, and said that the boy was to come back. When he got to the house he saw the boy playing in the front garden. This, I think, is rather different from the father's evidence. He said he saw the boy playing in the front garden, and he went in and told his mother what he had come for, and the mother said, "Oh, dear! the boy said he had a half holiday." The beadle said, "We have no half holiday on Mondays at our school." Then the mother said, "I should think that by this time he has run away again probably"; and she called out to her daughter, "Where is Willie?" and she answered, "Willie has run out of the back door," and Plucknett came back without the boy.

954. I understand that a holiday means the boys being allowed to go home to their parents?—Saturday and Wednesday are half holidays for all boys, but only certain boys have leave to go home, with what is called a ticket, and he had not leave. The masters recommend a certain number from each class, and I give a certain number of permissions to the boys on application, and sometimes probably there are 120 out.

955. On the next morning the father called and saw you?—Yes.

956. He came to ask you, I suppose, whether he might bring the boy back?—He did not know where the boy was, as the boy had been away, and he did not know where he was. I had a very long conversation with the father, and I said to him "This is a very serious offence, you must not bring the boy back until you get the authority from me by letter." I said, however, "I have no doubt that in the end the boy will be allowed to come back this time," and the father went away.

957. Did the father make any complaint to you whatever in that interview of the treatment of his son?—None whatever.

958. On that evening a French gentleman, a friend of the father's, brought the boy back, did he not?—Yes, he brought the boy back, and came to see me. I conversed with him some time, and I pressed him as to the cause of the boy being away, but he could give me no information whatever.

959. The French gentleman brought him back to you on the evening of the day that his father called, that is, the evening of the 3rd of July?—Yes.

960. What did the French gentleman say to you when he brought him back?—He said he had brought him back, and I asked him if he knew the reason for his running away, and he said, "We do not know how it was."

961. Did you speak to the boy then?—Not then; it was half-past eight at night, and I did not see the boy.

962. In fact you did not see the boy until you saw his dead body?—I never saw him until I saw his dead body.

963. Then after his death you sent for the father, I suppose?—After I was called to the boy, and found that he was dead, I met the father in the cloister, and Dr. Smith and I together broke the fact to him. I had prepared him, and Dr. Smith told him the actual fact.

964. And then the French gentleman was sent for, was he not?—Yes, he was sent for.

965. What time in the day did he come?—He was out when I sent for him to attend the father. He did not come till quite the evening; it must have been half-past eight at night.

966. With regard to some prizes which the boy is said to have won at athletic sports, will you have the goodness to tell us what you know about that?—There were two boys of the name of Gibbs in No. 4 ward, one named Mervyn Gibbs, and the other William Arthur. Mervyn Gibbs won three prizes, I believe; William Arthur Gibbs, none.

967. Did the father come and ask you for the boy's watch after his death?—No; the boy's watch, I believe, is here still.

968. Had he no conversation with you either about the watch or the prizes?—After the boy's death he had, about the prizes. I sat with him for some time after the news had been broken to him. I did not like to leave him by himself, and I sat with him for an hour or two, and at that time he said the boy had had some difference with the boys in his ward because they had bullied him for having won certain prizes, he being a little boy. I may say that I did not at that time know that he had not won the prizes. I had not made inquiries about it. I told him it was extremely improbable that any boy would be bullied by his ward for winning prizes, as prizes count for the credit of the ward and for the ward prize. I said that it is perfectly impossible that such a thing could have happened. That was before I had made inquiries and had made the discovery that he had not won those prizes, but that Mervyn Gibbs had won them.

969. Were you present at the competition?—I was.

970. The question that was asked the father was this, at question 265, "I think we ought to tell you that we have been informed that it was another boy of the name of Gibbs that won those prizes; have you heard of that?—I have heard of it outside; but all I can say is this, that the boy not only told me and his ma, and all his relations, and his uncles and friends; he has told them all; and, furthermore, I came here on one occasion and spoke to Major Brackenbury about it, and he said, 'Well, you are right. I remember,' he says, 'the boy winning them, and I clapped my hands, and said Bravo, little Hertford.' I was rather pleased to see that he had turned out such a sharp boy"?—Perfectly true, I believe I did say that. I remember when I heard somebody say, "Gibbs has won," I thought it was the Hertford boy, and I was pleased, as he had come from Hertford with a bad character. I did not make further inquiry at the time.

971. You thought that from the name being Gibbs?—Yes, because the other Gibbs had been up a long time, and I never thought of his being in the lowest class. He was just on the verge of the age, and it never occurred to me that he was in the fourth class.

972. Your impression at the competition, when you heard that Gibbs had won it, was that it was the poor

boy William Arthur Gibbs?—Yes, that was my impression, and I cried out, 'Bravo little Hertford.' I was rather pleased to see that he had done it.

973. Can you recollect when this conversation really took place, because we should gather from the answer that the father made; that it was not immediately after the death, but some little time afterwards?—I cannot remember at all.

974. Do you recollect his calling here again?—I think it was the same day. I am almost sure that it was the same day. I have seen him on several occasions; it was after the boy's death certainly.

975. It would appear to us that it was his impression that this conversation did not take place the same day, but sometime afterwards?—I could not say.

976. Do you remember his coming with Mr. Bilby?—Yes, that was the same day as the death. Mr. Bilby was the friend who came when M. Lallemand could not be found.

977. In question 357, Mr. Bilby was asked, "You went with Mr. Gibbs to see Major Braekenbury after his death, did you not? A. Yes. Q. Was there any conversation about these prizes then? A. Yes. Q. What was the conversation? A. Mr. Gibbs said to the Major, 'My boy had a watch, and he had other little things'; and the Major said, 'Yes, they shall all be returned to you, Mr. Gibbs, and also the prizes that he won.'"—It is put wrong. Mr. Gibbs did ask me some question about his things. I do not remember anything about the watch, although there is a watch, or about the prizes, but I said, "All his property shall be given to you."

978. "Mr. Gibbs said, 'I shall be very glad of that, because we saw in the paper the races being won, and the Major said, 'When he came in I was so pleased with him that I clapped my hands, and I said, Bravo, little Hertford boy.' That you believe was substantially correct, and you explain in the way you have mentioned?—Yes, that is substantially correct. I said nothing about the prizes. I never heard anything about the prizes then, or the watch, but still I said substantially the property would be returned.

979. You think that was the day of the death?—Yes, I think that was the day of the death, and I think Mr. Bilby meant so too.

980. When did the father first say anything to you about the conduct of either of the monitors to his boy?—After the boy's death.

981. Did he say anything to you before the inquest about it?—Yes; at least I can hardly say. I must tell you exactly what he did say. He said to me that he complained of the way the pupil teachers treated him.

982. Could you give us the day?—I cannot. I think it was on the day of the boy's death, but I cannot remember. He said that the boy complained of the pupil teachers. I do not know which it was. He complained of them, that he had been bullied by them for winning those prizes. That is what he said at the time. I said there is no such thing as a pupil teacher, you must mean the monitors; we have no pupil teachers here. He spoke in a very vague way, and said it was some of the elder boys. He said something about the pupil teacher or the monitor, and I corrected him, and said it must be the monitor. Then he said that he did not get on well with the other boys in his ward. He confused the pupil teachers with the monitors, and the monitors with the other boys, as interfering with him about his prizes, being dissatisfied with him for having won the prizes. I attached very little importance to the matter at that time, because I did not think it was possible that it could be so, that a boy could have been bullied for winning prizes.

983. But he stated something about the bath, did he not?—I do not remember that he did to me. I heard it afterwards, but I do not think he said anything to me at that time about the bath. I think he only stated that at the inquest.

984. Have you made inquiries with regard to the bath?—I have made the best inquiries that I can. I

believe it is simply impossible that it could have been one of the monitors. In the first place, I ascertained from independent testimony that Copeland did not go into the bath at all after Easter, except on one occasion when he was present, when the boys were going through their trials for the swimming races. It is impossible that anything of the kind could have been done then.

985. By independent testimony, you do not mean the testimony of Copeland himself?—No, of other boys. Freeman has declared that he did not do it himself.

986. Just going back to those prizes again; how was it that you first discovered that it was Mervyn Gibbs who had won them?—Somebody said in conversation that it was not that Gibbs at all, and then I made inquiry. Somebody mentioned it, I do not know who.

987. That was some time after the inquest, I suppose?—I cannot tell.

988. How had you obtained to your mind satisfactory proof that it was the other Gibbs who got the prizes?—I had asked several boys, and spoke to the masters who were present.

989. Who was the umpire who awarded the prizes?—Mr. Cornish, one of the masters. He awarded the prizes; he is the secretary of the sports.

990. He would be present at the time?—Yes, he was present.

991. (*The Chairman.*) The prizes are not given away at the time that they are run for?—No.

992. In this case a considerable interval elapsed?—Yes, a considerable interval elapsed.

993. (*Mr. Forster.*) Copeland admitted to you that he did cuff the boy, did he not?—He did.

994. That is against the rules of the school, is it not?—It is distinctly against the rules.

995. But I suppose it is not unfrequently done?—It is very unfrequently done. When I say very unfrequently done, it is done. I cannot say of my own knowledge that it is commonly done. I am rather saying that from my knowledge of the boys. It is done occasionally, no doubt.

996. There seems to be rather a difference with regard to that. In the statement of the facts that you have furnished to the Home Office, you say "he" (that is Copeland) "says, however, that this did not happen more than three times"; but it is stated that he did so several times; do you know which is the truth?—I only know that I asked him, and he seemed to be perfectly truthful, and he said that he had not done so more than three times. I have no knowledge beyond what he told me himself.

997. Supposing the monitor was seriously to exceed his power and to really knock a boy about, what would be done to the monitor?—He would be reduced from being a monitor or punished in some other way; by stopping him, if it is not a very bad case; he would lose his leave or have a very heavy imposition.

998. Have you had occasion to do that?—Recently I have had occasion to do it. I may say half-a-dozen times, from time to time, in the course of the year.

999. Have you had to do it lately?—Yes, not very long ago. I must beg to be allowed to say that that was not a very gross case, but it was a case in which the monitor exceeded his authority.

1000. How do you expect that a monitor, not having the power to punish the boys, at least not to give them any corporal punishment, should be able to maintain order in a dormitory with 40 boys?—They have power to report to me.

1001. Do they often report?—Constantly.

1002. But they have no power to come to you in the night?—They have, and if there is a disturbance in the ward they do come to me at night.

1003. Have you ever have them come to you at night?—In the evening. There never has been a disturbance at night.

1004. Have they ever come to you saying that they

Major Henry
Braekenbury.

17 July, 1877.

Major Henry
Brackenbury.
17 July, 1877.

had got a disturbance that they could not quiet before going to bed?—Yes; that has happened very rarely and generally just before the commencement of the holidays.

999. Did you have any complaints of the boy Gibbs being quarrelsome after he came here?—No; I think not.

1000. Did his appearance strike you as at all remarkable after the first running away?—Not the least.

1001. There was nothing about his appearance to make you anxious about what might happen with him?—Not the least. He was perfectly calm and self-possessed, I considered. I used to see him looking at me. He used to sit opposite to me, and I saw him every day.

1002. Which master would have most to do with him for his lessons?—I cannot tell you; I do not know.

1003. Would Mr. Mackie have much to do with him?—I believe that Mr. Mackie was one of his masters; but I know nothing of the management of the school.

1004. (*The Chairman.*) Mr. Bennett was the master of his ward?—He was the visiting master of the ward.

1005. (*Mr. Forster.*) I do not quite understand what is your power, as compared with the head master's, as regards discipline?—My power is based on the recommendation of Mr. Fearon, who was a commissioner of the Schools' Inquiry Commissioners, who examined into the school. He recommended that the Warden should have authority over the discipline out of school; and all matters, except matters of great importance, are regulated by me out of school. In matters of importance it is my duty to confer with the Head Master, and I do so.

1006. You have power, I suppose, to order a flogging?—I have.

1007. But you would not have power to order expulsion?—No, certainly not; nor the Head Master either.

1008. With whom rests the power of expulsion?—Really with the Governors, practically with the Treasurer, but theoretically with the Governors.

1009. For any conduct during the night, I suppose, you would consider yourself specially responsible?—Specially.

1010. In such a case as running away they would come to you as the authority, would they not, rather than to the Head Master?—Invariably.

1011. Did you consult the head master in this particular case, I mean the first case of running away?—In the first case I did not, because the Head Master was away. He was at Hertford on a visitation from the Saturday till the Tuesday. On the second case I did.

1012. You consulted him as to whether you should receive the boy back or not?—No; I cannot say that, although it has been so stated. I had already seen the Treasurer, and the Treasurer had decided that he should be received back.

1013. What authority has the Treasurer?—He has supreme authority here over the Head Master and over every one else. He represents the Governors.

1014. Does he live here?—He has a house here. He sleeps here frequently, but he does not live here.

1015. Are there sometimes several days that he does not come?—I am not prepared to say that of my own knowledge. I daresay it may be so.

1016. Is it part of his regular duties to be here daily?—It is part of his regular duties to be here daily, and he constantly is here.

1017. In any serious case of flogging would he have to be consulted?—No.

1018. But you say that he is the authority both over you and the Head Master?—He is, as representing the Governors.

1019. Is that an authority which is given to him by the governors, or is it merely that he is the agent of the governors, and forms the channel by which you communicate information to the Governors?—I take

it that he is the agent of the governors, but the governors delegate to him power to act in any cases where he thinks it desirable, in any ordinary cases that do not require a reference from him to the governors.

1020. In this case you consulted him, the Head Master being away, with regard to whether this boy should be admitted back or not?—Yes. The Head Master was not away the second time, but I had seen him before I saw the Head Master. I mentioned the case to the Treasurer, and he said, "Bring him back." Practically there was no necessity for consulting the Head Master about it, because, being a very young boy, and the second time of running away, he would be allowed to be brought back, so that the consultation with the Head Master was simply as to the amount of punishment that he should receive.

1021. What would have been the punishment he would have received?—He would have been flogged.

1022. Would it have been a more severe flogging than the other?—Scarcely more so; he might have had two strokes more, but not more.

1023. Had anything been said to him, do you think, by the beadle or anybody as to the punishment that he would receive?—From my knowledge of the practice of the place, I am certain that nothing would be said. The men are kind-hearted men, and they would never think of doing a thing of that kind.

1024. When a boy is flogged or birched, is he a marked boy amongst the other boys in consequence?—No.

1025. He does not lose caste amongst them at all? Not from the fact of being flogged. It depends upon the nature of the offence for which he is flogged.

1026. (*The Chairman.*) Are boys ever flogged for doing their lessons badly?—I believe it is never done; but I have nothing to do with that.

1027. Then the flogging is, generally speaking, confined to cases of misconduct, of what class?—Cases of very gross misconduct, theft, indecency, and running away, or in rare cases, which have never occurred for years now, of persistent combined insubordination. Those were common years ago, but we never have those cases now.

1028. And I think you have been here seven or eight years?—Eight years.

1029. (*Mr. Forster.*) Is there less flogging now, or more than when you came?—Less. I think there have been only two boys flogged in the last year.

1030. You keep a record of the floggings, I think you say?—I keep it for my own information, or rather it is kept by the beadle simply for my information.

1031. I should ask you if you have got a report, to give us the record of the birching which this boy had?—"25th. Gibbs, for running from the hospital, eight with the birch."

1032. Is that the last case of flogging?—Yes, that is the last case of flogging.

1033. I see he was caned on the 23rd?—Yes, the day he ran away. That was a very gross case of insolence, in mocking the man who was drilling him, after being repeatedly cautioned not to do it. He mocked the word of command every time that the man gave it.

1034. (*Mr. Walter.*) It was a case of gross impudence?—Yes, it was a case of gross persistent impudence.

1035. (*Dean of Christchurch.*) Who caned him?—A man named Clarke.

1036. (*The Chairman.*) Who is Clarke?—He is a beadle.

1037. Does the beadle then cane as well as flog?—Yes, as well as flog.

1038. By whose orders?—By my orders, and the caning is done in my presence, as well as the flogging.

1039. I suppose the caning may take place in the school yard or anywhere?—Never but in one place since I have been here, and that place is a small room off the hall.

1040. Is that the same place where the flogging takes place?—Yes.

1041. (*Mr. Forster.*) I see that since February, out of this ward of 40 boys, there is only one case of flogging, which is this case of Gibbs, and four cases of caning, of which he is one?—Yes, and you see the small amount of strokes given him.

1042. Is it, or is it not, true that caning under a certain number of strokes has not necessarily to be recorded for you?—There is no necessity to record anything at all; it is simply for my own information in this book. It is simply kept for me in order to guide me in allotting the boys their characters at the end of the half year. It is kept for my own information, and, therefore, it is most carefully kept.

1043. Although this book would contain all cases of flogging, it might not contain all cases of caning?—Every single boy who has been touched by the cane in any way is entered in that book.

1044. Would not the masters knock them about and cane them for lessons?—I know nothing about that.

1045. This is merely for conduct outside the school?—Merely for conduct outside the school.

1046. (*The Chairman.*) Is there any limit to the number of stripes that the beadle may inflict with the cane?—The limit is fixed by me. I have been here eight years, and it never in any case has exceeded six.

1047. The limit in flogging is 12, is it not?—Yes, it has never exceeded 12.

1048. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do the boys feel the cane most, or the birch?—The birch; it is a much severer punishment.

1049. Where are they flogged?—Generally upon the breech. They are caned upon the palm of the hand.

1050. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) I suppose expulsion is not common?—Very rare.

1051. Has any case taken place in your time?—Yes, more than one case.

1052. For what sort of offences; was it for repeated offences or for any given offence?—Generally for repeated offences.

1053. Of what character?—Indecency or repeated running away would involve expulsion. I may say that expulsion, strictly speaking, is very rarely resorted to. The parents are called upon to remove the boy.

1054. But it is rare?—Very rare.

1055. Can you state the number of cases that have taken place in eight years?—I think I can by reference. I have no doubt that the information could be given from the counting-house much more easily than from me. I keep no record of that.

1056. Of course the parents are very unwilling to remove their sons?—Very unwilling. I may point out that that is an argument rather in favour of the necessity of preserving to a limited degree the power of corporal punishment.

1057. Expulsion, you think, is so very severe a punishment, and it is such a loss to the parents, that it is an argument in favour of corporal punishment?—Yes, to a limited extent, to which it is resorted to.

1058. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you any other severe punishment besides corporal punishment?—Nothing, except in the shape of impositions.

1059. You have no such thing as solitary confinement for any length of time?—No such thing.

1060. (*Mr. Walter.*) Are there many complaints made to you by little boys against the monitors?—Yes, a good many.

1061. Do you always investigate them?—Yes; I always investigate them, and sometimes I find them of a trivial nature.

1062. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you had many complaints against Copeland?—I do not think so.

1063. More than of the other monitors?—Against some monitors I receive no complaints, and against other monitors I receive a few, but there have not been many against Copeland; two or three, I think, perhaps, as far as I can remember.

1064. Have you had any reason to suppose by the complaints that Copeland has exercised his authority more unwisely than the others?—I have not.

1065. (*Dean of Christchurch.*) The absence of complaint might show that a monitor was remiss, perhaps?—Yes. Of course one has to use a very great deal of discretion in listening to those complaints. If I appear to encourage those complaints I have a great many frivolous ones. On the other hand, I am obliged to investigate very closely, in order to check anything like bullying.

1066. (*Mr. Forster.*) About how often have you complaints?—At times I have a good many, and then I do not have any for some time. If there is a very serious complaint, and a monitor is punished, then I do not get so many complaints for some time; perhaps there is no cause for complaint.

1067. Have you ever had occasion to punish Copeland for excess of authority?—Never.

1068. Or Freeman?—Freeman, certainly not. I never had a complaint against Freeman; I believe never.

1069. I thought, Copeland being the senior monitor, complaint would be more likely to be made against him than Freeman?—Yes, I think he is a boy who has a high sense of duty, and he uses his power to command more persistently.

1070. You are quite sure that complaints are of sufficiently numerous occurrence to lead you to think that a boy is not afraid of complaining of a monitor?—I am sure he is not afraid of complaining.

1071. (*The Chairman.*) I think I understood you to say that no boy could be flogged or caned without your knowledge?—For any occurrence out of school no one could be.

1072. In those cases do you report to the Head Master?—We confer every week, and anything concerning any boy is discussed between us at that meeting.

1073. I rather meant, at the time when you sanction a flogging or caning, do you report it to the Head Master at the time or wait till the end of the week?—Never a caning, and only a flogging if it is of a very important description; if it is a very serious complaint in which I require his advice.

1074. Then the Head Master might be kept in ignorance of the number of boys who had been flogged or caned from time to time?—Caned, yes; flogged, no. I should always tell him of a flogging, because we always talk together as to that matter. Canings are generally for trifling affairs.

1075. (*Mr. Walter.*) Supposing under this double system a boy commits an offence both out of doors and indoors, each of which might entitle him to a flogging, would he be flogged once?—Only once.

1076. The other offence would not be carried to his account?—No. There is such perfect accord between the Head Master and myself on these matters that there is no question of anything of that kind occurring.

1077. (*Mr. Forster.*) You live here, I suppose?—Yes. I can never sleep out without the Treasurer's permission.

1078. (*Mr. Walter.*) Are the monitors selected for their general good qualities by the masters, or by virtue of their position in their form?—I select the head monitors, after a conference with the head master, from the senior boys, but not necessarily taking all the senior boys; but I select them from the best senior boys.

1079. You would have regard to their general character and fitness for the duty?—Yes.

Major Henry
Braokenbury.
17 July. 1877.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

[Adjourned to Thursday at 11 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 19TH JULY, 1877.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.
 The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.
 The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.
 The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.
 JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

The Rev. GEORGE CHARLES BELL, *examined*.

Rev. George
 Charles Bell.

19 July, 1877.

1080. (*The Dean of Christchurch*.) How long is it since you left Christ's Hospital?—I left in the summer of 1876. I have been a year away.

1081. How long had you been Head Master up to that time?—Eight years. I came in October, 1868.

1082. Did you know anything of the boy Copeland when you were here?—There were two brothers. I knew a good deal of the elder boy who left, I think, before I left. I knew very little about the other. I think I remember him as a rather gentle, quiet boy.

1083. Looking to your letter which you wrote to the "Times" of July 13th, you speak of the difficulty of managing the discipline of the school under its present system, and you conclude by a very sweeping remedy, namely, that the only remedy, you think, is to remove the school from London altogether?—Yes.

1084. The present system, as we understand it, is that the Head Master has the control in school, and the Warden the control out of school, and the Treasurer has a sort of indefinite authority over both?—The Head Master is supposed, by his charge, to have the general superintendence also over the whole discipline, including the Warden.

1085. So that he has control over the Warden?—Yes he has control over the Warden, by his charge. In one paragraph of the charge, which I have been looking at this morning, it is stated expressly that he has control over the Warden, but it is not quite clearly stated what should happen if the Warden and he happen to differ.

1086. As a matter of fact, did you find that double system work harmoniously?—It was a system which required a great deal of management and of tact.

1087. But with management and tact you found that double system work harmoniously?—It worked harmoniously in this way, that there was never any direct conflict of opinion between myself and the Warden, but there were frequent occasions when I felt that it would be very desirable for me, as Head Master, to have a more definite power of asserting my own views. I constantly had to modify my expression of opinion from a wish to avoid a conflict, when I was not quite sure what the issue of the conflict would have been. About two years ago, in a conversation with the Treasurer, I urged the importance, especially now that there was a non-resident Treasurer, of more clearly defining the relative positions of the Warden and the Head Master, so that in the case of such conflict of opinion, especially at the time of the Treasurer's absence, the Head Master or the Warden might clearly understand whose opinion was to prevail.

1088. Do you feel yourself at liberty to suggest any plan by which this difficulty could be remedied?—There are two plans by which the difficulty might be remedied. In most schools but military or naval schools, the Head Master has supreme control over the discipline. In some colleges, military or naval, the head teacher is subordinate to the Governor, but in almost all cases one person has the supreme control of the discipline.

1089. And you think that the proper remedy in this case would be for the Head Master to have the supreme control, both in school and out of school?—Yes, I think so.

1090. With regard to military and naval colleges,

do you know anything of the way in which the system of one Governor being over the teachers has answered?—No, I know nothing about that. I could imagine that being a possible solution here, but it would be an unusual one for a school of this kind.

1091. As I understand, the Treasurer, as representing the Governors, has supreme control over both the Head Master and the Warden?—Yes.

1092. Do you feel yourself at liberty to say how far that interferes with the discipline of the school or otherwise?—I think you will see that there may be considerable difficulty if the Head Master and the Warden, both being chargeable with the discipline, are at liberty to go to a superior officer and urge different views upon him.

1093. Leaving him to decide which is right?—Quite so; you see the Treasurer cannot be the actual executive officer of discipline; he cannot take an active executive part; but this system is open to the difficulty that at any moment the Head Master or the Warden may go to the Treasurer and impress his views upon him.

1094. Supposing the chief and sole authority were transferred to the Head Master, there must be some appeal from his decisions, must there not?—Yes, of course. It must be said that a school like this differs very materially from the large majority of schools in one important particular; all the boys here are maintained by the Foundation, and the numbers of the boys in the school are not affected by the control that the Head Master exercises; its material prosperity does not depend upon his conduct of the school. Therefore it is more desirable, perhaps, here than elsewhere, that the control of the governing body, over the Head Master, should be more strictly defined.

1095. The governing body you propose then, to be a court of appeal?—I think that if the Treasurer were the practical working court of appeal, it would be on the whole convenient, always understanding that the hierarchy below him was arranged more systematically, that is to say, if the Warden were subject to the Head Master, and an appeal lay from the Head Master to the Treasurer. I think that would be satisfactory.

1095*. Still the Warden, if he differed from the Head Master, would feel it necessary to bring an appeal to the Treasurer?—Yes, of course an appeal ought to lie from everybody to him.

1096. Only it must be understood that he would be under the authority of the Head Master, instead of being equal with the Head Master, or, as now, nearly on an equality with the Head Master?—You will find by the charge that he is technically placed under him, but, I think, practically he is co-ordinate with him.

1097. With regard to the assistant masters, who appoints them?—They are appointed by the Committee.

1098. Has the Head Master any control over their appointment?—All the time that I was there I had a very large control over their appointment in this way. I was a member of the Education Committee, which is a sub-committee of the Committee of Almoners. I always had a seat there. Practically, that Committee seldom or ever met except when I had particular business to bring before them. I had no vote upon the Committee, but having more technical knowledge of

the management of the education of the school, the Committee gave great weight to my opinion, and particularly in the appointment of assistant masters. Candidates were submitted to them generally with a recommendation on my part as to the name that I thought best, and my recommendation, I think, was in all cases accepted.

1099. Then you may say that, practically, you had the appointment of the assistant masters?—Practically it came to that.

1100. What was the number of them, do you know?—The number was, I believe, 27 in London and 8 at Hertford. There are 650 boys here.

1101. Used the number then to be larger than it is now?—The number of boys was much larger when I was at the school, in the year 1843. There were 1,000 boys in the London school at that time; it was the great ambition of Mr. Treasurer Pidgeon to have 1,000 boys, and I believe he realised it for a short time.

1102. Were there more wards then than now?—There were at one time eighteen wards; there are now sixteen. The number of boys is smaller now, I should think, than it has been for many years.

1103. How many classical masters are there?—The school is divided into three departments. There are the Head Master with his assistant, the master of the great Erasmus, and the master of the little Erasmus. They used originally to learn Erasmus colloquies, and they got their name from that, and they correspond to the fifths and fourths in other schools. Then there is the modern department, with three masters, who teach German, French, and English, with a little Latin, and then there is the lower school department, with four classical masters.

1104. What number of boys have the four classical masters to manage?—Some alterations have, I understand, been made since I left. They have about between 75 and 80 boys altogether in the lower department, who are divided into two divisions, morning and afternoon, so that a master would never have more than 40 boys under him at a time, who are usually divided into two sections of about 20 boys each.

1105. How can he have 80 under him?—The 40 boys that come to him in the morning for classics go in the afternoon to the writing school, and learn other subjects, and in the next week the arrangement is reversed. He has not more than 40 boys in his class at the same time.

1106. But he has to look over the exercises of 80 boys?—Yes.

1107. Are they University men?—They are all University men, either of Oxford, Cambridge, or London.

1108. May I ask what their salaries are, if you know?—Their salaries generally begin at about 180*l.* or 200*l.* a year, and they rise to about 400*l.* or 500*l.*

1109. Is it by a graduated scale, or according to merit, or what?—The system of increase of salaries is not, in my opinion, altogether satisfactory. There was no regular revision of the salaries, but an increase was generally given on application to the Committee. I have often suggested that it would be better to have an annual or periodical revision of the salaries.

1110. Do you think that the arrangement of masters in the school is sufficiently satisfactory so far as teaching goes?—With due regard to economy, and the desirability of maintaining a large number of children here, I think it is fairly satisfactory. The number of boys under a master at one time is not excessive; it is not so large, for instance, as at some of the London schools.

1111. They are all young boys, are they not?—Yes.

1112. Then those masters out of school have little or no authority, excepting the Head Master?—They have really no authority, except what is delegated to them by the Head Master, or what they may voluntarily undertake. I mentioned in my letter that some

of them undertook the duties of visiting masters in the wards.

1113. You say in your letter that some little time ago, six or seven of the masters who reside within the neighbourhood voluntarily undertook the task of visiting the wards?—Yes, at my suggestion.

1114. And with the consent of the Treasurer and the Warden?—I do not think that I applied to the Treasurer at the time.

1115. You do not know whether the Treasurer was consulted in the matter?—The Treasurer was cognisant of it and approved of it thoroughly; it was the revival of an old system which had been dropped.

1116. But you say that from some difficulty as to the arrangements with the Warden that came to nothing, or nearly came to nothing?—I cannot say that it came to nothing, but it was not very efficient.

1117. We hear that between Easter and the present time the assistant master visited one ward about three times; was that what you expected, or was it in accordance with the arrangement made?—No, I should have hoped that the visiting master would have visited once a week. That was the kind of understanding, but, of course, as it was voluntary, and there was no remuneration for it, I could not strictly enforce it.

1118. Could you state, or do you object to state the reason why that system of visitation to a great extent failed; you say in your letter in the "Times," there was some difficulty with the Warden?—I found that the Warden looked upon it as interfering in some way with his control, and I think there is a good deal to be said for his view. He considered that he was chargeable with the discipline, and that the intrusion of another authority into the wards might breed confusion.

1119. That brings us back to the original subject of the double government?—Quite so, it is one of the points in which the double government showed its weakness.

1120. The Warden has an assistant, has he not?—Yes.

1121. What sort of man is his assistant?—He was an officer who had three different functions; he was at once assistant to the Warden, the Librarian, and the Wardrobe-keeper. He had to give out the clothes and had the management of the clothing department.

1122. What kind of man is he; what position in life?—Originally he had been one of the writing masters.

1123. Passing on to the subject of the government of the wards, the government of the wards, as we understand, is conducted chiefly by monitors?—Yes.

1124. With the assistance of the matron or nurse, and a Grecian or a probationer in the room?—I think I should put it a little differently. I think I should say it was in the hands of the matron assisted by the monitors. The matron I consider to be the keystone of the discipline of the ward.

1225. Those monitors seem to be rather young, do they not, for their position?—You take the best material you have; as a matter of fact they are rather young.

1126. Boys of that age, so far as one can see, are hardly able to be entrusted with such duties?—I think myself they are rather young for the power which is put upon them, and especially because they have not had that kind of gradual training which boys get at a good school. At Marlborough, for instance, a boy is taken to be captain of a dormitory, or in some other way introduced gradually into habits of government; but these monitors are taken at a comparatively early age and invested with the charge of 45 boys at all times when they are not in school or in the playgrounds.

1127. How are they appointed?—They were appointed by the Warden and myself; we always met and conferred about it.

1128. What was the principle on which you chose

Rev. George Charles Bell.

19 July, 1877.

Rev. George
Charles Bell.

19 July, 1877.

them?—They were boys of the best and most trustworthy character that we could find in the wards.

1129. But how were they with reference to their position in the school?—You always have regard to two or three points, the boy's age, his stature, and general qualities for government, and his position in the school. Great care was taken in their appointment.

1130. So far as we can see, the Grecian takes very little part in the control of the ward?—Yes, practically he has taken very little part. There are only 15 Grecians in the school, and some 8 or 10 probationers, and those are very few to act as prefects in a school of 650 boys; besides which they have very heavy school work. Their position depends upon their work, and one could not too much overload them with disciplinary duties.

1131. You do not think that any alteration could be suggested with respect to the authority in the wards?—I think that if the Grecians acted as they conceivably might do they would be of great assistance. In some of the wards I know they were of great assistance. Some time ago I drew out a paper defining their relation to the matrons and other authorities in the ward which I will put in (*delivering in the same*).

1132. (*The Chairman.*) Might I call your attention to these answers of the boy Copeland to questions 553 to 556, where he was asked, "Cannot you go to the Grecian?" A. Yes, but he would thrash the boy, I dare say. Q. If you find your authority disputed, or there is any dispute about the exercise of your authority, could not you go straight to the Grecian who is in your ward and call him? A. Yes, but we are generally supposed to go to the Warden with matters like that. Q. At night I mean? A. No, we are supposed to let them remain to the next morning. Q. Supposing anything happens in the night, would you go to the Grecian or to the Warden? A. I should go to the Warden the next morning." Is it so, that even in a case of disputed authority, the monitor would wait until the next morning, when he would report the case to the Warden and not to his Grecian?—Yes, the Warden likes to have it referred to him.

1133. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) This paper which you have handed in is addressed to the matron of the ward?—Yes.

1134. She is distinctly told that if the monitor neglects his duty, she is to apply to the Grecian; are there written instructions to the monitors about their duty?—I think the Warden has some printed instructions which he can show you.

1135. You were, as a matter of fact, in perfect harmony with the present Warden, and had no difficulty in arranging matters with the different persons who were subject to his authority?—Yes, that is so. These are the instructions which I gave to the ward matrons with regard to the Grecians, dated September 28th, 1874: "Instructions to the Ward Matrons respecting the Grecians and Probationers. I wish it to be understood that the Grecian of your ward is held responsible for the general order and discipline of the ward. I do not mean that he is to be charged with the ordinary duties of a monitor, nor that he is to interfere with the monitors' authority without due cause. But I wish you to feel that you have the right to call upon your Grecian for assistance whenever the monitors neglect their duty, or have not sufficient influence to maintain order. The Grecians should be in their wards by ten o'clock, and in any case, when a Grecian is out of his ward after ten o'clock without previous leave from me, the matron should make a report to the Warden next morning. The probationers," who are junior Grecians, occupying a position between the monitors and the Grecians, "are expected to discharge the ordinary duties of a senior monitor, except in so far as they are excused from any of such duties by the Warden. They should be in their wards at evening duty, and should not leave them after that time without the knowledge of the matron. In no case should they go out of their wards after the monitors' bell."

1136. Several letters have appeared in the papers indicating that the Grecians do little or nothing in that respect; does that agree with your experience?—It varies very much with the temper of the boys. I used constantly to urge them to do their best to aid discipline, but they had considerable difficulties; they had a great deal of work to do, and some of them were shy, timid boys. In any school the prefects vary very much in their power of working the discipline.

1137. Should you wish to suggest any alteration in this mode of government of the wards by elder persons. I understand that in the Long Chamber at Eton there is a master sleeps in close connection with the Long Chamber, and at Westminster the under master's house opens into the dormitory, so that if there is any disturbance or anything else happens at night he can go in at a moment's notice?—I have said in my letter that I do not think that the Warden, with the ward matrons and the monitors, is able to exercise the kind of supervision that is desirable. I think that the masters ought to be in close communication with the boys out of school, as well as in school.

1138. And that you say cannot be done without moving the school into the country?—It would be very difficult. I do not see how it is to be done in this neighbourhood.

1139. Could it be done by diminishing the number of the school here, and increasing the number at Hertford, so as to get more room here?—I should think that might be possible.

1139*. It appears to me that the wards are extremely closely packed, and that the distance between the beds is very small indeed. I do not know with regard to the cubic contents of air. I do not know how far that is met, but the distance between the beds is certainly very small, and they are in very close quarters; has any evil arisen from that to health or otherwise?—I think the health has been remarkably good. I remember comparing notes some time ago with Dr. Benson, of Wellington College, and seeing that our infirmity rate was about the same as at Wellington, with the same average number of boys.

1140. So that, as far as health goes, you think there is no necessity to diminish the number in the wards?—I think the health rate is very satisfactory.

1141. Do you think that it might be desirable to diminish the number of boys in the wards?—I have not myself found that the numbers in the wards are unduly great. Perhaps from four to six beds might be taken out of each ward with advantage, but I do not think I should be prepared to go much further.

1142. With regard to the numbers whom the monitors have to manage, do you think that that might be a reason for diminishing the number?—I have already said that the monitors are young for their work, and, of course, if you diminish the number that they have to control, it must diminish their difficulties.

1143. Do you think, so far as your experience goes, that the conduct of the boys in the wards is pretty good, or as good as in other schools?—I always thought that our discipline was remarkably easy to manage; considering the theoretical defects of the system, I have always wondered that it works so fairly well. The number of punishments for breach of discipline is by no means excessive. You will see in my letter that I am not satisfied with the system as a whole, but still the discipline was remarkably good.

1144. There is one mode of punishment which is used in schools largely, and which seems to be almost impossible here, or it can be used to a very small extent, and that is, the removal of the boys. It appears that the places are so valuable that parents do not like to take them away, and the Governors do not like to send them away?—That makes a very great difficulty in getting rid of boys. You have to consider so many points that do not occur at other schools.

1145. Without that extreme punishment which is

used in other schools, and which certainly makes the government of the schools much easier, what punishment can you say is used here?—I suppose Major Brackenbury told you that in a certain number of cases removals have been necessary?

1146. What he said was, that it was very rare?—The extreme punishment short of that was flogging with the birch.

1147. Do you think it is possible to do without the birch?—I think for some kind of offences, such as indecency, bullying, and the like, the birch is a very effectual way of aweing the boys.

1148. Supposing a monitor offends, is he liable to be flogged?—Yes.

1149. Would he remain a monitor afterwards?—No, he would be degraded. I have been looking up this morning the number of times that I had to birch boys during the eight years that I was here. No one birched except the Warden and myself. The Warden will have told you probably about his punishments. I find that I ordered flogging in forty cases in eight years.

1150. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You think it a good plan to have them flogged by the beadle, do you, instead of the master?—Yes, it always struck me as an effectual way of producing awe in the boys' minds with the least possible mischief; it was always done under my eye by a man whom I knew perfectly well, who mixes with the boys a great deal, and who has perhaps as much sympathy with the boy as with the master. The number of strokes was carefully regulated, and the whole thing was done in the most judicial and solemn way, and calculated to impress the boy without doing him any harm.

1151. (*The Chairman.*) What was the number of strokes?—I used to stand by and tell him. Sometimes it would be four, it never got beyond twelve strokes, and that was done with a slight birch, not a very formidable weapon.

1152. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Then with regard to caning, that is a common practice, is it not?—The cane was put into the hands of the assistant masters, the Warden, and myself: I caned seventeen times in eight years.

1153. Is a record ordered to be kept of their canings by every master?—Yes.

1154. Have you reason to know whether that has been observed or not observed at any time?—The black book was instituted by me several years ago, in 1870, I think, and about every half year I used to send for the black book, and take a note of the punishments inflicted by the different masters. That was a reminder to them of the existence of the book, and it was understood that they were bound to put down every corporal punishment.

1155. Have they a canelying by their side in the school?—It is generally kept in a cupboard.

1156. And they have to go for it?—Yes, generally; it varies with the master, of course.

1157. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do you remember whether in your charge there was a direction similar to the present charge. "Each master and each assistant, or under master, shall enter all corporal punishments inflicted by him in a book to be kept by himself, but open to your inspection at any time when you may call for it"?—I never had a charge. I worked for my eight years without a charge. My predecessor had one, and my successor has one, but I never had one; it was an oversight.

1158. But the record that was kept in your time by your direction applied only to the punishment by the masters, and not to those by the Warden?—Only to punishments by the masters. I used to speak to the Warden. I used to see him every week, and hear from him what punishments were inflicted, and I understood from him that he kept a record, and occasionally I would ask for particulars of the cases.

1159. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you think it would be possible, in lieu of expulsion or removal, to institute a kind of small reformatory to send boys

to who have really been guilty of serious offences, which in other schools would deserve removal, but which you find it impossible to inflict here?—I do not remember cases of sufficient gravity for that.

1160. In some cases they have been removed, have they not?—Yes, a certain number have been removed; in cases of proved indecency there has been no hesitation whatever about it. They have not been numerous, but there never has been a case of proved indecency in which a senior boy, if he has been the corrupter, has been allowed to stop. The removal was effected quietly, by the permission of the Treasurer, and generally with the consent of the parents.

1161. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) In how many cases was there a removal during your time?—I cannot tell you, the books of the Hospital would show that.

1162. (*Mr. Forster.*) You came in October, 1868; had you ever occasion to see the recommendations of the Schools Enquiry Commission?—I nearly know them by heart.

1163. I see that the Commissioners recommend that the Governors should have the appointment and the absolute power of dismissal of the Head Master. I suppose that was the case at Christ's Hospital?—Yes.

1164. They not only appointed you, but they could dismiss you?—Exactly.

1165. Had you any appeal?—No, there was no appeal, and I do not think it desirable that there should be.

1166. Bearing upon that question, would you tell the Committee whether the Treasurer had any power as Treasurer, or whether he merely had power as acting on behalf of the Governors?—It was not very clearly defined. For a long time the Treasurer was resident in the Hospital. It is only quite recently that the Treasurer has been non-resident.

1167. Was he resident during your time?—Mr. Foster White was not actually resident here, but he was resident at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Mr. Allcroft, the present Treasurer, is the first non-resident Treasurer that the Hospital has had. Being the person who represented the governing body, he always had undefined executive power.

1168. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) And he is absolute, I suppose?—Yes.

1169. (*Mr. Forster.*) Was that a power which was given to him by appointment by the Governors, in the same way as certain power was given to you by appointment, or was it merely that he was supposed to know the feelings of the Governors, and to act as representing them?—I cannot say whether he had laid down for him anything like a charge such as you have before you there, but his position naturally made him the executive officer of the Committee.

1170. The Schools Enquiry Commissioners recommended that the Head Master should have the uncontrolled selection and dismissal of the assistant masters; that has not been carried out here, I believe?—As I have described to you, practically I had the control of the appointments, but with regard to dismissal, I think it would have been more difficult.

1171. Were you able to dismiss?—Yes, I was able to dismiss practically.

1172. But could you draw a distinction between what power you had practically, owing to your influence with the Governors as a member of the Education Committee, and the power that you actually had without consulting them?—I had no technical power either of appointment or dismissal.

1173. They also recommended that the Head Master should have "the arrangement of classes, promotions, and methods of instruction"?—That was in my hands, but subject to the control of the Committee.

1174. And "the choice of all books"?—That was absolutely in my hands.

1175. "The hours of work, and holidays within school time"?—I should have to go to the Education Committee for holidays, or to the Treasurer.

Rev. George
Charles Bell.
19 July, 1877.

Rev. George
Charles Bell.
19 July, 1877.

1176. "The regulation of the whole discipline, the punishments, and the power of expulsion of the boys?"—The power of expulsion was not. I had to go to the Treasurer.

1177. As regards the power of the Head Master to appoint and dismiss the assistant and other masters, do you, with your experience, agree with this recommendation of the Commissioners or not in this particular school?—I think, as I have said before, the circumstances of this school are somewhat peculiar. I think that the Education Committee is not a bad body to work with the Head Master. If he has their confidence, they will, I think, be inclined to accept his recommendations.

1178. But the question I want to ask is this, whether your experience of this school, and checked by your experience in other schools, does or does not lead you to think that the Head Master should have quite as much as in any other large school the power of appointing and dismissing the other masters?—I think there are. The special circumstances of the school supply special arguments both for and against. Of course the Head Master has very much more control over his masters if they have to look to him for appointment and dismissal.

1179. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did you feel the necessity of that increased control during your time here?—In one case, certainly, I found myself rather hampered by not being able to say to a master, "Unless so and so is done you will have to leave."

1180. (*Mr. Forster.*) With whom technically lies the appointment of the Head Master?—The Court of Governors, which consists of some 450 members, appoint the Head Master by ballot.

1181. Who appoint the assistant masters?—They are appointed by the Committee acting on the recommendation of the Education Committee, acting on the recommendation of the Head Master.

1182. What is the number of that Committee?—The Education Committee consisted of about twelve members.

1183. Do you know whether there was any change in your appointment in the relation between the Warden and the Head Master?—There was a great change made throughout in the relation of the Head Master to all the members of the staff. It was distinctly understood that he was to be the Head Master.

1184. Your appointment being just about the time of this report?—Being after that report. Mr. Foster White was appointed Treasurer in the year 1868. He was an old Blue, very much devoted to the place, and much inclined to execute necessary reforms. I was appointed in the October of the same year, on the understanding that I was to be the Head Master for the first time.

1185. When was the present Warden appointed?—Two or three years after my appointment.

1186. Who was the Warden when you were appointed?—Captain Mainwaring was appointed just about the same time.

1187. Will you allow me to read to you the recommendation of the Schools Enquiry Commission with regard to the relation of the Head Master to the Warden, and ask you how far it has, or has not, been carried out? "We agree with Mr. Fearon that it is a desirable advantage for a schoolmaster to be emancipated from the details of general discipline and domestic charge; and for these purposes, as we have said, the retention of the office of Warden may be expedient. But that object would be sufficiently obtained by his continuing to discharge his present duties, yet in subordination to the Head Master, and subject to his directions. The Warden should report periodically, and when required, to the Head Master, and through him to the Governors?"—I think what I have said before has answered that question.

1188. I want specially to ask you whether you consider that the Warden discharged his duties in subor-

dination to you as Head Master?—I do not think it was sufficiently defined.

1189. I understand you to say, in previous answers, that you think it would be very desirable that the assistant masters should have more control over the boys out of school, and be more responsible for them?—Yes.

1190. Do you think that if that view were carried out there need be no Warden?—I think that if a system of resident house masters were efficiently organised, it would not be necessary to have a Warden.

1191. Comparing this school with a school like Rugby, for example, do you think that there are circumstances which make it desirable that there should be some official who is responsible for the discipline and the conduct, and has nothing to do with the teaching?—I can see that the Commissioner had some grounds for the opinion you have quoted.

1192. Will you kindly give us your reason for thinking so?—The peculiar nature of the school, the large mass of boys collected together, and the immense amount of detail involved in its management. But I think it would be better to have a system of resident masters, as at Marlborough, for instance, each chargeable with his own department and responsible to the Head Master. But you would have to relieve the Head Master from his duties in that case, he could not do quite so much teaching as he does now.

1193. There is a similarity between Marlborough and Christ's Hospital, is there not, that there are separate houses at Marlborough?—There are several separate houses; there are more than 350 boys in College, and the remainder of the 560, are in boarding houses outside the College.

1194. As regards the 350 that are in the same house, are they in the same position in that respect as they are in Christ's Hospital?—They are in different houses in the College. The College is divided into what we call houses, each under the charge of a house master; seven house masters manage them, and they are responsible to the Head Master. There is no resident official like a Warden there.

1195. One would think that any gentleman in the Warden's position would find it almost impossible to exercise efficiently control over a number of boys varying from 600 to 1,000?—I expressed that opinion in my letter.

1196. If you were to think it necessary to have an official that is responsible for the conduct, and has nothing to do with the teaching, what kind of assistants would you give him?—I think the masters are the natural persons to take the details of the discipline.

1197. Then you would not propose to have deputy wardens?—I think that no one can manage the discipline so well as the masters who have the teaching of the boys. I think it is a bad thing for the master to be divorced from the discipline. I think that if the system of resident house masters were efficiently organised it would not be necessary to have a Warden.

1198. When you were Head Master how many of the assistant masters lived upon the premises?—On the premises themselves, that is inside the school, only the chief French master besides myself. Then there are the three houses opposite this room, and three houses in Little Britain, of which five were occupied by masters, and the other by the assistant warden.

1199. How far are they from the Hospital?—Within a stone's throw, practically adjacent to the place, but not within the gates; there is no access for the boys to them.

1200. At what time did you consider that a master was at full liberty to go to his own house and leave all superintendence of the school?—After lessons; after the school bell rang he was at liberty to leave.

1201. What time in the day was this?—School

ended at quarter past twelve in the morning, and at half past four in the afternoon.

1202. I understand from that answer, that from half past four in the afternoon there was no one responsible for the discipline of the scholars except yourself as Head Master, the Warden, and the French master?—The French master was not charged with the discipline.

1203. Practically, there were only yourself and the Warden?—Yes, resident on the spot, chargeable with the discipline. Of course, there were the Warden's subordinates, the beadles, who reside here.

1204. How many beadles were there?—There were, I think, seven beadles.

1205. In what way were they distributed over the place?—There were two at the lodges facing Newgate Street; one is the porter at the gate at Christchurch; another at the gate in Little Britain; another at the gate leading into Giltspur Street, and there were two others who lived out, and used to come in for work.

1206. You spoke of one official who assisted the Warden, who was he?—Yes, the Warden's assistant, as I told you, was a triple functionary. He was librarian, and also wardrobe keeper. His time was very much occupied.

1207. To what extent did you rely upon the matrons for discipline?—I consider them the mainstay of the discipline. A strong matron would make the discipline of the ward complete, and a weak matron would let it go to pieces.

1208. We were informed by one of the matrons that the matrons have authority, not merely in the wards at night, but that they have authority at meal times?—Yes. They attend at meal times in the hall.

1209. Looking at the class of boys that come here, do you think that that power given to the matrons was an advantage or not?—I think there is great advantage in having matrons, but I should like to see them supplemented by the supervision of the masters. I should like both matrons and masters to take part in the supervision of the boys.

1210. Do you remember what pay a matron received?—I cannot exactly tell you; about 35s. a week, I think. Those matters really did not come within my province.

1211. What would you say would be the average age of monitors in your time?—A little over 15, I should think would be the average age. We kept the better boys till 16, and it was from those better boys that we made the monitors.

1212. We are informed that in every ward there is a Grecian or a probationer; is that so?—Yes, generally both.

1213. And in the wards there are not more than three monitors, and sometimes two?—There are sixteen wards, and there are fifteen Grecians. Every ward has a Grecian except one, and that has a probationer. There are eight, or nine, or ten probationers casually distributed among the wards, and there are generally three monitors in each ward.

1214. Putting aside the difficulty with regard to the Grecians themselves in consequence of their having so much work to do, the natural discipline, if you relied upon boys, would be to put the wards under the power of the Grecians, and not under the power of the monitors?—I would make the Grecians supreme over the monitors. But I do not think that one Grecian, considering all that he has to do, would be sufficient for the control of forty-five boys.

1215. But even if you imposed more responsibility upon the Grecians; you still would keep up the position of the matrons, I suppose?—Yes, I think so.

1216. What is the reason why the Grecians would be unable with justice to themselves to perform the duty?—There is a great variety of detail that they would have to attend to from morning to night, getting the boys out of the wards, seeing them wash, seeing them into the hall, attending to

them in the hall, seeing that the food is properly served.

1217. All of which duties are now performed by the monitors?—Yes.

1218. Take such a duty as seeing that proper food was distributed, why was that given to a boy over another boy?—It was the duty of the matrons to carve and apportion the food, certain boys were appointed to distribute it, and the monitors were to see that it was given out orderly and fairly.

1219. Do you think it was better that they should do that rather than the beadles?—The beadles are not numerous enough. The system of the school has always been "self-help." The boys have to do everything for themselves, and the number of servants is extremely small.

1220. Have the monitors any sort of position like the boys who had fags under them at the public schools?—They generally had a boy to wait upon them who was a volunteer, and usually paid by the monitor.

1221. Out of his own pocket?—Yes. When I was a monitor I always had a boy whom I used to pay 2d. or 3d. a week for his services, for bringing water, for toasting bread, and for getting my teapot ready.

1222. Then there was not the same system of fagging, or any power of making the boy wait upon you?—No, no regular system of fagging; it was volunteer work done for the Grecians and for the monitors.

1223. You are yourself an old Blue, are you not?—Yes, I am an old Blue myself. I was a little senior to the Reverend Andrew Drew.

1224. Were you a monitor over him?—I do not remember him in the school.

1225. I hardly need ask you whether you were a Grecian also?—Yes, I was a Grecian. I cannot confirm from my own experience Mr. Drew's experience of the school.

1226. Taking your own experience as a monitor, and also your experience as a master, did the boys wish to become monitors, or did they think it a disagreeable duty?—A large majority of them wished it very much, but a certain small number of timid boys shrank from it, and I seldom appointed a boy who shrank from it, because I knew that he could not be efficient.

1227. The reason that they wished for it was the honour?—The honour and the privilege.

1228. What was the privilege?—They had a separate table for their work, and the right of having tea by themselves, which was very much valued.

1229. What effect do you think that this monitorial system had upon the monitors themselves?—In most cases I think it was an excellent training in manliness and power of government.

1230. When you were at the school was there much bullying?—Yes, there was a certain amount of bullying.

1231. Was it bullying by the monitors?—No, I do not think it was. In my own experience the monitors seldom abused their authority.

1232. Did they check bullying, do you think?—Yes.

1233. How far did the Grecians interfere with the bullying?—The Grecians at that time lived very much apart, they did not take any part in the discipline when I was a boy.

1234. While you were master, did you feel that bullying was one of the evils which you had much to contend with?—No, I did not find much of it; I was told that there had been bullying, but it had very much disappeared before I came.

1235. Taking your knowledge of the working of the large public schools generally, do you think that there was or was not more bullying at this school than is generally the case?—Of course a Head Master can only see a certain amount of facts; but I did not think that it was a crying evil of the school.

1236. Did the Grecians bully the other boys?—I

Rev. George
Charles Bell.
19 July, 1877.

Rev. George
Charles Bell.

19 July, 1877.

have known cases where the Grecians have enforced discipline with unnecessary severity, and I have had reason to check them and correct them for it. When I am speaking of bullying, of course I am drawing a distinction. The Grecians never bullied. It was quite *infra dig.* for a Grecian to bully a boy. He never touched a boy except as a matter of discipline, in one or two cases with unnecessary severity, and I had to check it.

1238. What power did you consider that the monitors had of punishing in your time?—It was a matter of discretion, it was undefined.

1239. Supposing you had heard that a monitor had cuffed a boy that would not obey his orders, would you or would you not have told him that he had broken the rules of the school, I mean such as slapping his face with the palm of his hand?—Some kind of physical punishment was understood to be in their power, but it was to be treated with discretion. I would put in a notice which I published in 1876, with regard to one particular punishment, viz., boxing their ears. It is in these terms: "Grecians, probationers, and monitors of wards are hereby again warned that boxing on the ears is liable to cause serious mischief, and is therefore strictly forbidden." That was in consequence of mischief having been done by a box on the ear. At the same time, I used to tell the monitors that I did not see my way absolutely to prohibit some kind of punishment. If you think about it, it is impossible to prohibit it. You cannot expect a monitor to come up at every moment to the authorities to report for the most trifling offences, for insubordination and the like.

1240. I understand your answer to mean this, that if those monitors are to continue in possession of this power, and to have this responsibility, they cannot be ordered to keep their hands entirely quiet?—They cannot be without some way of enforcing their power. I should appeal to the Dean of Christchurch, whether this does not agree with his experience. I cannot see how you can construct a system of monitors without giving them some power of enforcing their authority, but it must be a matter of discretion.

1241. One of the monitors told us that he had the power to order a boy to stand on the settle for some time. I suppose that would be within the rules of the school in your time?—Yes, quite.

1242. Had you reason to suppose that there was much fighting in the school?—No, I did not think there was; fighting has marvellously died out. I used often to wonder how they settled their disputes. I think that fighting has died out in most of the public schools, and the older masters of Marlborough say the same thing; they wonder where the fighting has gone.

1243. What was your salary as Head Master?—When I first came it was 1,000*l.* a year, and then it was raised in the last year to 1,250*l.*

1244. Were you informed that 1,250*l.* was the limit of the salary?—No.

1245. Referring back to the Report of the Schools Enquiry Commissioners, after stating what they think ought to be the relations of the Warden to the Head Master, they add, "At the same time the Treasurer would retain the management of the estates, but would be relieved of all control over the school." I understood you to state that that was not carried out in your time?—No.

1246. Do you think it desirable that the Treasurer should be relieved of control?—I should like to see the school removed out of London, and leave the discipline of the place in the hands of the Head Master, who should be responsible to the Board of Governors, and, of course, the estates and finances should be managed by the Treasurer and the Committee.

1247. I observe, in Mr. Fearon's report to the Schools Enquiry Commissioners, after stating that at Christ's Hospital there is no Head Master, he states that the gentleman who was the former Head Master had no power over the teaching by the other masters,

and he states, "He cannot, for example, require the master of the Great Erasmus to take the Grecians on a given day, in order that he may give some instruction to his own form;" that was not the case in your time?—No, I had full control over the masters, indeed, I had all necessary control in that respect.

1248. Then he goes on, "His authority, in fact, is almost entirely limited to furnishing to the Grecians and deputy Grecians certain definite instructions in classics;" a change was made in that?—Yes, a considerable and satisfactory change was made. I have sent for this document, if you will allow me to refer to a point which was raised before with regard to the relations of the Head Master to the Warden; this is a document which I sent in to the Committee.

1249. That was the document that you alluded to with regard to the relations of the Warden and the Head Master which you now hand in?—Yes (*delivering in the same*). I should like to refer to a particular paragraph in it.

1250. It is a letter, is it not, from you to the governing body, dated the 4th July, 1876?—Yes, just before I left, and in one paragraph I say, "It is most necessary, especially as the Treasurer is non-resident, that the supreme control of discipline should be vested in one head. This paragraph" (namely, paragraph 11 in the charge of the Head Master, on which the Committee had requested my opinion) "provides no solution for the difficulty that might easily arise if, in the Treasurer's absence, the Warden and Head Master were to differ about some cardinal point of discipline. Such difficulties have been so far avoided, but with very considerable effort, and I have several times found myself on the verge of a direct collision of opinion, without feeling at all sure that I had the power to enforce my own views. Such a feeling, probably reciprocal, tends to weaken the action of the executive force of the school at the very times when it may be necessary to act most vigorously. I should therefore suggest the insertion, at the top of page 9, of some such words as these, 'You will confer with the Warden, and, if need be, require him to carry out your suggestions.'"

1251. There is a paragraph in the charge to this effect: "The Warden having full instructions in his charge to resort to you for advice or direction in all cases of difficulty with respect to the discipline as well as in the appointment of monitors, &c., further detail is unnecessary here." You would preface that with the addition which you now propose?—Yes, it is not definitely stated that the Warden is to take the advice after he has asked for it.

1252. That letter, you say, was written shortly before you left?—I wrote it in answer to a request directed to me by the Committee that I would make some remarks upon the Head Master's charge.

1253. Were they aware at that time that you were about to leave?—Yes, my successor was about to be appointed, and they wished to have my advice as to any alterations in the details of the Head Master's charge. That letter states that the Committee "have resolved that the draft charge of 1868 be submitted to you with a request that you will favour them with any suggestions which may occur to you for its improvement." This document which I have been reading from is in answer to that, and bearing, as you see, closely upon the questions which you are putting to me.

1254. I hardly need ask you whether your leaving was not solely because you preferred to go to Marlborough?—Yes, I was appointed to Marlborough College.

1255. In your time was it the same beadle that flogged always?—Generally, but he was sometimes otherwise engaged.

1256. Had he been here a long time?—There was a change in my time. He was a man who had been in the service of the Hospital a long time.

1257. Was this change in consequence of your having to dismiss the previous beadle?—No, it was on his retirement. They were trustworthy

and capable, and generally very kindly men. Of course they were of a comparatively low station of life, they were non-commissioned officers.

1258. You have seen, I dare say, in some letters which have lately appeared in the newspapers, charges against the beadles for having been severe to the boy?—I have not seen much of it in the letters.

1259. But so far as your experience goes, you would think such charges unfounded?—I generally looked upon them as fairly satisfactory, considering their station; but I do not like the government of boys by beadles, I would much prefer masters.

1260. What authority had they in the school?—They had very considerable authority in the playgrounds in keeping order. They were not understood to punish the boys. They were bound to report to the Warden.

1261. Supposing that you had heard of their giving a boy a hit on the head, would any remark have been made?—Certainly; I should have thought it a dereliction of duty; but it would not be reported to me; they were the subordinates of the Warden.

1262. Do you think that they did use their hands or not?—I had no reason for thinking they did.

1263. Was it their business to be always present when the boys were playing?—Some of them were bound to be in the playground while the boys were playing.

1264. At what other times were the boys under them at all?—At no other time except in the playgrounds or in the detention school.

1265. We were informed, in the course of our examination into this poor boy's death, that the usual Scripture instruction on Sunday appears to have been conducted by the monitors?—In my time, it was always by the Grecians. You see I was in this position on a Sunday. I was alone here with 650 boys, and no master resident; and shortly after I came, I made the Grecians take charge of the Sunday classes, which originally, in my predecessor's time, had been taken by the monitors. They were called "sides." The "sides" used to be taken, when I was a boy, by monitors, and I got the Grecians to take them.

1266. The answer that we got from Copeland was this: "Was not the master present?" that is, at the Scripture lesson. "No, there is no master present. It is up in the wards. The Grecian takes one half, and one of the monitors takes the other; the monitors take it in turn." Was that your practice?—No, it was understood that the Grecians and probationers took it.

1267. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) In this ward it appears there was no Grecian, and only one probationer?—A Grecian would have taken it if there had been one.

1268. (*Mr. Forster.*) Would you consider, in your time, that a Grecian had any power over that class for keeping order similar to that which a master would have had; would he have power to cane?—No, he would not have power to cane. The fact is, the boys were generally so much under awe of the Grecians that there would be little danger of insubordination.

1269. Copeland said that the last time that he cuffed him was with his open hand, and that he cried; and the question that I asked him was this: "Then that time, I suppose, was more severe than the former one?" to which he replied, "Yes, it was a little; but I think he cried as well because they were going to take him down to the Head Master for misbehaving himself at Scripture. Q. That was on a Sunday, was it? A. Yes. Q. Did you punish him then for that? A. Yes. Q. Just show us in what way you struck him? A. With my open hand. I gave him a slap on the face." Would you have considered that a monitor was to blame for doing that?—I have already said that I consider that some method of enforcing discipline is inseparable from the monitorial system, and it would have to be considered, in each case, whether he had exceeded his discretion.

1270. Were there any other lessons that the moni-

tors, either by themselves or with the Grecians, had to conduct?—No.

1271. During Sunday no master was required or expected to be in school?—The visiting masters generally visited the wards, but each of them had four wards, and this work was voluntary. Some of them were very regular in their attendance on Sundays.

1272. By the actual rules of the school and the conditions of their appointments, the masters had Sunday to themselves, with the exception of yourself?—Yes.

1273. (*The Chairman.*) A monitor's age is usually about 15, I think you said?—Yes, over 15.

1274. I suppose it constantly happens that there are some wards where the monitors are boys quite 15 years of age?—Yes.

1275. And even older?—There might be boys older than the monitors in a ward.

1276. Do not you think there is very great danger where boys are nearly of an age together, where even by custom, or under any indirect sanction, a boy is permitted to strike another, who is nearly the same age with himself?—Yes, it is dangerous, no doubt, to discipline, because a monitor will be apt to avoid enforcing discipline over a boy of that age.

1277. And the other boy might be tempted to resent it?—Yes, the result is, that some kind of compromise is entered into.

1278. Even if he does not resent it at the time, being provoked to do so, might not a boy who was of a very determined disposition feel that it was an insult to him which he would do almost anything to resent, if he could?—It would depend upon the individual case somewhat, of course. It is a danger to discipline, no doubt, but it is a danger which is shared by all systems of prefectorial discipline.

1279. (*Mr. Walter.*) Has the Warden generally been a military man, as I observe the present Warden is?—The present Warden and his predecessor were military men, but before those two they were civilians.

1280. How should you describe the social status of the Treasurer generally? Is he generally a professional man, or what is his position usually?—The Treasurers whom I have known have been retired men of business. They are either actually in commercial business in London, or they have retired.

1281. Have they been invariably Christ's Hospital men?—No; I think Mr. Foster White was the first "Blue" Treasurer for a very long period of years.

1282. For what special qualifications are they supposed to be appointed by the Governors?—In the first place, for their knowledge of business.

1283. From their knowledge of the management of estates, or from their knowledge of educational matters and school discipline generally?—It is not a very easy matter to find a gentleman who will give his whole time, for a great expenditure of time is required for the work of the office.

1284. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) He does not receive a salary, I believe?—No, he receives no salary. His time is very largely occupied in the work of the office, and it is not easy to find persons to fill the post.

1285. Is it an analogous position to that of any other officer in charge of any other school that you are acquainted with?—No; it is analogous to the Treasurer of the Royal Hospitals St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's.

1286. You know of no school in which a gentleman in that capacity is supposed to be an authority, to whom both the Warden and the Head Master are bound to appeal?—No.

1287. There is no public school with which you are acquainted, where there is an officer at the head in the same position as the Treasurer here?—No.

1288. You say that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to afford adequate accommodation upon the present site for the masters, if it was thought desirable that they should be resident. What has become

Rev. George Charles Bell.

19 July, 1877.

Rev. George
Charles Bell.

19 July, 1877.

of the space which was formerly occupied by the 300 boys who have ceased to be in the school?—They were very much crowded. When they had 1,000 boys and 18 wards, the place was unwholesomely crowded.

1289. Still, the change has resulted in reducing the number by one-third?—Yes, and the space is enlarged by the incorporation of the ground at the further end of the playground, on which the Compter Prison stood in my time. That has been thrown into the playground.

1290. Are the masters either married men or single, or is there any rule upon the subject?—There is no rule.

1291. Are they allowed to take pupils, if they are so disposed, after school hours?—Yes; their time is supposed to be quite their own after school hours. Most of the clerical masters, when I was there, had clerical duties in addition, and the others were occupied in various ways.

1292. With regard to the beadle, is the custom of making the beadle the executioner of the sentences of flogging a new or an old custom?—A very old one.

1293. It was not introduced, was it, on account of any case of abuse of power by any of the masters?—No, I think not; or, at least, I am not cognisant of it.

1294. It has been also stated in some letter, which I have read, that that has had the effect of making the boys extremely polite to the beadles out of school. Do you think that it has any influence of that kind?—I think that the beadles always had very considerable power and influence in the school. I do not myself consider the government by beadles as a desirable one to maintain.

1295. Do you know any public school in England where the duty of administering corporal punishment is entrusted to a man of that rank in life?—I do not know of any case.

1296. When you came was it the custom for a master to order a punishment without that master seeing it executed?—No; the only master who could order a flogging was the Head Master, and the only other person who could order a flogging was the Warden; and whoever ordered it was always present. It was never done on any occasion without the Master or the Warden being present.

1297. (*Mr. Forster.*) Had it been the practice in the school, before you came, for the flogging to be actually done by beadles?—Yes; I simply continued the old practice.

1298. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When you were at the school as a boy, was it done by the beadle?—Yes.

1299. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you think that the boys resent the flogging by the beadle as an additional degradation to them?—No, I do not think so; I think it adds to the awe and solemnity of the punishment. I do not think that they feel it a greater degradation.

1300. It is a thing which could not well be introduced into other schools where the punishment is at present administered by the Head Master, as at Eton, for instance?—I must confess that my own feeling would be in favour of continuing the Christ's Hospital system. I dislike excessively the infliction of punishment myself.

1301. (*Mr. Forster.*) Was it your experience that flogging used to be considered a great disgrace by the boys?—Yes, distinctly; and absolutely different in kind from any other kind of punishment.

1302. Do you at all think that a boy would be likely to be teased by the other boys on account of having been flogged?—That would depend upon the offence, I think.

1303. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Would he be teased if he were flogged for running away?—It was considered a disgrace, no doubt, and the boys would visit it in different ways.

1304-5. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did the feeling of disgrace attach to the punishment as a punishment, or to the

offence for which it was inflicted, supposing it was, as in other schools, for not knowing their lessons?—It was not inflicted for not knowing lessons; it was never inflicted except for some disgraceful offence. The mere fact that a boy was flogged showed that he had fallen into serious disgrace.

1306. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When you say disgrace, would you say that mere insubordination, such as running away, would disgrace a boy?—I have made a list of the offences for which I had the boys flogged, and you will see from it the kind of things for which flogging was ordered. I see in one case it is for an indecent libel on another boy; for writing up indecent words; for accusing two boys of indecency; for stealing, and so on.

1307. (*Mr. Walter.*) Those are all specially disgraceful offences?—Yes, specially disgraceful. A boy was never flogged unless he had done something disgraceful, or for bullying; although I do not find on my notes a single mention of a boy being flogged for bullying.

1308. Would running away be considered a disgraceful offence in the same sense as the other offences which you have mentioned?—I have known boys who ran away who were not flogged; it depended upon circumstances.

1309. (*Mr. Forster.*) The reason for asking the question is this, that this boy Gibbs, we are informed, told his mother that it was not merely the birching, but it was that the boys pointed at him so afterwards?—I think that would very much depend upon the circumstances of the case. It was considered a disgraceful punishment, and was inflicted for disgraceful offences, but running away was not necessarily punishable with flogging. In one case a boy, a deputy Grecian, ran away at the beginning of of the term and went home. I simply wrote to his father to say that if he valued education so little that he would not come back, he might stay away. But he was never flogged for it. I found that it was a case of nervousness.

1310. (*The Chairman.*) That was a case in which the father, of course, urged the boy to come back?—Yes; he came back by the next train.

1311. (*Mr. Walter.*) With regard to the age of the monitors, I understand that with the exception of the Grecians, the boys generally leave about the age of 16?—They leave earlier than that. The rule was that only a certain number of boys were kept beyond 15. Those were boys distinguished for good character, and those were kept until the vacation before they were 16. The clerk will produce the rules if required.

1312. So that practically it was impossible to find boys of greater age to fill the position of monitors?—Yes; there were very few boys in the school over 16. At one time I remember counting them, and there were only 17 boys over 16 in the school, including Grecians, and I should think that that was about a fair average.

1313. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) The Grecians do not usually leave until about 18, do they?—Between 18 and 19; but the probationers would in many cases be younger boys.

1314. The Grecians I think are the only boys that go direct to college?—Yes.

1315. (*Mr. Walter.*) Is there any rule in the school as to the superannuation of boys after a given age, supposing they are not fit for the class in which they are placed?—No, there is no rule of superannuation. No boy left before he was 15 as a rule.

1316. Supposing he was really unfit to be moved to a higher class, would he be allowed to remain in a lower one after the age at which he ought to be in the higher class?—Generally he was put up into the next department. I mean that a boy would not be allowed to remain in the lower school after 13½ years; he was moved into a higher department.

1317. Are boys ever sent away from school in consequence of being unable to keep pace with the

educational requirements of the school?—Never, so far as I remember.

1318. You just make the best of them in the class in which they were put?—Yes. It was held that the place was a charity, and if a boy was not clever he was to be made the best of. Of course if he was very badly conducted he might be removed.

1319. I should like to know what your opinion is as to the policy of that system, whether you think it is good for the school or not?—I think there might be a freer power of getting rid of boys of bad conduct.

1320. I refer to boys who, from intellectual incompetence, or from idleness, are unable to take places and to enter forms which they ought to enter at a certain age?—That might be a stimulus to a grossly idle boy, no doubt. There ought certainly to be some freer power of getting rid of idle lads. That was done to some extent by the system which only retained until 16 a certain number of the better conducted boys. There was great competition for this privilege. Boys were generally anxious to stay.

1321. So that it did operate as a certain stimulus?—Yes, there was considerable competition for the privilege of staying.

1322. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) But there was no direct punishment for inveterate idleness?—There was no punishment of the kind that Mr. Walter mentions, namely removal. Of course there are daily punishments which they might incur from the masters.

1323. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) There was at one time a plan introduced that if a boy happened to have made certain progress at some particular age he should then go into what is called the Latin school?—Yes.

1324. Is that continued?—Yes, after Dr. White left, it was remodelled, and is now called the Fourth Form; German, French, English, and Mathematics are taught there.

1325. At one time an evil complained of was that the education was rather furnished to the few boys who were going to the Universities than to the great mass who were going into ordinary commercial life?—Yes, that was the complaint.

1326. And it was with that view, I think, that the change was made?—Yes, quite so.

1327. I remember hearing at the time that it was very unpopular with the parents, and they almost always begged that their sons should go in rather for the University course than for the commercial course?—That was not my experience. After it was reorganised and put on a more practical basis, a great number of parents used to apply for the modern side, while others would wish their boys to go on the classical side.

1328. That very much removed the original objection that had existed to the education?—Yes. You will find a great deal in Mr. Fearon's report about the old Latin school.

1329. I rather collect from your evidence that you do not think that all the improvements which are necessary to make it a thoroughly good school for its purpose can be carried out if it remains in London?—I think there will be very great difficulties; I felt it so when I first came, and every year that I stopped deepened my impression that it was desirable to remove it.

1330. Supposing that it is to remain in London, what are the changes you would recommend?—I should hardly like to have to answer that extempore. I am really not prepared to answer such a question off-hand.

1331. Would it be much trouble to you just to send it in to the Committee?—It would involve a considerable amount of time and thought. My own feeling is that the satisfactory solution of the problem is to remove the school out of London. I have not myself contemplated a satisfactory solution in London.

1332. What are the changes which you think could be introduced out of London that could not be introduced in London?—The residence of the masters in

the school, I think, is almost impossible in London, and I think that that is essential for the good of the school.

1333. And to have masters for particular houses?—Yes, masters taking control of sections of the boys.

1334. What proportion go into what you call the fourth form instead of the Latin school?—Taking the school at about 700, which it was in my time, there were about 300 in the lower school, or juniors, and from 225 to 250 in the modern school, and the rest in the upper classical school.

1335. That will leave about 150 to 180 in the classical school?—Yes.

1336. Do any considerable proportion of the boys go to the University except the Grecians?—Very few; the boys in the school are generally boys who cannot afford to go without the aid which is given by the exhibition.

1337. (*Mr. Forster.*) The probationer that we examined from No. 4 ward, there being no Grecian, said that he had power as a probationer, which meant as a Grecian, to thrash the boys; we asked him this question, No. 846: "Supposing a boy disobeyed you, have you any power of punishing him?" A. Yes. Q. What sort of punishment? A. I can thrash them if I like." Would that have been the case in your time?—It comes to the same question that you have put before in various forms, "Have they any power of enforcing discipline?" I should say yes. It was not defined; it was not laid down as in some schools that they might give so many strokes with the cane, but it was understood that they had the power of enforcing discipline.

1338. What comes before us is this, that whereas by the present rules the monitors have no power of using force, the Grecian says he considers that he has the power of thrashing?—I have said that the power of using force is not absolutely prohibited.

1339. But looking at it as a practical question, I want to know whether you would have considered that the Grecian who did it with discretion would have been breaking the rules by thrashing a boy who disobeyed him?—No, I should not. "Thrashing," of course, is a word which may or may not mean something serious, but I mean that he was understood to have the power of enforcing discipline with discretion.

1340. (*Mr. Walter.*) If a boy was stronger than the monitor, and resisted him, what would be the course adopted?—Then the case would have to go to the Warden. It did sometimes happen that an appeal had to be made to the Warden. Of course, in appointing the monitors, we have to take into careful consideration all these facts, and appoint boys who are likely to be able to enforce their authority without too much violence or collision.

1341. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Then it was not the case that in your time the monitors were positively prohibited from using force?—I have often talked it over with the Warden, and we felt the great difficulty of the question.

1342. One of the monitors who was asked whether he himself had any power to punish the boys said that he had not?—I should say he had no legal power given him, it was never laid down that he had power to use force, but at the same time they did it occasionally. One shrank from making a rule which one knew was unworkable.

1343. I understand from the evidence, that there was a rule against it?—The Warden may have laid down a rule, but I am not conscious that I did.

1344. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I observe that one of the complaints of the boy Gibbs, was on account of his untidiness, that is a matter which would be properly attended to by the monitor, I suppose?—Yes, he would be required to see to that, and the Warden would find fault with him if the ward was not in good order, and neat and tidy.

1345. You think it hopeless to attempt to carry out any really effective improvement, without removing the school to the country?—That is my impression.

Rev. George Charles Ball.

19 July, 1877.

Rev. George
Charles Bell.
19 July, 1877.

Of course, my opinion is only to be taken for what it is worth, but my impression is that the school ought to be moved.

1346. (*The Chairman.*) Would you think as the next best remedy for the things which are to be found fault with here that you might diminish the number of boys so much, and bring the assistant masters' superintendence so much into exercise and action that that would be a feasible improvement?—It would be an enormous improvement if you could bring a number of masters to reside here, and take an active part in the control of the boys out of school.

1347. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What increase of masters do you think would be necessary for that purpose?—I do not think that a serious increase in the number would be necessary. You would have to revise

their duties, and probably to improve their salaries.

1348. And not allow them to have other occupations?—Quite so, absolutely.

1349. (*The Chairman.*) That would probably involve the necessity of enlarging the Hertford School?—It might do that, certainly.

1350. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) But do you not think that 650 would be too many for all the masters here?—If you could find quarters for the masters, if they were confined to the work of the school, I do not think that would be too many.

1351. (*The Chairman.*) But even 650 you would not think too many here?—It would no doubt be difficult to find quarters for the masters at the same time. In order to do that you must diminish the available playground room, which is not too large at present.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Dr. ALDER SMITH, examined.

Dr. Alder
Smith.
19 July, 1877.

1352. (*The Chairman.*) You are the Medical Officer of this establishment?—I am.

1353. You were called in soon after the death of Gibbs, were you not?—I was sent for immediately he was discovered, and saw the boy within two or three minutes.

1354. Did you know anything of the boy before?—I saw him when he came up from Hertford; he was passed then in good health, and I should have seen him twice since then, when examining the other boys in the wards.

1355. His health was always pretty good, was it not?—So far as I am aware; there was nothing to draw my attention to him in any way.

1356. What do you think was the actual cause of his death?—Suffocation through hanging.

1357. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) It was hardly hanging, was it, because the feet were on the ground?—It would be hanging. It was not strangulation, because if it had been strangulation, the cord would have been round the neck in a circular line. As it was, it went in a slanting direction, with the noose just behind the ear, and, of course, it would be hanging.

1358. Up to the last moment of consciousness he could have saved his life, could he not?—Yes, certainly.

1359. (*The Chairman.*) You do not think that he died instantaneously?—No, there was no *post mortem* ordered by the coroner; he did not require one, and I did not make one; but taking the look of the body, I feel certain that it was suffocation, and not any sudden syncope or anything of that kind, because the face was very much swollen.

1360. (*Mr. Forster.*) You think that he must, by the exercise of his own will, have kept his feet off the ground while he was hanging?—I do, for the first few moments.

1361. For how long would he do that?—From half to a couple of minutes would be quite sufficient to make him insensible. He would not be dead in one or two minutes, but he would be insensible, and would be dead in about four or five minutes, or longer. He would lose all power in one minute or two minutes; I cannot say exactly how long.

1362. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) He was found with his feet on the ground, was he not?—His feet were touching the ground and knees bent, so that if he had stood up he would have been quite free from the constricting noose.

1363. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do not you think it possible that the rope might have stretched after his death, so that his feet might have touched the ground when he was found?—I think not; if you look at the rope, it is a very firm one.

1364. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) The matron was able, was she not, to cut it with a pair of scissors?—Yes, but it is a very firm rope. This is the piece which was cut off (*producing the same*).

1365. (*Mr. Forster.*) You would think that it could not have stretched enough to have made that difference?—I do not think I could give any evidence upon that. We could get another piece of rope and try it.

1366. Do you remember whether his feet were just touching the ground?—I did not see him hanging. He was cut down when I saw him; it is only what the nurse told me. I was told it was just a running noose.

1367. (*The Chairman.*) Did it press upon any artery?—It pressed underneath the chin just above the windpipe.

1368. (*Mr. Forster.*) Would he have been able to have cried out whilst he was hanging?—I should think that the first moment he would have had the power of calling out, but not afterwards. Directly the rope was tight he would not be able to speak.

1369. Would a boy of his age have been likely to have found that he could undo the rope if he chose?—My opinion is this, that if he had attempted to stand, for instance, the rope would have been perfectly loose.

1370. What I mean is this, is it possible that after having once put the rope round his neck he might, from flurry or from ignorance, have been unable to save himself?—It is possible.

1371. But if he had stood up you think that he would have been saved?—I do.

1372. But you cannot, from your own knowledge, say that his feet were touching the ground?—No, I cannot.

1373. Is it possible that anything might have given way so that the rope might have fallen after his death?—I do not think so. The ventilator was open when he was left in the ward, according to the nurse's testimony, and it was found shut when they cut him down, so we conclude that the boy shut the ventilator.

1374. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) They said they heard it shut?—Yes, I think they heard it shut about eleven o'clock.

1375. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) He shut the door of his inner room, did he not?—Yes.

1376. (*Mr. Forster.*) Is it not possible that, when they heard it shut, it might have been in consequence of the ventilator having fallen after his death?—No, we went into that. Besides, there are two hooks on the wall which the string of the ventilator was wound round to keep it open. The boy could not have hanged himself without undoing that string, and when he undid it the ventilator by its own weight closed. We have tried that experiment, so that it is not likely that the ventilator could have been open when he was putting the cord round his neck, because it was heavy enough to shut by itself.

1377. (*Mr. Walter.*) The boy would have seen the cord of the ventilator from his bed, I suppose?—Yes, it was close by.

1378. Did it ever occur to you that the sight of the means, and the opportunity of committing suicide by hanging himself, had suggested itself to him from seeing the cord there?—It is a question which I can hardly answer. Of course there are plenty of cords in the infirmary.

1379. Could he have had equal opportunities in any other part of the building, so far as you know its arrangements?—There are cords attached to some of the windows in the wards for opening them, and, of course, there would be cords to all the windows in the infirmary, as they contain the ventilators, but, so far as I know, that would have been about the most convenient one for him to have used. There were, however, many other cords in the room.

1380. Is there any other part of the building which he could have gone to for that purpose without incurring a much greater chance of being seen?—He could not get anywhere else, he was locked up, and he could not get out of the ward.

1381. Supposing he had been in his own ward, No. 4, would he have had the same opportunities there?—No, because there would always be somebody on the look out; it could not, I think, have been done in the ward.

1382. Was there any other part of the building than the place where he was confined, where he would have had equal facilities, if he was so minded, for committing suicide?—I think not.

1383. (*Mr. Forster.*) How long have you been doctor to the Hospital?—Seven years.

1384. Have you ever heard of any attempt at suicide before?—There was an attempt about six months ago, which I wish to explain so far as I can, because it has been mentioned in the newspapers as being a similar case to this, which it really was not.

1385. (*The Chairman.*) Was that the case of a Grecian?—Yes; it was the case of a Grecian who had been in ill health some time previously. He had been taking tonics, and was under medical care; and it was just before he was going up to the University. He came up to the infirmary in the middle of the day, telling the nurse that he had a pain in his stomach. She questioned him well, and he said he had taken something. She instantly sent for me. I happened to be at home at the moment, and with my assistant, Mr. Taunton went over instantly. He told me that he had taken some phosphorus paste, as well as about forty heads of lucifer matches. I used the stomach pump and other means, and although he was in great danger for two or three days, he ultimately completely recovered. On searching his study, I found a lot of lucifer matches with the heads cut off, and also a pot in which phosphorus paste had been; and there was a letter found in his room, stating why he was going to commit suicide, which letter was copied by the ward matron, and Mr. Lee, the Head Master, has the copy. His reasons had nothing to do with the school, but were of a personal character.

1386. (*Mr. Forster.*) Is he alive still?—He is alive still. There is a letter in one of the papers to-day, saying that he is alive and well, thanks to the treatment in the infirmary. In the "Daily News" there is a letter about it.

1387. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Did he go up to the University?—No; we advised the father to withdraw him at once from the school, which he did, and he did not go to the University.

1388. (*The Chairman.*) Was he in a state of great depression?—He had a lot of acne spots on his face for one thing (those spots that you see young men have about the face), and he was in a rather low state, but nothing to lead me to suspect that he was going to commit suicide, or anything of that kind?—That is the only attempt that there has been within my knowledge, or that I have ever heard of.

1389. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you ever had any boy brought to you in consequence of the punishment that he has received in flogging?—Not in flogging.

1390. Or in caning?—In caning I have.

1391. Would you tell us the particulars of such cases?—During the last seven years now and then the matrons have brought boys, or they have come themselves to me, complaining of marks on their hands through caning, and I have invariably reported it either to the Head Master or to the Warden. My duty would cease there.

1392. Will you tell us the case of the most severe caning that you have heard of?—The most severe that I have ever seen was two blood marks on one hand. I cannot remember exactly when it was, but about two or three years ago. They were simply blisters not broken. I once saw a boy with a broken one, but whether he had broken it or not, I do not know. He said that the end of the cane had just caught it and broken it. But I have seen nothing that would not be cured in a few days, nothing brutal, I mean. I must say this, that some hands would raise a blood blister which the same amount of caning on another would not. Some boys naturally very easily bleed.

1394. (*Mr. Walter.*) Is it the same sort of blister that a man gets in rowing?—No, the cane would break a blood vessel underneath the scarf skin, and the scarf skin would be raised by a little bleeding between the true skin and the scarf skin.

1395. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) In the course of seven years what number of cases of that sort have been brought before you?—I cannot say, because I never kept any record of them. I should not think there would be more than two or three a year.

1396. (*Mr. Forster.*) The way in which they have been brought before you has been by the boy or by the matron?—Yes, by the matron or boy, or Major Brackenbury sending the case down. If the ward matron reported it first to Major Brackenbury, as has been done in some cases, Major Brackenbury would send the case down for me to see, and then I should report it to the Head Master.

1397. That would rather look as if the matrons took the side of the boys?—I certainly believe, that if they saw the slightest mark on a boy, from a master particularly, they would bring it down to me at once.

1398. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Then the Head Master would have a report of all the cases that you have reported?—Or the Warden. It depends upon whether the boys were caned in school or out of school. If it was a master, it would be reported to the Head Master, or if it was a boy that did it, it would be reported to the Warden, unless it was a Grecian, and then it would be reported to the Head Master.

1399. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have any cases been brought before you of the headles knocking the boys about?—I cannot remember any case. I will not be certain that there have not been any, but I cannot remember one. There was a case where the cook of the Hospital, during the last six months, hit a boy on the head with a key, and I reported it to the Treasurer; it did not hurt him very much, it slightly cut him. I suppose it must have been a large key. I reported it immediately to the Treasurer.

1400. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You said that you had not had a single case of injury from flogging?—I have never seen, since I have been here, any material marks from flogging. I firmly believe that if there had been any bruise or cuts, the matrons or the boys themselves would have come to me, and I should certainly instantly have reported it. I saw two boys flogged some few years ago. I was asked to see them flogged, as one had a rupture; and I remember, at the time, thinking that the flogging was very slight, and remarked to Major Brackenbury that I thought so. On that occasion there were simply slight red marks on the breech.

1401. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you remember how many stripes were given?—I cannot remember that, but not many, I am positive.

1402. (*Mr. Forster.*) Should you say that there

Dr. Alder-
Smith.

19 July, 1877.

Dr. Alder
Smith.

19 July, 1877.

were not more than six or eight?—Not more than six or eight.

1403. Do all the boys come to you when they have anything the matter with them?—Yes, they do. They are encouraged to come for the slightest thing, they can come in the morning before they go to school. I am always at the infirmary from a quarter to nine till I have seen all the boys that want to see me.

1404. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What is the general health of the boys?—Taking into consideration their health when they come into the school, I think it is very fair.

1405. Do a large number come here who are suffering as though they had not been thoroughly well fed?—Certainly, some of them come in strumous; we often get strumous or scrofulous boys here.

1406. Do you see the boys when they first come, I mean those that go to Hertford?—Yes, every boy that is admitted into the school has to pass me. I have to examine them all before they go to Hertford.

1407. You see that there is nothing infectious about them, I suppose?—Yes, we stop them for anything infectious; ringworm is what we chiefly stop them for, or if I found a boy advanced in consumption or with heart disease, we should not admit him; but we do not stop boys simply because they are delicate.

1408. Do they improve generally?—I believe they do; I believe that if you were to take 100 boys admitted into the school, and 100 boys going out of the school, the latter would be found to be the stronger set.

1409. What number do you ordinarily have in the infirmary?—I should think ten or twelve, on the average, out of 674.

1410. Out of those ten who are in the infirmary,

how many are there for anything at all serious?—Probably not more than one or two, perhaps one half of them would be up for some slight accident, or a broken arm, or something of that kind.

1411. Broken arms come every now and then, do they not?—We have had more this half than usual; we have had very little sickness this term till just lately, but I think we have had three or four broken arms.

1412. Have you had any cases where it has arisen from any cruelty or careless treatment on the part of the boys themselves; I mean on the part of their fellow boys?—No, I have not. They have been always due to boys falling whilst playing at football, or something of that kind, falling on the arm. We now and then have a case of a boy stabbing another; one lately.

1413. How lately have you had such a case as that?—There was one, only the day before yesterday, that annoyed us very much indeed. A boy stabbed another with a knife, knowing that he would not be punished, but I hope he will be expelled. At the present state of affairs he thought he would not be birched, and he did other things which were punishable. He first of all threw a wet mop at a monitor's feet a few days ago, and then he stabbed a little boy on the knuckle with a knife the day before yesterday.

1414. What was done with him?—I cannot tell you exactly what was done, but I hope from what I have heard that the boy will be expelled as a punishment for it. He would have been birched certainly in the olden times.

1415. You think there is a little weakness of discipline just now?—It is only this one case that has occurred.

Mrs. ELIZA FOX, recalled and further examined.

Mrs. Eliza
Fox.

19 July, 1877.

1416. (*Mr. Forster.*) We find that Doctor Smith did not see the boy Gibbs before he was cut down, and we want you to tell us exactly in what position his body was when you found him; were his feet touching the ground?—Yes.

1417. When you say his feet, do you mean that his toes were just touching the ground?—Partly crouched on to the ground.

1418. Was there anything except his toes touching the ground?—Yes, his feet entirely, I should say, from the position of the body.

1419. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) The legs were bent, were they?—Yes.

1420. (*Mr. Forster.*) When you first saw him, if he had been alive, he would have been able to stand up upon the ground?—I lifted him up directly. I did not know whether life was in him or not, and so I immediately raised him. That is all I can tell you. The nurse came and fetched me and I raised him immediately.

1421. Do you think it possible that the rope might have fallen or stretched after he had died?—No, I think that when he put it round his neck he must have stretched himself down. He could not in any way have fallen unless there was a strain upon the rope.

1422. Do you think the rope was stretched and pulled out, or do you think that while he was hanging his feet might not have been able to touch the ground, but that after he died the rope might

have stretched sufficiently so that you found him with his feet touching the ground?—No, when the rope was round his neck if he stood upright his feet would be perfectly on the ground.

1423. (*To Dr. Smith.*) Supposing that to be the case, do you think that he must have been exercising his own will to prevent his saving himself?—I certainly think so. If the rope had stretched so with the boy it ought to spring back again. Now we could measure the exact distance that that rope would come down.

1424. (*Mr. Russell Gurney, to Mrs. Fox.*) Was not there a table just by?—Yes.

1425. Might he not have been on the table and thrown himself from the table?—If he had done that and he had thrown himself off, he was so tall that I do not see how that would be unless he had thrown himself right away from the table, and then he could not have got back again. He was standing crouched perfectly in one position, and leaning against the side table, so that I do not see how that could have been. His head was against the wainscoting, and he was leaning at the end of the table.

1426. Do you remember what the height of the boy was?—I cannot tell.

(*Doctor Smith.*) He was certainly not a very short boy or a very tall boy.

(*Mrs. Fox.*) He was rather tall for his age, certainly not a small boy.

(*Mrs. Fox withdrew.*)

DR. SMITH, at the request of the Committee, went into the Infirmary to measure the ends of the rope that had been left, and on his return to the room,

1427. (*The Chairman.*) What is the result of your measurement?—I have been upstairs with Major Brackenbury, and I find that when the two ends of rope are joined it comes within two feet four inches of the ground. I then added the loop to that and made my calculations, and also found that the boy's height was exactly four feet six inches. We have got it on our books, and allowing for that, I calculate

that there must have been three inches on the ground for his feet, and then the rope would evidently stretch two inches more. We have tried the stretching, and it would give nearly six inches, but certainly without any stretching at all he would get three inches to spare on the ground after the noose was made.

1428. (*Mr. Forster.*) Is it possible that the first effect of the rope being round his neck might have

made him so far lose consciousness, and might have given him a sort of convulsion, that all this might have happened entirely without any exercise of will on his part?—He must have had the will first to throw himself off. I think if he threw himself off the table, which is one of my suppositions, that the shock might have been sufficient to have paralysed him so that he could not then save himself. I am sure if he had stood up he could have done so.

1429. You think it possible that after having first determined to put the rope round his neck, he might have been in such a position that he could not save himself?—I do not say that he could not save himself,

but that he did not think how to do it, or was too flurried to be able to save himself. But the three chief points I take are, the looseness of the noose round the neck, the hands being free, and the feet on the ground.

1430. But you go upon the supposition that after the first exercise of will in putting the rope round his neck and throwing himself off, he went on, being determined to kill himself?—Without he was suddenly insensible, which is not usual for a minute, I think the boy could have saved himself; but that is only my opinion. It is a thing of which one cannot be certain.

(The Witness withdrew.)

K. L., examined.

1431. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) How old are you?—Twelve years.

1432. How long have you been in the school in London?—Since a year.

1433. In whose class have you been?—Mr. Mackie, junior's.

1434. What is it he teaches particularly?—Latin.

1435. Do you often get into trouble there?—Not very often.

1436. What do you mean by very often?—I have only been in trouble once.

1437. All the year, only in trouble once?—I think so, I have only been caned once.

1438. Was that quite sufficient to deter you from wanting it again?—Yes.

1439. Was it a severe caning?—No, not very.

1440. Was it on your hand?—No, on my back.

1441. What was it for?—I did not know my work.

1442. How many strokes do you think you had?—I only had one.

1443. Do you often see boys caned?—Yes.

1444. Most days was there somebody caned?—Yes.

1445. On the hand, or on the back?—On the back.

1446. And one stroke generally?—Sometimes they have more.

1447. There was generally somebody caned every day, was there?—Yes, nearly every day.

1448. Did you feel it afterwards at all?—Yes.

1449. How long did you feel it for?—For about a quarter of an hour.

1450. Have you ever been flogged?—Yes, but not up here.

1451. Since you have been in the school?—Yes, at Hertford.

1452. (The Dean of Christchurch.) Flogged with the birch, do you mean?—Yes.

1453. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) That was worse than the caning, was it not?—Yes.

1454. Was it only once there?—Only once.

1455. What was that for?—For rudeness.

1456. (Mr. Forster.) Do your monitors ever knock you about?—No.

1457. Your monitor never boxed your ears, did he?—He sometimes did.

1458. You did not think much of it?—No.

1459. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) Which ward are you in?—No. 5.

1460. (Mr. Walter.) What was it for, for being untidy?—For talking after the knock. There is a knock after which no one is to talk; that is, after every meal.

1461. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) When you were in the hall did you do that?—Yes.

1462. (Mr. Forster.) Do you mean at dinner?—He said, "Come to me to-night."

1463. Was it something you had done at dinner?—Yes.

1464. You were told, then, to come to him at night. What did he do to you then?—Boxed my ears.

1465. Did he hurt you much?—No.

1466. Did your Grecian ever knock you about?—No.

1467. (Mr. Walter.) Do you like school?—Yes, thank you.

1468. Are you quite happy?—Yes.

1469. (Mr. Forster.) Which do you like best, London or Hertford?—London.

1470. Do your parents live in London?—No, Bedford.

1471. You would be sorry to be sent away from school?—Yes.

1472. You would not like your father to take you from the school?—No.

K. L.

19 July, 1877.

(The Witness withdrew.)

M. N., examined.

1473. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) How old are you?—12 years and 8 months.

1474. How long have you been at school in London?—A year last Easter.

1475. You came from Hertford, did you?—Yes.

1476. What ward are you in?—No 18.

1477. What master are you under?—Mr. Mackie, junior.

1478. Do you often get into trouble there?—No.

1479. Are you caned sometimes?—No.

1480. Are you never caned?—Not this term.

1481. How often have you been caned at all?—About, I think, four times; when I was first put under him.

1482. In what way are you caned; is it on the hand?—No; on the back.

1483. Whilst you are sitting down?—Yes, when I am sitting.

1484. What has it been for?—For not knowing my lessons.

1485. How many strokes with the cane do you generally have?—One, and sometimes two.

1486. (The Dean of Christchurch.) Never more than two?—Yes, more than two sometimes.

1487. Have you had more than two?—No; I have never been caned more than two.

1488. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) Are most of the boys caned at times?—Yes.

1489. How often is anybody caned there?—Some boys are caned nearly every day.

1490. Do you mean more that one boy caned generally?—Yes.

1491. Do you mean that sometimes a boy is caned nearly every day?—Yes, he canes some boys if they are not on the first form; he canes them every day unless they get up.

M. N.

19 July, 1877.

M. N.
19 July, 1877.

1492. The same boys, do you mean?—Yes.
1493. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do you know any boy who gets caned almost every day?—Yes; he has 11 boys, and he says he takes them in hand, and he canes them every day until they get up.
1494. How many boys has he got in his class altogether?—42.
1495. And you are not one of those 11 boys that get caned every day?—No.
1496. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What are those 11 boys?—They are supposed to be the lazy boys.
1497. And there is some particular form in which they are?—Yes, they are always at the bottom of the class.
1498. (*Mr. Walter.*) And unless they move on and take places, they get caned?—Yes.
1499. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Have you ever been flogged?—No.
1500. Neither here nor at Hertford?—No.
1501. You would mind that a great deal more than being caned, would you not?—Yes.
1502. Do you feel the caning afterwards—does it hurt you afterwards?—It does for a time—not long.
1503. For how long?—For about ten minutes.
1504. (*Mr. Forster.*) Has the monitor in your ward ever had to punish you?—Yes.
1505. What has he done to you?—He has hit me on the face—boxed my ears.
1506. Did he hurt you much?—No.
1507. Why has he done that?—Sometimes for not having my hair brushed.
1508. Do the monitors get any boys to wait upon them?—Yes.
1509. Do you wait upon him?—No, I do not.
1510. Why not?—They have a general boy to wait upon them.
1511. What do you mean by a general boy?—In my ward they pay him so much a week.
1512. What do they pay him?—Threepence a week.
1513. What does the boy who is paid threepence a week do?—He gets their tea, and makes their bed, and cleans their shoes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

O. P., examined.

O. P.
19 July, 1877.

1535. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—13 years and 7 months.
1536. How long have you been here in London at school?—I came up here at Easter, 1876.
1537. What ward are you in?—No. 14.
1538. Are you in Mr. Mackie's class?—Yes.
1539. Do you get into trouble sometimes?—Sometimes.
1540. What for?—For not knowing my work.
1541. (*Mr. Walter.*) What happens to you then?—I get turned over the form.
1542. What do you mean by that?—Caned.
1543. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How often do you get caned?—Not very often.
1544. How often have you got caned this term?—Four times, I think.
1545. Since Easter?—Yes, I think so.
1546. Do other boys get caned too?—Yes.
1547. Are you at the bottom of the class, or pretty high up?—About halfway up.
1548. There are some ten or eleven boys, are there down at the bottom generally?—Yes.
1549. Do they get caned often?—Yes.
1550. Most days some one of them?—Yes.
1551. Is there generally every day somebody caned?—Yes.
1552. Are they caned on the hand at all?—Sometimes.
1553. Those four times have you been caned on the hand?—No.
1554. Which is worse, being caned on the hand or on the back?—On the hand.
1555. Is your hand bad afterwards?—Yes.

1514. You clean your own shoes, do you not?—Yes.
1515. I suppose you hope to be a monitor yourself some day?—Yes.
1516. Would you like to be a monitor?—Not much.
1517. (*Mr. Walter.*) Why should you not like to be a monitor?—I should not like it because of having to keep the boys quiet.
1518. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do the beadles ever hit you?—No.
1519. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you like the beadles generally?—Yes.
1520. Are they kind to you?—Yes.
1521. (*Mr. Walter.*) You are quite happy at school then?—Yes.
1522. (*Mr. Forster.*) Which do you like best London or Hertford?—London.
1523. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Why do you like London better?—We get out more.
1524. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you know the boy named Gibbs at Hertford?—Yes.
1525. You were there with him?—Yes, for about two months.
1526. Did he ever hit you?—No.
1527. Did you know him at school after he came up here? Did you see anything of him after he came to London?—Not much of him.
1528. (*The Chairman.*) He was in the same class with you, was he not?—He was in the same class, but he was not in the same division as I am.
1529. (*Mr. Forster.*) Was he one of those eleven boys that you speak of?—I do not know.
1530. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) He was under Mr. Mackie was he?—Yes.
1531. (*Mr. Foster.*) Was he often caned?—I do not know.
1532. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) The two divisions were not heard their lessons in the same room, I suppose?—No.
1533. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think the boys like to become monitors generally?—Yes, I think so.
1534. Do they reckon it a distinction?—No, not all of them like to be so.
1556. How long?—Sometimes for more than a month.
1557. (*Mr. Forster.*) There is nothing the matter with your hand now, is there?—No.
1558. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When were you caned last on the hand?—I have never been caned on my hand from the grammar school.
1559. Where have you been caned on the hand?—In the writing school.
1560. Not in Mr. Mackie's class?—No.
1561. It interferes with your writing rather, does it not?—Yes.
1562. Who is the master there?—Mr. Cheadle.
1563. You say that almost every day somebody is caned in Mr. Mackie's class?—Yes.
1564. Are many caned except those that are quite at the bottom of the class?—No.
1565. (*Mr. Forster.*) Were you in the same room with Gibbs for your lessons?—Yes.
1566. Did he get caned often?—Yes.
1567. Was he one of those boys at the bottom of the class?—Yes.
1568. Did he get caned about every day or so?—Yes.
1569. Did he seem to mind it much?—Sometimes he did.
1570. Did he cry?—Yes.
1571. Do the boys generally cry when they are caned?—Yes.
1572. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you mean that Gibbs was caned almost every day?—Yes.
1573. Do you quite remember that?—Yes.
1574. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think he was

caned oftener than other boys in your division?—I do not think so.

1575. (*Mr. Forster.*) He was caned as often as the other boys at the bottom of the class, was he?—Yes.

1576. Was he quite at the bottom of the class?—No.

1577. How many boys would be below him, do you think?—Four or five.

1578. And all those four or five boys got caned very often?—Yes.

1579. Did you know him well?—No.

1580. You did not have much talk with him, did you?—No.

1581. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you know him at Hertford?—No.

1582. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did he talk to you about being caned much?—No.

1583. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was there often any caning on the hand in Mr. Mackie's class?—Not very often.

1584. (*Mr. Walter.*) What was the boy caned on the hand for?—The last one was for scribbling on some paper that he was given to write out, a boy of the name of A.

1585. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was Gibbs ever caned on the hand?—No.

1586. Do you like the school?—Yes.

1587. You are glad when the holidays come, I suppose?—Yes.

1588. You have never been flogged?—No.

1589. (*Mr. Walter.*) Either here or at Hertford?—No.

1590. (*Mr. Forster.*) Does the monitor in your ward punish you?—Not very often.

1591. When he does it, how does he do it?—He gives us one or two boxes on the ear, and then sends us away.

1592. Does he hurt you much?—No.

1593. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What does he do it for?—When we get larking about.

O. P.
19 July, 1877.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Q. R., examined.

1594. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—I am 11 years and 6 months.

1595. How long have you been in London at school here?—Since Christmas.

1596. In whose class are you?—Mr. Mackie, juniors.

1597. In which ward are you?—No. 12.

1598. Do you get into trouble when you are in school?—No.

1599. Sometimes, I suppose, do you not?—Yes.

1600. How often?—Only twice since Christmas.

1601. What was done to you then?—I had to turn over the desk.

1602. That is to say you were caned?—Yes.

1603. Did it hurt you much?—No.

1604. You felt it afterwards, did you not?—Yes, a little.

1605. For how long?—Ten minutes.

1606. Is that all?—Yes.

1607. You never had it on the hand?—No.

1608. Were there some other boys caned oftener than you were?—Yes.

1609. How many had the cane generally each day?—Gibbs was one that was caned nearly every day.

1610. Were there others who were caned nearly every day?—No.

1611. Nobody else?—No.

1612. He was more often caned than anybody else?—Yes.

1613. What was he caned for?—Mr. Mackie said he was a bully at Hertford, and so he went on at him.

1614. Did he ever bully any of you?—No.

1615. Were you with him in playtime at all?—No.

1616. (*Mr. Walter.*) Were you with him at Hertford?—Yes.

1617. Was he a bully there?—Yes.

1618. Did he bully you at all there?—No.

1619. (*Mr. Forster.*) You were older than he was, were you?—No.

1620. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you know that he bullied others?—Yes.

1621. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What makes you think he was a bully there?—Lots of boys said so; they all said so just after the last lot came up to London.

1622. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You mean the boys who came up with him from Hertford?—Yes.

1623. Was he bigger than you?—Yes.

1624. (*Mr. Walter.*) You do not get bullied here at all?—No.

1625. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Does the monitor ever do anything to you?—No.

1626. Do you get larking sometimes in your ward?—No, I keep quiet.

1627. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Has he ever struck you or cuffed you?—No, he has never cuffed me.

1628. Has he ever made you stand on the settle?—Yes.

1629. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you ever been flogged?—No.

1630. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Used Gibbs to get laughed at at all about being caned so often; did you ever hear anybody talking to him or laughing at him about it?—No.

1631. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did he generally cry when he was caned?—Sometimes he did, not always.

Q. R.
19 July, 1876.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

[Adjourned to Saturday at 11 o'clock.]

SATURDAY, 21ST JULY, 1877.

PRESENT :

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.
 The Very Rev. The DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.
 The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.
 The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.
 JOHN WALTERS, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

Mrs. LAURA CREWE, examined.

Mrs. Laura
 Crewe.
 21 July, 1877.

1632. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Are you one of the nurses or one of the matrons in this institution?—One of the matrons.

1633. Which ward is under you?—No. 13.

1634. In the beginning of this year was there an unfortunate case of a boy who was supposed to have attempted suicide?—Yes, by a Grecian.

1635. That was quite at the beginning of this year, was it not?—Yes, it was in January.

1636. Did you see a letter of his?—Yes, I did. At least, it was not a letter, it was a few lines left in his pocket.

1637. Did you take a copy of it?—I did.

1638. Have you that copy?—I have it upstairs; I have not it here.

1639. Can you let us have that copy?—I can get it myself; I think there is no one that could get it now but myself.

1640. What did you do with it?—His sister took it.

1641. You having first taken a copy?—Yes; I was with her when it was found. I asked her if she would like to go into his study and examine it, and we went together and found it. She, of course, claimed it, and I asked to be allowed to make a copy, and I made it exact.

1642. Will you have the goodness to bring us the copy?—Yes. (*Mrs. Crewe left the room, and after a few minutes interval, returned with the document, which was as follows:—*) "All my books at home are mine. I hope who takes them will take care of them. If anyone be accused, 'tis false, because I did it myself, and those to whom it most concerns will see the reason. I've acted a farce now for over eight years, and cannot bear up any longer. My going can be no loss to any. At school I shall soon be forgotten. My home was hardly a home to me, the reason, perhaps, is that I was brought up out of place, above my station. I blame none but myself."

1643. What was the date of that?—There was no name or date, but it was his own handwriting; his sister took the original.

1644. Had you observed anything strange about the boy before?—No; he was rather depressed on leaving, because he thought he had to leave the school.

1645. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do you mean that he was depressed before you found that note?—Yes, before the holidays. He left very much depressed in spirits. He thought he had to leave the school. I advised him to write to the Treasurer, which he did, and saw the Treasurer, and then it was decided that he should remain, and consequently he returned after the holidays.

1646. (*Mr. Walter.*) What did he think he was to leave the school for?—I think the master considered that he had not done sufficient work. There was some little difference between himself and the master, I cannot tell you what, and that is why I persuaded him to write to the Treasurer, because it is such an unusual thing for a Grecian to be sent away before his time, and his time was not up. In all probability he would have been first Grecian in the school if he had remained until now.

1647. (*Mr. Forster.*) How long after he came back did he take those matches?—On the Monday morning, having returned on the Saturday night.

1648. Did you observe his manner when he came back?—He appeared all right when he came back. He did not return until half past eleven at night.

1649. How long had he been away?—A month.

1650. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was the word "me" underscored in that paper?—Yes, I think I made every mark exactly as he had it. He was a very good boy all the time he was with me, and he was with me seven and a half years, so that I knew him well.

(The Witness withdrew.)

Major HENRY BRACKENBURY, recalled and further examined.

Major Henry
 Brackenbury.
 21 July, 1877.

1651. (*The Chairman.*) Were you present when the flogging of Gibbs took place?—Yes, I was.

1652. What was the character of the flogging?—A slight flogging, eight strokes.

1653. Did the boy seem to mind it at the time?—Not very much.

1654. Not more than ordinarily?—No, rather less than ordinarily, I should say.

1655. Were the marks severe?—No, there was redness, but no marks at all, I believe, or rather I should say I noticed no marks whatever. I have scarcely ever seen any marking.

1656. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Can you tell us what the meaning of "chef" is?—"Chef" means to sell or buy, or to traffic in. I think it is the word the boys use for "chaffer."

1657. Have you observed any considerable change in the school between the time you left in 1847 and the time you came back in your present capacity?—I think the tone was improved, and I think it has more improved in the last few years even than it had then. The manners of the boys generally are not nearly so rough as they were, and there is not so

much of that rough kind of play that used to prevail; it was hardly play, but bullying play, by boys knocking about little boys, and playing at games in which the bigger boys would have the best of it, and the little boy had all the knocks, which was very much the style of play thirty years ago. That is not the case at all now, we have taken a great deal of pains about regulating the games. In fact, the boys play football and cricket to a great extent, which does away with the necessity of anything of the kind.

1658. You are constantly about, I suppose, during the play hours?—Constantly, and my windows look out on to the playground. I am constantly running in and out. If I hear any noise, I run out and see what it is; and I also look over two playgrounds.

1659. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Where is your cricket ground?—At Herne Hill.

1660. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How long have you had it?—For one year. I have hired a cricket ground with great difficulty, first in one place, and then in another, but it became so difficult to get one near London, that about two years ago, I failed entirely; and then the Treasurer came forward, and

out of his own pocket provided the funds for obtaining our present field, and he pays 25*l.* a year rent for it.

1661. (*Mr. Walter.*) How do the boys get there?—I have entered into arrangements with the London Chatham and Dover Railway, by which any boy can go for threepence. Any boys that are well conducted can go there and stop from half past four o'clock till eight o'clock, and I have arranged that they shall have a special supper when they come home. A man always goes in charge of them, the only condition is that they go together and return together, and it is a fault if a boy straggles away from the party.

1662. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How many avail themselves of it?—I should think at the very least they have taken 4,000 or 5,000 journeys. I think I could tell the exact number, as the man who takes them down keeps a record of the journeys. They start from Holborn Viaduct Station, and get down in about twenty minutes; it is just beyond Camberwell, just by Dulwich, I think it is somewhere near Champion Hill. I have been very particular since I have been here; I have but a small staff, but I have been very particular as to their position, so that every part of the playground is overlooked. I have so arranged that one man stands in the cloister, which divides two of the playgrounds; there is a beadle at the gate round the corner who commands that corner, there is another in the hall playground, where almost invariably the boys are playing.

1663. Is it their duty to report to you any impropriety?—Yes, mere rough play they would not report, but any violence they invariably report.

1664. Anything like the bullying of a small boy by a big boy I suppose they would report?—Invariably.

1665. Do you often have reports of that kind?—No, not very often; I do not suppose I have one in a week hardly. I cannot really tell at the moment.

1666. What is the punishment for?—Bullying, as you will see by my books, is most frequently punished, although there really are very few corporal punishments.

1667. What is the punishment for bullying?—That would depend very much upon the nature of the offence. You will see that when a boy has bullied, he generally got four strokes, or six if he was a big boy, with the cane; of course every case is adjudicated on its own merits.

1668. Is there any caning on the hand?—Always on the palm of the hand. No boy has ever had a stroke by my order except on the palm of the hand since I have been here.

1669. Is not that a little more painful than on the back?—I think not; besides, I think it is less likely to do him injury. You know what you are doing when you hit a boy on his hand, and you do not when you hit him on the back. I have never actually seen it, but I have heard of caning about the back making weals and marks.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

WALTER ROBINSON, *examined.*

1683. (*The Chairman.*) You are one of the beadles belonging to this Institution?—Yes.

1684. How many beadles are there?—Eight.

1685. What are your duties?—I am called the bread beadle (I cut up all the bread for the boys), and the hall beadle, and I am the beadle that am called upon to "brush" or cane the boys.

1686. Are you the beadle who birched the poor boy whose death has recently taken place?—I am.

1687. How many stripes did you give him?—Eight, I believe.

1688. Do you think that a severe punishment?—No, that is about the quantity we give all of them now. We do not exceed that often.

1689. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What is the largest number that you have ever given?—I think twelve is the largest number ever I gave. I have only had this duty to perform about three years.

1670. We had one case of a hand disabled for a month from caning?—It is quite impossible that such a thing could have happened in my department, whenever it happened. Of course I am utterly unable to speak for other departments.

1671. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You do not think you could dispense with caning?—I think we ought to have corporal punishment in reserve.

1672. Caning especially?—I think caning, administered properly, is a very mild and fair punishment. I do not remember, since I have been here, a boy carrying any serious mark from a caning that has been given by my orders, I cannot say positively.

1673. Or a blister?—I cannot say a black blister, I never heard of such a thing, and I do not believe it has happened.

1674. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you ever go down to Hertford?—I have nothing to do with Hertford, I am simply a visitor if I go there.

1675. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Had Copeland ever reported Gibbs to you?—I do not remember that he did. If he did it was for some trivial matter. I do not think that Gibbs had ever been punished by me for any ward offence. I could not tax my memory with a trifling report which did not get any punishment. Every punishment is entered, even if it is an imposition or a detention.

1676. Did Gibbs ever come to you and complain of the monitor?—Copeland said he did so once, but I do not remember it. He said that when Gibbs first came up he complained of him (Copeland). After I had given my evidence the other day, Copeland told me himself that the boy had complained to me of him, and that I had censured him (Copeland) for it. It was a very trifling case. It was a back-handed knock, not a very serious case; that is what Copeland told me about it. I did not remember the case.

1677. Copeland said that he hit him in that way, and that it accidentally made his nose bleed?—I had quite forgotten it.

1678. When he ran away the first time, we understand that he represented at home that he had had a half holiday given him?—He did.

1679. Had he had a half holiday given him?—He had not, and he also represented the same a second time to them.

1680. And he had not it then either?—No, nor that time either.

1681. (*The Chairman.*) The second time was not a day for a half holiday?—The second time was on a Monday, which is never a day for a half holiday.

1682. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How do you know that he made those representations?—Simply that the father told me so when he brought him back on both occasions; that could be proved with regard to the second case by the man Plucknett, who was sent to fetch him.

Major Henry Brackenbury.

21 July, 1877.

Walter Robinson.

21 July, 1877.

Walter
Robinson.

21 July, 1877.

very young, do not be too heavy with him," or something of that sort.

1695. (*The Chairman.*) He said that in the last case?—Yes, he said that to me.

1696. As the result of that flogging were the marks pretty smart upon him?—I could not see any marks at all?—This is the brush that he was brushed with (*producing the birch*).

1697. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) It is not altered in any way, is it?—No, that is just as it came from him; that is just as it was used. We hit from the points.

1698. (*The Chairman.*) Have you used that birch more than once for a boy?—Never more than once.

1699. You do not use one a second time?—Never, and that is one. We put it aside after the brushing is over, so that we could always call for it if necessary.

1700. (*Mr. Forster.*) No boy has been flogged since?—No.

1701. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Is the boy hoisted upon the shoulders of another boy?—Yes, with his arms crossed over.

1702. Are his trousers taken down?—Yes.

1703. Is he flogged on his back or on the breech?—On the breech.

1704. Always?—Not always, but this boy was. If it occurs that a boy is getting too big for that sort of punishment, it is inflicted on the shoulders.

1705. Have you flogged on the back in the course

of the last three years?—Yes, across the shoulders I have.

1706. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You say that you are sometimes sent for to cane also?—Yes, by Major Brackenbury generally.

1707. How do you cane?—They hold out their hand, and I stand at a distance and strike them with the cane.

1708. On the fingers, or on the palm of the hand?—I never hit them across the palm of the hand, always on the fingers.

1709. Are not the fingers the worse for it afterwards?—I have never seen them particularly the worse; I do not say that I have ever seen blood when I have caned.

1710. Have you never seen a blister?—No.

1711. You only see them at the time?—No, only at the time.

1712. A blister would rise afterwards, if there were one?—Very likely.

1713. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do you remember whether Gibbs cried much when he was being flogged?—Very little.

1714. Less than boys usually do?—A great deal less than they usually do.

1715. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Had you ever caned him?—Never.

1716. You never punished him, but only that time?—Yes, only at that time.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

MR. JOHN EDWARD HOGAN, *examined.*

Mr. John
Edward
Hogan.

21 July, 1877.

1717. (*The Chairman.*) You are the master of a school near here, are you not?—Yes.

1718. What is the name of the school?—The School of Commerce, 32, New North Road, Hoxton.

1719. Was a boy named Gibbs under you?—Yes.

1720. How long ago?—In November, 1873.

1721. How long was he with you?—I cannot exactly state, but it was under three months.

1722. Is he the same boy as the poor boy whose death we are enquiring into here?—Yes, William Arthur Gibbs, of the same addresses in Kingsland Road and Old Street.

1723. What sort of a boy was he when he was in your school?—He was not by any means a boy that one would single out for either being good or bad. Personally I had no particular complaint to make. We expect young children of his age to conduct themselves with perhaps rather less circumspection than if they were older, but otherwise I had nothing to find fault with.

1724. Is yours a boarding school?—No, a day school.

1725. Was he pretty regular in his attendance?—No; the reason of that, I was given to understand, was because he was so extremely tiresome and troublesome at home. His mother requested me to detain him at school, because if he was not brought from school home by someone connected with the family, he never would go home.

1726. Did his mother tell you that —Yes, Mrs. Gibbs, and his aunt also. I do not mean to say that he would perhaps, like some boys will, take a circuitous route, but he would not go home at all.

1727. Do you mean that he would remain playing with other boys?—Not simply that, or it would not have remained on my memory; but he would not go home at night, he would remain out. They often had trouble with him of that kind. I did not like detaining the child after school hours, because I thought he was oppressively treated at home from the perpetual complaints that I received. There was nothing the poor child could do that they could give him a good word for. They told me besides the way that they treated him in chaining him to the fireplace, and feeding him upon bread and water.

1728. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you mean that the parents told you that?—Mrs. Gibbs did. She said that he took a spoon that they gave him to eat this bread with and sharpened it on the hearthstone, and undid the screw of the padlock, and set himself at liberty, and he took an iron bedstead that was in the room to pieces, and broke the door open with the pieces of the bedstead; she came and requested me to punish him for doing this, but I told her that I could not interfere in such a matter as that, considering that the child was treated in such a way I could hardly blame the boy, but at any rate they must settle it amongst themselves.

1729. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You would only punish him for offences at school?—Certainly, more particularly from such a statement as that. I could see that there was something wrong somewhere else.

1730. (*Mr. Walter.*) Had the boy himself ever complained to you of the treatment that he received at home?—No, he would not do that.

1731. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How did you know that he had been ill-treated at home?—His mother told me.

1732. His mother told you of the trouble the child was?—Yes.

1733. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was that to prevent him from running away, or for what?—As a punishment.

1734. (*The Chairman.*) When did he leave your school?—I cannot give the exact date, but I can tell you the circumstances. The mother and son had had some disagreement down here in Old Street, and she had him taken up on a man's back and carried over the man's shoulder. I do not wish to be sensational and charge my memory too far, but I believe that his legs were tied at the time. I believe it must have been so from what I saw afterwards. The child was brought up on a man's shoulders through the streets from Old Street, with literally a crowd following through the streets to the hall door. Seeing the crowd I went to the window, being very much afraid that one of the children belonging to the school had perhaps been run over, and that he would be brought to me as his nearest friend. When I went to the door I found it was Mrs. Gibbs, and she wanted me to take the child in, but I told her

that I could not. I refused at once. The whole of the New North Road was full with a mob collected from St. Luke's and all about, seeing this sight of a man coming through the streets with a child on his shoulders. I told her I would not take him in at all.

1735. Then you dismissed him from the school?—I shut the door, and then some passer-by, I do not know whether it was a friend of the family or not, with a light trap, stopped and asked Mrs. Gibbs what was the matter, and they took the child and threw him into the trap and drove away.

1736. Did he come back to your school after that?—No; but I received a letter some time after from Mr. Gibbs threatening me with an action for breach of contract. That was all that I had to do with it.

1737. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you take any notice of the letter, or was there any action brought?—No, I did not take any notice of it, because if I broke my contract in not taking the child in, he broke his in not presenting him in a gentlemanly way at the school.

1738. (*The Chairman.*) Who was it that caused him to be carried in that way to your school?—His mother. She came with him and requested me to take him in, and at that time the child was lying on the stones.

1739. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you ever speak to the child about his staying out at night and not going home?—Yes, I represented to him that it was not a right line of conduct to pursue, and so on, as well as I could, but he would not say anything. I cannot remember that he made any excuse, or that he made any remark, indeed.

1740. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he give no account of how he had spent the night?—No, he was very reticent indeed. To illustrate the boy's desperate character, I might tell you that one evening when he was waiting at the school for his aunt to come and fetch him, he tried to blow the room up with gas. He turned the gas on in the stove, and he knew it was wrong evidently, because he remained with his head out of the window himself. Another thing, his mother's principal complaints about him were that he threatened to resort to violence with her, that he would stab her.

1741. Then I understand they were in the habit of coming, to take him home?—Yes.

1742. And the request to you to keep him was till they came to fetch him?—Yes, I used to let him stay, because I thought that any house was better than being in the streets.

1743. (*Mr. Forster.*) What was his age when he was with you, do you remember?—That I cannot say, but I should think, speaking from memory, between 10 and 11.

1744. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you remember how soon after he left you he came to Christ's Hospital?—I have no notion.

1745. (*Mr. Forster.*) When was he with you?—In November, 1873.

1746. Was he a strong boy of his age when he was with you?—Strong and sturdy, not particularly tall, but stout, and strongly made.

1747. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) One does not see how a man carrying a boy of that age on his shoulder is likely to create a crowd; did the boy struggle, or what caused the crowd?—The boy was not sitting on the man's shoulders, as a man would carry a child, he was carrying him across his shoulders, as a butcher would carry a sheep.

1748. You saw that?—Yes. I thought, from the child's attitude, that he must have been unconscious, that he must have met with some accident in the street, that rendered him unconscious.

1749. (*Mr. Forster.*) What sort of man brought him up?—Some sort of common man; I did not see him for half a minute.

1750. (*Mr. Walter.*) Which way was his head turned, over the man's back, front or back; was he thrown with his legs behind the man's back, or turned the other way with his head behind the man's back?—I cannot tell you. At any rate his head was hanging down in a very uncomfortable sort of way.

1751. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) On the man's back or on his breast?—That I cannot say.

1752. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he hold him by his arms?—He had got him over his shoulder. I should think the head must have been over his back, but I cannot remember, in fact, I could hardly see him at first for the crowd.

1753. (*Mr. Walter.*) How was he with regard to learning, was he backward or stupid or the average?—He was with me so short a time that I cannot particularly say.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM MACKIE, *examined.*

1754. (*The Chairman.*) You are one of the masters in Christ's Hospital?—Yes.

1755. How long have you been here?—Six years.

1756. Were you a bluecoat boy?—I was not in the school, but I was educated here as a private pupil.

1757. By your father?—By my father and other masters.

1758. Then you were well acquainted with the school before you came here as a master?—Yes.

1759. What is the class that you take in the school?—It is called the first Form, or the lowest form. It consists of boys who are not quite sharp enough to go on to the upper class. There are two lower forms, the First Form and the Second Form; they are boys who have shown no great promise down at Hertford. The very backward boys are put upon those two forms. The First Form is the lower form; then there is a second form for boys of a rather more promising type.

1760. How many boys are there in the form?—It is divided into two classes; this last half there were forty-two in one class, and forty in the other.

1761. Which class do you take?—I take both. The class is divided into two, one half would come to me in the morning, and the other half in the afternoon.

1762. Was Gibbs in your class?—Yes, he came at Easter; he was in the lower class.

1763. Was he near the bottom of the school?—He was near the bottom of the school, certainly. That class of mine is the lowest class up here.

1764. I observed you said before the coroner that "Learning was not a trouble to him, but he did not do much work." What did you mean by that phrase?—I should think he was rather an idle boy. I teach Classics and French in both classes, and out of forty boys he came out thirty-ninth.

1765. Did he want for ability?—I think he wanted for ability for book-learning. I do not know what he was out of school. I have noticed that many boys who are not clever in school are sharp enough out of school.

1766. When boys do not do their lessons properly we are told it is the custom of the masters now and then to cane them; is that so?—Yes.

1767. We have had a report of the canings given in the lower class. We do not notice Gibbs's name in that book?—No.

1768. How is that?—We put down canings on the hand. I never caned him on the hand. I have no distinct recollection of ever caning him at all, but it is quite possible that I may have struck him across the back with the cane once or twice; it would not

Mr. John
Edward
Hogan.

21 July, 1877.

Mr. George
William
Mackie.

21 July, 1877.

Mr. George
William
Mackie.

21 July, 1877.

be a shower of blows, but simply one or two cuts.

1769. Then, as I understand, you report caning on the hand, which is the usual mode, perhaps, of caning, but you do not report caning when it is blows struck across the shoulder?—No.

1770. Have you not such a thing as throwing a boy over the form when he is caned?—It is done sometimes; I do it occasionally.

1771. We have been told that Gibbs was occasionally caned in that way, "turning up" they call it?—I could not say for certain, I could not recollect. There was nothing special about the boy. There was no reason before this why I should take any particular notice of him, and consequently I have not much recollection of him. He was simply one out of eighty boys whom I saw every day.

1772. Was he near the bottom of the class?—Yes, the thirty-ninth.

1773. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) He was within three of the bottom of the school?—He was last but one according to this examination. There are forty in one division, and forty-two in the other, and he was thirty-ninth in both French and Classics. There are two separate classes taken, as I say, at the same time, and we have separate places for them.

1774. (*The Chairman.*) I ought to tell you that we have had it stated before us that Gibbs, and about eight or ten other boys at the bottom of your class, were caned, not in the sense of hitting the hand, but were caned constantly with a blow struck across the shoulders?—I do not think so. I really do not see very much good in caning a boy like that. The best thing you can do is to let him go on. Of course, I have no doubt, in fact I am quite sure that occasionally I have given him the cane; it is impossible always to pass it over, but still I should not make a practice of it, because I find that it is no good at all. You see that the only way we have of stimulating them, is either by punishing them with the cane or impositions, or by detention school. With little boys impositions are a very great trouble, they deprive them of their playtime, and they have a reflex action upon their other work. If they are engaged doing impositions, they cannot do their work for the next day. If they are detained, it is rather a cruel punishment, robbing them of two hours in the afternoon, and I know, from questions which I frequently ask, that a boy would much sooner be caned than have two hours detention, because I have given the boys their option of the two.

1775. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Stopping in is a very severe punishment?—Yes, it is a very severe punishment, especially if a boy is going out. It requires him to stay in with four hours' school work, writing impositions, besides depriving him from going out the whole of the day.

1776. (*The Chairman.*) I will read you the questions that were put, and the answers that were given before us upon this point. "Q. Were there some other boys caned oftener than you were? A. Yes. Q. How many had the cane generally each day? A. Gibbs was one that was caned nearly every day? Q. Were there others who were caned nearly every day? A. No. Q. Nobody else? A. No. Q. He was more often caned than anybody else? A. Yes. Q. What was he caned for? A. Mr. Mackie said he was a bully at Hertford, and so he went on at him. Q. Did he ever bully any of you? A. No. Q. Were you with him in play time at all? A. No. Q. Were you with him at Hertford? A. Yes. Q. Was he a bully there? A. Yes. Q. Did he bully you at all there? A. No. Q. You were older than he was, were you? A. No. Q. Do you know that he bullied others? A. Yes. Q. What makes you think he was a bully there? A. Lots of boys said so; they all said so just after the last lot came up to London." I put these questions to you, reading them exactly as the questions were put here, and the answers as they were given, for two purposes. First of all, I want to know whether it is an accurate or an inaccurate state-

ment as to the caning, used in the sense in which the boy used it, not caning on the hand, whether for negligence or idleness, or misbehaviour in school, or anything of that kind, it is a fact that he was struck with the cane nearly every day?—No, I should say decidedly not. I could not fail to recollect that had it been so. Besides he would have had impositions and detention school if he had gone on like that. If he had required caning every day I should soon have got tired of that. It is no pleasure to cane a boy at all. I should have taken that which was less trouble and less degrading to my own feelings, and given him impositions or detention school. There is no record of my ever having given him detention school even. I thought that I had given him detention school, but the Head Master was kind enough to look over the list, and he found that I had never detained him at all.

1777. Your answer as to the caning is that you do not think it an accurate representation?—I do not think it is at all accurate or fair.

1778. With regard to the other question as to the bullying, had you heard of his being a bully at Hertford?—I had heard of his being a bully at Hertford, when he first came into my room at Easter. My boys were rather anxious to see who were coming, and directly he got into my room there was a general cry of "Oh, here comes Gibbs;" that was the first I had heard of him. I asked them what they had pointed him out for, when I was told about his bullying down at Hertford. Then I used occasionally to upbraid him with it. I used to say, "If you had spent a little more time out of school in learning lessons, and a little less in bullying, you might do better." Of course it would not be for me to punish him for what he had done at Hertford, or what he did here out of school.

1779. Did you ever see him bullying yourself?—No, the only case that came to my knowledge that was at all like bullying (it was not in my class) was in the case of a boy who came up from Hertford with him. He and Gibbs, who were then in another master's class, had an imposition given to them of half a sheet of paper; this other boy did his imposition, and Gibbs did not do his, but he took his half sheet from the other boy, and scratched off the other boy's name and put his own on, and gave it up to his master as his own.

1780. Who was the master?—It was to another master in the writing school, Mr. Marks.

1781. Was he punished for that?—He was punished for it; he was reported by Mr. Marks and punished by my father, who was the head of the commercial school. He had six stripes of the cane on the hand.

1782. Was the caning in that case inflicted by the writing master or by the beadle?—By the writing master. It is only floggings that are inflicted by the beadles, I think. No caning is inflicted by the beadles except by order of the Warden.

1783. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) I see there is an entry in Mr. Mackie, senior's book, "31st May, Gibbs, dishonesty and lying, six stripes of the cane"?—I should think that would be it. I believe that was the only time that he was caned by any master on the hand.

1784. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you say that was the only caning that he had on the hand?—The only caning that came to my knowledge, or that I heard of.

1785. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Are you quite sure it was this William Gibbs?—I am quite sure that it was that one.

1786. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I understand you to say that you do not report any canings except those on the hand?—Yes, that is all.

1787. I think one or two of them spoke of there having been caning nearly every day of the lower boys, and that they were caned if they did not get on?—I said just now that I did occasionally stir them up, but certainly not very often, because it is useless. I daresay that little boys very often take

notice of it more, perhaps, than the master does, because more or less they suffer from it; but I assure you, gentlemen, that I should not care more than I could help. I always try to make friends of my boys, and I am sure, in spite of all this, and in spite of all the boys knowing what is going on, they seemed to be more than usually friendly with me when they went away, and seemed anxious to show what sympathy they could with me. I am quite sure that my boys, take them all the way round, would not give me a bad character as an unkind master. I have no doubt there are some whom I have punished more than others, and of course they do not like it at the time. My own recollections of the three masters whom I was under are that two of them, the first and the third whom I was under, were very easy-going sort of gentlemen, and very kind to us. The middle one whom I was under was a great deal stricter, and used to punish us if we did not do our work; but I know that my own feeling, now that I am grown up and can understand things better than I could as a boy, is that I feel far more respect and liking for the master who made me work than for the masters who allowed me to be idle. I feel that the masters who allowed me to be idle did me a very great injustice.

1788. As you understand, according to the rules, have you not to report all the corporal punishments which you inflict?—I never had any rules distinctly stated to me. I simply came in possession of a black book when I came here six years ago, and I followed what I believed then, and what I believe now, is the general custom, to report only canings on the hand. I think, when you look at the books, you will see that no canings are reported except those.

1789. You consider that the most severe?—Yes, much the most severe; and it is also considered by the boys a greater disgrace to get them down on the black book; and a master, unless it was for a serious offence, partly out of consideration for the boy, would not enter his name very often. The punishment books have been looked upon rather as an additional punishment to the boys than as a check upon the master. I think that that was always my idea. They were instituted before I came here. I had no instructions, and no charge given to me. I was supposed to know all about it from my having been educated here, I suppose; but still those books were not in use when I was educated here.

1790. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You have been a master six years, may I ask you what your age is?—23; I came here as a boy of 17.

1791. (*The Chairman.*) Did you notice any difference in the boy Gibbs, either in his behaviour or in his progress, between the time when he first came and the time of his death?—Towards the end he certainly began to do much better, I think. Instead of being down at the bottom of the class, he would be eight or nine places from the bottom. I told him on one occasion, "Gibbs, you are getting quite clever," and he laughed, and looked rather pleased.

1792. In the latter part of his time, say the last fortnight before his death, do you think there was anything in his manner which showed an alteration?—No, I think not. The only thing I noticed about him, so far as my memory would serve, is that, towards the end of the time, he began to try to do his work a little better; that is the only thing I know.

1793. Did that continue down to the time of his death?—Yes, that continued down to the time of his death. At the time he ran away from school, he was last but about eight or nine; his average place was certainly lower than that, as is shown by the average numbers, which bring him out thirty-nine.

1794. Was he jeered at all by the boys when he had his flogging, after coming back the first time?—No, not at all; he was flogged, I believe, on Monday morning, and, strangely enough to say, I think one day, certainly not more than a fortnight before that, I had said, "If you do not mind, I expect you

will get a flogging for something before you go home for your holidays;" and when he came in that morning, the boys were very anxious to tell me, "Oh, please sir, Gibbs has been flogged;" I said, "Have you, Gibbs?" and he said, "Yes, sir." Then a boy, I think, named Elliot said, "Please sir, he said he did not care for it;" so I said, "Do not you care for it, Gibbs?" and he said, "No, sir," just like that; of course, it might have been bravado.

1795. Do you know what he was flogged for on that occasion, did you know that he had run away, and that he was flogged for that?—I cannot recollect; I knew, of course, when the boys told me that he had run away, and been flogged for it, but I do not think I knew that he had run away, until he came into the school. He went out on the Saturday afternoon, and he had not been with me since the Friday.

1796. (*Mr. Forster.*) In your evidence at the inquest, the coroner's note says you stated about Gibbs, that he "occasionally had a cut across his shoulder, but never formal caning." When you give a cut across the shoulder, do you give more than one?—One or two. I never inflict a shower of blows, but one or two deliberate cuts. If a master gives a shower of blows I think he is likely to lose his temper over it, and in order to avoid that I think it is better to do it deliberately.

1797. Do you feel confident that you never gave more than two cuts?—I would not say that I never gave three, but not a shower of blows, certainly.

1798. And it is on the shoulder that you give them?—On the shoulder sometimes, and sometimes lower down. If they were turned across the form I should think that it was lower down. (*Mr. Mackie left the room, and after an interval returned with two canes.*)

1799. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Is there anything you wish to add to what you have stated?—No, I think not.

1800. (*Mr. Forster.*) One of the boys in answer to this question, "How many had the cane generally each day?" said, "Gibbs was one that was caned nearly every day. Q. Were there others who were caned nearly every day? A. No. Q. Nobody else? A. No. Q. He was more often caned than anybody else? A. Yes. Q. What was he caned for? A. Mr. Mackie said he was a bully at Hertford, and so he went on at him."—"Went on at him," I should think, means my upbraiding him. As I said just now, I used to say that if he had spent a little less time in bullying, and more in learning his work, it would have been better for him; I suppose what the boy means by going on at him means my talking to him in that way.

1801. With regard to the statement that he was caned nearly every day, what do you say to that?—I should say it was an exaggeration on the part of the boy. It is rarely I have done it, and I have always done it with a desire to do my duty. I think if you will be kind enough to refer to the Minutes of the Hospital, you will find, at any rate, that I have never got into any trouble.

1802. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Since we saw you a letter has been placed in my hand from a boy who is still at school, and he makes this statement, "Mr. Mackie junior, the master of his form" (Gibb's form) "several times placed him across the form, getting two boys to hold his breeches tight whilst he beat him severely with the cane; this has also been done to other boys by Mr. Mackie, senior, his father, but not so severely. Gibbs said he would rather have ten strokes with the birch than five of Mr. Mackie's strokes." Were you so much in the habit of doing that as not to remember doing it to a particular boy?—I certainly have no recollection. I would not like to contradict it, because it may be true. Sometimes the seat of a boy's trowsers is very loose, and sometimes I have got a couple of boys to hold them; but I certainly have no recollection of it. I should not state an untruth to save myself from anything.

1803. It seems as if the caning was something severe, inasmuch as Gibbs said he would prefer twice

Mr. George
William
Mackie.

21 July, 1877.

Mr. George
William
Mackie.

21 July, 1877.

the number of strokes with the birch?—It sounds as if it was very bad, but I have no consciousness of ever beating him severely.

1804. You have the boy Gibbs in your mind, as you remember having spoken to him about his bullying?—Yes.

1805. Still you cannot call to mind anything about caning him?—No, not on any definite occasion. I have heard so much about it that I have vague ideas, but I have no positive idea. I had an idea that I had detained him, and if I had been asked I should have said—Yes, I certainly had detained him; but as I have said before, the Head Master has taken the trouble to ascertain from the detention list, and he finds that I had not detained him; so that I cannot altogether trust to my memory. I have no recollection of having given him a severe caning.

1806. If you had given him such a caning as this, is not that a punishment which ought to be reported

in some way as well as the operation of caning on the hand?—It would have been much better if it had been reported, and I wish that it had been reported, but still I followed what I believed was the general custom.

1807. (*Mr. Walter.*) You have done such a thing, as I understand, as to have two boys to tighten a boy's breeches, so as to make him feel it more?—Yes, I have occasionally.

1808. (*Dean of Christchurch.*) What you do not recollect is that you did not do it to Gibbs?—I do not recollect punishing him at all. There is nothing very wonderful in my not recollecting it, when you consider there was no reason why I should notice him more than anyone else.

1809. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Except that you had noticed him?—I recollect that occurrence about a fortnight afterwards that you mentioned, about speaking to him and saying that he was improved.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

A. B., examined.

A. B.

21 July, 1877.

1810. (*Chairman.*) I think you were a Grecian in this school?—Yes.

1811. You left in February last, did you not?—Yes.

1812. There was a circumstance connected with your leaving which I do not wish more particularly to allude to than that you took some phosphorus, did you not?—Yes.

1813. The question which the Committee here present would like to know from you is, whether you took that in consequence of any treatment that you had received at the school, or any complaint that you had to make against the school?—It was the result of a quarrel between myself and the Head Master at the end of the term of 1876, just before the vacation.

1814. What did that quarrel arise from?—From the work of the school.

1815. Did he complain of the way in which you were doing the work?—Yes; I failed to do the examination in a proper manner, and he threatened to turn me out of the school. The words which he said were, that he should do his best to get me out of the school.

1816. What did you understand by that?—I thought it meant a certain amount of malice towards me.

1817. Did you think he meant by that that he would have you expelled from the school, or would require your parents to take you away?—That he would have me expelled.

1818. That was the impression upon your mind?—Yes.

1819. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Then did you appeal to the Treasurer?—I wrote a letter to the Treasurer at the suggestion of Mrs. Crew.

1820. What passed with the Treasurer?—The treasurer spoke to Mr. Lee, and he said the expulsion question would be put aside, that is to say, I should not be expelled.

1821. Then you went for the holidays?—Yes, I went away for the holidays.

1822. How long were the holidays?—A month at Christmas.

1823. How soon after you came back was it that this happened?—Within two days.

1824. Had you any difference with, or did anything pass between, you and the Head Master then?—No, I had hardly seen him. The first day was Sunday, the next day was Monday.

1825. Do you remember that you left a letter behind?—Yes.

1826. Have you looked at that since?—No; I think I know the contents of it.

1827. In it you say, "My going can be no loss to anyone. At school I shall soon be forgotten. My home was hardly a home to me. The reason perhaps is, that I was brought up out of place—above my

station. I blame none but myself"—That is correct. I wrote that simply because I did not wish to blame anyone after I was gone.

1828. I do not quite understand how the affair with the head master could have led to this, if what he had said had been rescinded by the Treasurer, and if you came back?—I believed he still bore his ill-will against me, and in coming back to school I thought that I should still be regarded in the same light that I was the term before, and that there would be a similar quarrel between myself and the head master as I had the last time.

1829. But you were very glad to come back, were you not?—No.

1830. Do you mean that you wished your father to keep you away?—The fact is, I was not very happy at home, but I was at school, and the result of this quarrel at school upset me altogether.

1831. You had been home for a month?—Yes; but coming back brought it up again.

1832. (*Mr. Forster.*) Then, with the exception of this difference that you had with the Head Master, you were quite happy at school, were you?—Perfectly.

1833. And what was preying on your mind was the fear that, in consequence of the Head Master's feelings to you, you would be obliged to leave the school?—Yes; I was threatened at Christmas with being expelled from the school if I did not please the masters.

1834. Who threatened you?—It was the head master, with the agreement of the other masters as well; and it was given out before the class generally.

1835. Was it given out publicly?—Yes; before the Grecians' class, that if I did not please the masters I should be expelled on the following midsummer.

1836. (*Mr. Forster.*) Upon what ground did the master put that?—It was in consequence of what I had done in the previous half-year.

1837. What was it that he said you had done?—I failed to do my work properly.

1838. What sort of work?—The school work generally.

1839. Your classical work?—Yes.

1840. He thought you were not working hard enough?—Yes.

1841. (*Mr. Walter.*) Have boys ever been expelled from that part of the school for not doing their work quite satisfactorily?—I think not; not in the first department, the Grecians' class.

1842. (*Mr. Forster.*) The word "expelled" is not the right word to use; I suppose it meant that your father would be told that you had been here as long as they thought it was well for you to stay?—I do not think it was put like that.

1843. Did you tell your father, or your family at home, what the head master had said to you?—Yes.

1844. (*Dean of Christchurch.*) Had you any com-

munication whatever with the head master between the time you left and the time you returned?—No.

1845. Nor had you seen the head master after you did return?—I saw him on the Sunday morning with the rest of the class.

1846. Did you speak to him?—No.

1847. Or he to you?—No.

1848. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was there any other complaint against you for anything except this failure?—That was all.

1849. (*The Chairman.*) Was it neglect of work?—Yes.

1850. (*Mr. Walter.*) Had you consciously given any cause for it?—The reason why I had failed to do

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. GEORGE LUDLOW, examined.

1854. (*The Chairman.*) Are you the steward of the preparatory school at Hertford?—I am.

1855. How long have you been the steward?—I have been the steward for 36½ years, and previous to being steward I was master 17½ years, and previous to that I was usher 9 years, so that I have been very nearly 63 years in the service of Christ's Hospital.

1856. (*Mr. Foster.*) Were you a master at Hertford or here?—I was master at Hertford, and assistant master in London, and usher at Hertford.

1857. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Were you chief master at Hertford?—I was chief master of the reading and writing school for 17½ years.

1858. (*The Chairman.*) Did you know the boy Gibbs, the subject of this inquiry?—Very well.

1859. Do you recollect his coming to Hertford?—Very well indeed.

1860. He was there about two years in the school we are told?—He came in September, 1875, and left in April, 1877; so that he was one year and eight months a boy at Hertford.

1861. What sort of a character did Gibbs bear for learning, his character at his studies, and so on?—That would not come under my cognizance, I should hardly be able to give an answer to that.

1862. What would be the character of Gibbs in his behaviour and conduct (irrespective of his education) which came under your cognizance?—The thing that would come under my cognizance would be his moral conduct, and his general behaviour; that I should say was very indifferent, as I have said all along.

1863. Were you the person who drew up the report for the 40 boys who came up to Christ's Hospital last Easter?—I was.

1864. Amongst those boys there was one of the name of Gibbs?—Yes, there was.

1865. Did you write against that boy's name "very indifferent"?—I did.

1866. There were only three boys in that list, I think, with "indifferent" against their names?—That was so, and only one with "V. indifferent," and that was Gibbs.

1867. When you put that word "V. indifferent" in, can you give us a notion what you meant by that phrase?—Perhaps I may go longer into the description than will be right, and if so you will be kind enough to stop me—but when the boy first came into the school, he struck me as being a very unruly kind of boy. As he went on, I found that that was continually the case; that he was conducting himself very indifferently in his ward and in his bedroom especially, turning other boys out of bed if he could, and that sort of thing, which was excessively unruly, and he was obliged to be very frequently punished. As he went on he began to display still more objectionable practices.

1868. We have been told that he came up here with a report of his being a bully in school?—That was so.

1869. Did that report come from you?—It did not come from me, but a report of his being a bully was frequently made to me. It is a word that I do not allow to be used, I do not think it is a proper word to

(3809)

my work was through ill health for two or three months before. I told the head master of it once, and I think the head Grecian told him of it during the examination, but it seems to have been disregarded.

1851. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Had you had any medical advice; had you been to the doctor at all?—No. They would not have kept me in the infirmary. I had been depressed for the last two or three months by general ill health. I wanted some fresh air, and I could not do my work.

1852. Did you speak to Dr. Smith about it?—No.

1853. (*Chairman.*) Were you unhappy with any of your fellow Grecians?—No, perfectly happy.

A. B.

21 July, 1877.

be used amongst boys; but he was constantly punished by me by tasks and a variety of other modes and punishment, except corporal punishment, for ill-using boys less than himself.

1870. Is that what you would mean by the word "bully"?—It is; and I have no doubt it is what is understood by it.

1871. Was that frequent?—When I say frequent, I should say it was very often. I do not know that I could say how frequent.

1872. Did he improve in that respect or not before he left the Hertford school?—He decidedly improved, because he was really afraid of the treatment which he would receive if our attention was drawn to it, knowing that we did not suffer it on any occasion whatever.

1873. In that respect was he better when he left the school than he had been before?—So far as the boys were concerned I do not think that he was much better, because I heard also a complaint made to me that the boys wrote to their brothers in the London school, and said that Gibbs had bullied them, and they threatened when he came up to London to pay him off for doing so.

1874. You said that you gave him punishments; what are the sort of punishments that are inflicted at the Hertford school?—Chiefly tasks, not very often corporal punishment. I am speaking merely of my department, the steward's department, which is the charge of the boys out of school.

1875. Irrespective of punishments for lessons, you are speaking of punishments that are given in the Hertford school?—Yes.

1876. Amongst those punishments you say there was corporal punishment?—Yes.

1877. Was it frequent?—No.

1878. In what did the corporal punishment consist?—The corporal punishment consisted in a cane being used by the porter to cane them on the back, or give them four smacks upon the hand.

1879. Was the birch used?—Very rarely indeed.

1880. I ask you generally, because we have been told that the birch is used here in Christ's Hospital for indecency and misbehaviour of a disgraceful kind?—That is precisely my practice.

1881. Then is it limited in the Hertford school to cases of that kind?—Falsehood and dishonesty would certainly be included.

1882. With respect to caning, do the masters there use the cane when they please?—The masters in the schools do.

1883. Do they report it?—They report it to the head-master, I believe, but of that I am not certain.

1884. When you speak of caning do you include caning on the hand, or on the back, or both?—Both.

1885. The masters in that school, all of them, you say, have liberty to use the cane?—Yes.

1886. Are any of your masters very young?—No.

1887. Have you had any complaints of the cane being used severely?—In the course of a very long experience I have had a few instances, but not many. I have uniformly represented such complaints to the

Mr. George Ludlow.

21 July, 1877.

Mr. George
Ladlaw.
21 July, 1877.

person complained of and it has been very properly received and attended to.

1888. Have you at the Hertford school anything of the monitorial system of management like they have it here?—Entirely the monitorial system; but of course the boys are very young, and sometimes very little, and therefore they have not much power as monitors, because, when they come up here, they are at the bottom of a large school, and therefore, of course, they have not much power.

1889. But you have got monitors at the Hertford school?—Yes; we always have two monitors to each ward, or, if it is a large ward, three monitors.

1890. How many wards have you got at Hertford?—We have only eight.

1891. How many boys are there in a ward?—From 40 to 45 in each ward.

1892. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Are the wards principally managed by those monitors?—Oh, dear no, not at all; they are scarcely managed at all by the monitors; they are managed by the nurse, and by myself and my assistant constantly visiting the rooms, both the dormitories and the day rooms.

1893. Who is your assistant?—My assistant is Mr. Wagner.

1894. Is he a master?—He is a master also, a junior master.

1895. Are the monitors at liberty to strike the boys?—Certainly not. Not only so, but we go so far as to dismiss a boy from being a monitor if he is complained of for striking others.

1896. Then if any boy is disorderly in the ward, I suppose the monitor's duty is to report it?—His duty is to report it.

1897. To you?—To me or to his nurse, and his nurse would report it to me.

1898. Then the nurse has charge of the ward?—Yes, the nurse has charge of the ward under the assistance and management of the Steward and his assistant. We constantly visit them.

1899. (*Mr. Walter.*) Are the boys drilled?—Yes.

1900. By a drill sergeant?—Yes.

1901. Is he a military man?—Yes.

1902. Have you ever observed anything like an habitual boxing of the boys' ears if they are not attentive to their drill by the drill sergeant?—No, I have not. I do not mean to say that there may not have been one or two occasions of it, but I have not noticed it, and my attention has not been drawn to it.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. FRANCIS SYKES, examined.

Mr. Francis
Sykes.
21 July, 1877.

1915. (*The Chairman.*) Are you the writing master at the Hertford School?—Yes.

1916. Have you been there long?—I have been at Hertford eight years this next August.

1917. You knew the boy Gibbs, did you not?—Yes, well.

1918. You have, I think, written a letter since the poor boy's death to his father or his mother?—To his father; I wrote it privately, never expecting that it would be published; I do not retract one word of what I wrote, although I did not expect it to be published.

1919. Is that letter a correct account, so far as it goes, of your opinion of the character of the boy?—Yes, of my individual opinion.

1920. You spoke there, I think, of his progress at Hertford, did you not?—Yes.

1921. I think you used the phrase "whilst under me," did you not?—Yes.

1922. Did you in that letter intend to give any opinion of his character or conduct other than when he was under you?—Only when he was with me and under my own observation.

1923. What was your opinion of his general character?—He appeared to me a good-natured boy, but one who, if he thought he was improperly treated, would turn very sulky. He never did so

1903. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Would he be authorised to do that?—No.

1904. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you know a boy of the name of M.?—Yes, I do.

1905. Do you recollect his father paying a visit to the school in September last?—I do.

1906. Did he call your attention to the fact of his having been struck by the sergeant boxing the ears of the boys as he went round the place?—I do not think I saw him, but certainly he did not call my attention to that. I knew from his nurse that he had been there, and had made some complaints, but I do not think that that was one. I think the complaint that he made was of the non-suitability of his food. That is my impression.

1907. (*The Chairman.*) Are your duties and your authority in the school at Hertford similar to those of Major Brackenbury here?—Quite so.

1908. (*Mr. Walter.*) Is the present drill master an old serjeant or corporal, or what?—An old serjeant-major of the Hertfordshire Militia. He has been our drill master, I think, for about twenty years.

1909. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Is he a sober man?—Quite so; a perfectly sober and well-conducted man.

1910. I do not quite understand what the monitors have to do from your account of the matter. What is their office?—The monitors have to see that the various boys are all in their wards at the proper time, that they conduct themselves quietly and orderly up in their bedrooms, and to report to the nurse if they do not, or report to me if they do not, or to my assistant.

1911. Have the matrons a window looking from their rooms into the wards?—Not a window, but their doors open into them.

1912. But not a window at all?—No window opening into the ward. The rooms are very small, so that they can hear from one end of the room to the other very nearly what is going on.

1913. Do they sleep there?—The nurse sleeps in a chamber over the basement, and her servant above in the attic. Each ward at Hertford has two "dormitories," viz., on the first floor and on the attic.

1914. Does she sleep in this little room that opens into the dormitories?—Yes, she does, that is, she sleeps on the first floor; her sitting-room being on the ground floor.

with me; I found I could get on better by a little encouragement, which he very much appreciated.

1924. And have you reason to think that it was his habitual character, that if he was opposed in any way or thwarted or provoked he would be what you would call sulky?—I think so, what we term "rusty."

1925. You use the term "sulky," but you would prefer the term "rusty"?—Yes, I should prefer that, I think.

1926. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What are your duties as writing master?—Every portion of the education except the Latin and the English grammar. That is to say, writing is about the least part of what I have to teach.

1927. What besides writing?—Arithmetic, geography, reading, and spelling.

1928. How long was he with you each day?—Half of the day; one week in the morning from $\frac{1}{4}$ past 9 till about $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, and in the following week in the afternoon from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 to 5 o'clock. He was with me 15 months.

1929. You did not know anything of him in the play time, I suppose?—I saw very little of him indeed, and less of him perhaps than of the majority of the others.

1930. How was that?—I mixed up myself a good

deal with their games, chiefly cricket, and he was a boy who never took to cricket at all.

1931. You had not any control over them in the play hours, had you?—I have a sort of general control, I have no authority to do that, but I do exercise control over them simply in this way, that if I see a boy misbehaving himself I should speak to him about it.

1932. From the little that you saw of him you did not see anything remarkable about him either one way or the other?—No, except that he seemed to be a boy very fond of rough sport.

1933. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do the masters there live in the precincts of the school?—Only the Head Master, Mr. Newnum, and myself, the others live somewhere in the town.

1934. Have you any control over the wards?—No, I go there; Mr. Ludlow has sometimes asked me if I would go there of an evening, and I frequently do go up, not with the idea of exercising any authority, but I like to mix with the boys and to see them at all times; it is voluntary on my part.

1935. (*Mr. Forster.*) Had you ever occasion to punish him?—Yes, when he first came to me.

1936. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) In what way?—By the use of the cane.

1937. On the hand?—Yes.

1938. How did he bear it?—He, what we call, took it very well indeed. I never had any what I may call trouble with the boy, it was simply that he was an inattentive boy in certain subjects. After a question had been asked, perhaps a dozen boys, if I asked him what the question was and what the answer was, he simply knew nothing about it, in certain subjects such as geography and that sort of subject.

1939. What was he attentive in?—In arithmetic. It was in figures that he distinguished himself. Nearly from the commencement he was one of the first boys in the class in figures, and afterwards he wonderfully improved in geography, after he had been punished for his inattention, and when he found that he must do it.

1940. (*The Chairman.*) Did you ever notice his conduct with other boys?—In school times he was what I call an exceedingly good-natured boy. He liked to play his tricks as well as other boys, and had buoyant spirits.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. ORLANDO HENRY WAGNER, examined.

1951. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) We understand that you are assistant to Mr. Ludlow at Hertford?—Yes.

1952. How long have you been so?—Fourteen years.

1953. What character had the boy Gibbs while he was there with you?—A very unfavourable character.

1954. Were there particular acts relating to his moral character which induced you to form that opinion?—He was decidedly a bully.

1955. Did you have frequent complaints of him?—Many.

1956. What sort of complaints? Were they specific acts, or merely generally?—Of specific acts. The boys would tell me that they had had such and such things taken away; or I would come across articles or money in his possession, and I said, "Where did you get it from?" And perhaps it would go through two or three boys' hands, and I could trace it back to a little boy; but this boy was the prime mover in it all, it was got for him by the other boys. He was what they call a "swell," which means the "cock of the walk" (if I may use the expression) in his ward; and, in fact, in the school.

1957. Were there any cases where little boys complained of his having taken things from them?—Several cases.

1958. He himself?—Yes.

1959. Did he beat them, or plague them in any way, or merely compel them to give up this money

1941. (*Mr. Forster.*) With other boys?—Yes. I should think if he met with anybody who could not control him he would give a great deal of trouble.

1942. You use this phrase in a second letter of yours: "I wrote to the father a letter which was published, expressing my deep sympathy with him and his family, as the boy had conducted himself well with me, though his character was none of the brightest elsewhere." What is the meaning of that latter phrase?—That is apart from myself; I only wrote him that letter looking at the boy from my own point of view.

1943. It is rather more than that, because you there expressed an opinion that his character was none of the brightest elsewhere; could you give an opinion of his character elsewhere than when he was with you?—That is from what I heard.

1944. What do you mean by "none of the brightest"?—I mean that he was a boy who gave a great deal of trouble. If you were asked what sort of a boy he was you would say he was a very troublesome boy.

1945. You have used the words "rusty" and "sulky;" his father used the words "obstinate" and "sullen"?—I think "rusty" expresses my sense better than anything else. I got on very well with the boy latterly, the last two months before he came to London.

1946. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did you see him with little boys?—Yes, I think he was generally the leader of those with whom he was, in his games I mean, what little I saw of him there, but of course in school time he was so much under one's observation that he could not do anything wrong very well.

1947. (*The Chairman.*) It has been said to us that at Hertford he was a bullying boy, and came up with that character here?—I cannot speak on that point at all. I merely speak from what I saw in the school-room, I saw so little of the boy outside.

1948. (*Mr. Forster.*) Copeland was at Hertford with you also, was he not?—Yes.

1949. What was your opinion of him?—A most amiable little boy.

1950. Was he a monitor with you?—I do not think so. A most amiable, good-tempered child he was; all of us remember him as that.

by threatening to do so?—He beat them; I have known him to strike several.

1960. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) In what manner?—By punching them on the head.

1961. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did you find any large sum of money on him at one time?—Yes, a comparatively large sum; that is, a large sum of money for a boy in his position in our school.

1962. What sort of a sum did you find?—15s. or 16s.

1963. Did you ascertain from him how he had obtained it?—Yes.

1964. What did he say?—That different boys had given it to him.

1965. Did you let him go away with that money?—No.

1966. Was it restored to those boys?—Yes, it was restored to them.

1967. Did you ascertain from the boys how he had got it from them?—I made him bring me a list of the boys who had given him money. Some said that he asked for it, some said that they owed it to him for little articles, but those little articles he had obtained from other boys.

1968. Had you to interfere on any occasion between him and the general body of the boys?—On more than one occasion.

1969. How was that?—On coming out of the hall I should find a lot of boys hooting at Gibbs in the

Mr. Francis Sykes.

21 July, 1877.

Mr. Orlando Henry Wagner.

21 July, 1877.

Mr. George
Ludlow.

21 July, 1877.

ward, and, on asking what he had been doing, they would say he had been bullying, and they were going to "poll" him, that means set on to him.

1970. Was he defending himself from them?—No, he would go into his ward and keep out of their way; and of course a word from me would disperse them.

1971. (*Mr. Walter.*) The practice is, as I understand, to employ a drill sergeant to drill the boys?—Yes.

1972. Have you ever been present at a drilling?—Yes, it is my duty to look in, and see that it is going on.

1973. Are you acquainted with a boy of the name of M.?—Yes.

1974. Do you remember his father paying a visit to the school in September last?—Yes, on a Wednesday afternoon.

1975. On that occasion did his father make any complaint to you about the sergeant boxing the boys' ears?—He did. He said that he was satisfied with everything about the place except one thing, that he had seen the drill sergeant strike the boys. I remember the circumstance perfectly well.

1976. What did he say of it? Did he express himself with any feeling upon it?—He did strongly.

1977. He thought it a mischievous thing for the boys, and likely to injure them?—Yes.

1978. Did you speak to the drill sergeant about it?—Not directly, but indirectly.

1979. Is it against the rules for the drill sergeants to touch the boys?—Yes.

1980. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did you report it to Mr. Ludlow?—No, I did not. I spoke to the beadle who assisted the drill sergeant, and who is the drill sergeant's superior, to tell him that such a thing must never occur again, or I should report it. I told Mr. M. I would do so.

1981. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you ever hear of any similar complaints before?—I did once.

1982. Do you recollect when?—No, I cannot recollect when.

1983. Was it from a parent?—No.

1984. From whom?—One of the boys.

1985. A boy who had been struck, or who had witnessed it?—Who had been struck; and then I told the beadle to tell the drill sergeant never to take his stick to drill.

1986. He had struck him with his stick, had he?—With a little cane that he held in his hand.

1987. Was it a complaint of striking him across the shoulders or on the head?—I forget which, but it was in the morning gossip with the boys that it was mentioned to me, and I spoke in order to stop such a thing.

1988. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You did not report him then?—No.

1989. You have the same person still, have you?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mrs. JANE THOMASINE OLIVER, *examined.*

Mrs. Jane
Thomazine
Oliver.

21 July, 1877

1990. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) We understand that you are the head matron here?—Yes.

1991. How long have you been here?—Nearly 28 years; on the 7th of August I shall have been that time.

1992. What is your general business?—My general business is to overlook all the matrons and all the female servants in the Institution.

1993. Do you come into communication with the boys at all?—Very little, scarcely any except with regard to their apparel, and to see that they are clean and orderly.

1994. Did you happen to know anything of this poor boy, Gibbs?—Nothing at all; I never recollect seeing him.

1995. You, of course, would have a general knowledge of the way in which the different wards were conducted?—Yes, of course I visit the wards.

1996. What should you say as to No. 4 ward?—No. 4 ward perhaps I might consider one of the weakest wards, simply because I think that Miss Lacey's health is not quite good; she is matron of No. 4.

1997. Do you know anything of the monitors there at all?—No, not at all, excepting after this occurrence; they do not come under my notice. If they are very brilliant boys I know them, and if they are very delicate boys I know them by their being in the infirmary, but with that exception I really have nothing whatever to do with them; but I see them generally when I go into the hall at dinner that they are in good order, that they are clean and neat, and that their clothes are kept in repair.

1998. Are you always in the hall at dinner?—Yes, and then I make my observations and make it known to the ward matrons if there is anything that I notice.

1999. I do not think you are likely to be able to give us any information?—No, not at all of any particular circumstance; I only know them as a body of boys.

2000. I believe nothing has drawn your attention particularly to this ward?—Not at all.

2001. If it were an ill managed ward, your attention would be drawn to it?—As a general rule, I go into the wards and inquire how the matrons themselves are and their servants. Then I always enquire how the boys are, and how they are behaving.

I generally hear that the boys are very well, or one of them has gone down to the infirmary, or they are behaving all tolerably, or not quite so good as they usually are, or something of that kind. But mine is a kind of friendly visit to the matrons. Of course I have to see that all the linen is in repair.

2002. (*The Chairman.*) Are you supposed to have any authority over the other matrons?—Yes, overall the matrons. I am supposed to have the oversight of all the female officers and their servants, and there are altogether about 47, 40 superior officers and 27 servants.

2003. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Were you a matron of one of the wards yourself before you became chief matron?—No, I came here as chief matron.

2004. What are the qualifications for a matron on being chosen; have you anything to do with the choosing of them?—I always see them, and I see their testimonials, and the Treasurer generally confers with me before appointing, to consider whether I think they would be adapted or not. Then they are here on probation for as long as I think necessary, and at the end of three months or six months, as the case may be, I then give a report to the Treasurer that I think they are adapted, or they are not adapted for the appointment.

2005. Do you advertise for them?—No.

2006. Is there any limitation of the age?—Yes, from 35 to 45.

2007. Is there anything about their having been widows or spinsters?—They used always to be widows; but we have of late years found it a very difficult thing to get matrons without children, and children are not desirable here at all; because it is not only when they are young, but when they are grown up, they come with their grandchildren as well; that is the reason why it was considered advisable to have spinsters.

2008. From what position in life are they generally?—The middle class, the lower-middle class perhaps; but some of them, I dare say, come from the upper-middle, and I know they did when I first came; they were always citizens' widows when I came here, but there were not sufficient of that class when vacancies occurred; citizens' widows were not to be had, and therefore they took matrons generally. We have some very nice women indeed; indeed I could not

complain of any of them. Of course amongst sixteen there is a great variety of character; but they have very varied and onerous duties to perform, and I have great pleasure in saying that it is their desire to do their very best, and I think the boys feel very much at home with them. They will rush in from school as boys will to their mothers, and tell them all their little grievances.

2009. Do you think that the government of the wards by matrons a good plan?—No, I do not know that it is so good as it might be, but at the same time I think that our boys are very happy with them. Of course there are disadvantages for and against. I think the boys like feeling that they have kind women to speak to and to talk to. I think that there might be many advantages in another plan.

2010. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) In what other plan?—It has been considered whether it might not be desirable for them entirely to be under the management of the masters, and in that there would be arguments for and against.

2011. A master for each ward?—I have never heard of a master for each ward, but I have heard it was probable that when the school was removed (and we have always looked to that, I think) it would be under different management.

2012. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Not here?—No, not here, that could not be, because there is no space.

We make the very best we can of the accommodation for the boys, but they have really outgrown it.

2013. There used to be a great many more than there are now?—There were a great many more than there are now, but then, still, there are many things to consider. Of course we have been obliged to have different arrangements in the wards to fill up space, and all that kind of thing.

2014. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) And improved lavatories?—Yes.

2015. Are the nurses now from much the same position in life as a great number of the boys?—I think they are middle class people.

2016. Would you so describe the boys themselves?—Yes, I think so. As a rule, I think they are of the middle class, but every class is represented. I think there are some that come from lower grades than others, and then there are some the sons of professional men, and a great many sons of men in the army and navy, and of doctors and clergymen.

2017. But there is generally information, is there not, as to the condition of those whose children are admitted, it is always carefully inquired into?—Always carefully inquired into, because it is considered that a professional man may have great difficulty; he may be poor, and therefore he may be required to be relieved of the expense of their education.

Mrs. Jane
Thomasine
Oliver.

19 July, 1877.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

[Adjourned to Monday next at 11 o'clock.]

MONDAY, 23RD JULY, 1877.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.
The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.
The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.
JOHN WALTER, Esq., P.M.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

The Rev. WILLIAM HAIG-BROWN, LL.D., *examined.*

2018. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You, I believe, were educated at Christ's Hospital?—Yes.

2019. When did you leave?—I came in 1833, and left in 1842.

2020. Were you here at the same time as Mr. Drew?—No, at least I think not. I do not remember exactly the dates, but from what I can remember of Mr. Drew's dates I think that probably I was not here with him.

2021. Have you seen his letter?—Yes, I have.

2022. Do you agree with it?—No, I characterised it when I read it, as hysterical nonsense, and I do not see any reason to alter my opinion.

2023. Had you any connection with the school from the time you left until you became one of the Governors?—Yes, I had some connection; for some years I was examiner at Hertford and in London. I was examiner for about three or four years once a year, somewhere about the month of June the examination took up one or two days. It was a *viva voce* affair; that was only a very slight connection, but I became a Governor in January, 1864.

2024. That was when you became Head Master of the Charterhouse in London, I suppose?—Yes. Perhaps it may be right to say that my impression of the enormous advantages I received from this school, my gratitude to the foundation, and my regard for the manner in which it was administered then, were the reasons which induced me to become, as early as I possibly could, a Governor. You are aware that

in order to become a Governor here it is necessary to pay a certain sum, 500*l*.

2025. And that sum you contributed?—Yes, I contributed that for the purpose of connecting myself with an institution to which I felt a very great debt of gratitude. That was my only object in becoming a Governor here.

2026. From that time you took an active part in it, did you not?—I was asked to become a member of the Committee of Almoners, and I was a member of the Committee of Almoners so long as I was in London, and then I saw something of the working of the school. The Committee of Almoners is the Committee of Management in point of fact.

2027. What is the number of that Committee?—Thirty-two, as well as I remember.

2028. At what date did you become a member of the Committee of Almoners?—It must have been in 1864.

2029. Then there is an Educational Sub-Committee of that Committee, is there not?—Yes, and I was a member of that also for some time.

2030. Therefore, you have an intimate acquaintance with the working of the school, so far as the management by the two Committees goes?—Yes.

2031. I believe that you made a motion in the Court of Governors for removal of the school?—I did.

2032. What date was that?—I think it must have been about the year 1870 or 1871.

Rev. W.
Haig-Brown,
LL.D.

23 July, 1877.

Rev. W.
Haig-Brown,
LL.D.

23 July, 1877.

2033. But you were not successful?—No, I was not successful.

2034. Can you give the Committee the terms of your motion?—No, I cannot quote them now, but of course, whatever they were, they are on the books of the Hospital. It was a motion which brought together nearly 140 or 150 Governors to discuss it, and the opposition was hotly promoted. The motion was very strongly opposed by the President, the Duke of Cambridge, whose opinion, of course, was very powerful, and also by the Treasurer of that time, Mr. Foster White, and I think I may add by the Corporation Governors.

2035. Do you remember what the numbers were on division?—I do not exactly remember, but I was altogether agreeably surprised by the result of the discussion, for I rather think there were something like 54 to 72.

2036. Have you seen any occasion to alter the opinion which you then entertained of the expediency of removing the school?—None whatever.

2037. You still are strongly of that opinion?—Yes, I am.

2038. Can you give the Committee the principal grounds for that opinion?—The reason is that there is not sufficient room here for the proper development of the boys in a physical point of view. Also I have seen very great evils resulting from the overcrowding of boys, that is to say, from keeping the boys closely together, where one boy could not, if I may use such an expression, escape from another, because although, of course, it would be absurd to say that there were no cases of bullying, for, I presume, it would be absurd to say that there was any place in the world entirely without it, where a number of boys were collected together, yet there were no facilities whatever for a boy to escape from anybody to whom he might become disagreeable, and who might have an opportunity of oppressing him. Then, again, I thought also, and I think still, that a certain amount of immorality, in which I speak of personal impurity, is fostered very much by the crowding of boys together in this way. There are a number of boys, as you know, in every school, who are not of an active turn of body, and who will not do much, but who loiter about, and hang about in all sorts of corners; they do not join in any games, and they do not care about any of the games, and those boys, having nothing whatever to do, and by the circumstances of the school being herded together very closely, have temptations here in the way of immorality which, perhaps, do not exist elsewhere.

2039. Do you think that these evils might be met by diminishing the numbers in this school here, and increasing them elsewhere, say at Hertford?—No, I do not, because I think the area here is altogether insufficient for anything like a considerable number of boys. I felt myself, as Head Master of Charterhouse, very greatly oppressed by the same sort of conditions, but there we had actually five acres of playground for 120 boys, whereas here the whole place, playground, buildings, and everything else, do not occupy five acres, and there are 750 boys. There is the Compter Prison space, which has been added to the playground since I was here. I know the thing was discussed very considerably when this proposal of removal was before us, and certainly, to the best of my recollection, it was said that there was not quite five acres. However, you can easily get the accurate figure. Since my time the improvements that have taken place in the condition of the boys in that respect are very remarkable indeed.

2040. One reason given us for the importance of the removal of the school is the necessity or expediency of placing the wards more directly under the control of the assistant masters?—That is a very important consideration indeed. At present, to my mind, the government of the school in respect of the control of the boys out of school is very unsatisfactory, and I do not hesitate to say that that was

one consideration which increased very much my desire to see the school removed. I do not think it is possible for fifty boys placed in a ward under the superintendence of a matron, or nurse, as she used to be called in years gone by, can be reasonably managed with a proper regard to the boys' moral culture. I do not think that a person in that position can have any due authority over them. I know perfectly well there are certain exceptional cases where the matron or nurse does exercise a good deal of authority, but those cases are quite exceptional, they are not at all part of the system, and where any moral culture is promoted by the matron it is rather, I think, an exception to the rule than a part of the rule itself.

2041. The matron, we understand, is, as a rule, assisted by the monitors in each ward?—Yes.

2042. You have had lately the arrangement of the Charterhouse in your present situation; what system of management of the bedrooms have you proposed there?—There we have a system of long dormitories, each of them divided into a certain number of cubicles with tolerably high partitions, so that every boy has practically a sleeping-room to himself. It was a point which was laid great stress upon by myself with the Governors at the time of our removal, that every boy should have his own window, and every boy should have his own door which he could close. As a matter of discipline, which I enforce very strongly indeed, there is absolute privacy in the cubicles, and I hold it to be an offence, much beyond its absolute value, for one boy to go into another's cubicle on any pretence whatever.

2043. (Mr. Walter.) By day or by night?—By day they are not accessible.

2044. (The Dean of Christchurch.) What power of visitation have the masters in those bedrooms, and of superintending the bedrooms?—Every power, because they are arranged so that he may have the power. It was part of the architectural design, that they should be attached immediately to the master's house, and the master has an access to them on every floor, and by simply opening a door, which leads out of his own private house, he can look down the whole room and see exactly whatever is going on there; and the doors are made so that they will not remain shut if a boy is out of his cubicle.

2045. What number has each master under his control, on an average?—They vary, but the large houses may be generally said to contain fifty; my own is the largest, which has sixty, but that is the only one which has so many.

2046. How are the gown boys managed now?—The gown boys do not exist now, as a separate institution. They are scattered through the school, they are elected scholars by examination, and appointed by the Head Master, to any of the houses where there may be available vacancies.

2047. Have you monitors?—Yes.

2048. What authority have your monitors?—They have authority over the boys, I should think I may say at all times; they can fag them and order them to do anything within reason.

2049. I mean chiefly what authority have they in the bedrooms?—They have the authority of supervision there; that is to say, they would check anything that they saw to be wrong, and they would insist upon their orders being carried out.

2050. Supposing they found one boy in another boy's cubicle contrary to orders, what would they do?—They would cane him.

2051. Have they authority to cane?—Yes.

2052. Is that authority given them by the Head Master?—Yes.

2053. Have they to report?—No, they have not to report; but there are a great many restrictions; no boy may be caned by a monitor without the consent, if it is a house offence, of all the monitors in the house, and if it is a school offence, without the consent of all the school monitors, who are six. They are bound

to be present, and they are bound also to give a boy who is going to be caned, an opportunity of appealing to the Head Master, if he thinks he is wronged, that is to say, to ask him at the time whether he chooses to appeal.

2054. Is that power of appeal exercised?—I think I could quote now two or three cases where a boy thought he was wronged and has appealed.

2055. Do you think that any ill-will against the boy appealing results in consequence?—No, I am not aware of any.

2056. How are the monitors appointed?—The monitors are appointed by the Head Master.

2057. What is the principle of appointment?—A boy is chosen primarily for his position in the school, and secondly, for his influence with the other boys, and if it is found that a boy occupying a certain position in the school is for any reason not suitable to be a monitor, he is not appointed. But I must tell you that we have the principle of "uppers." The "uppers" have what they call their privileges given them. Their general duty is to set a good example and to discourage what is wrong, and they have a number of privileges, one of which is that they can fag boys that lie below the upper fourth form.

2058. Do they appoint fags?—Yes, they appoint themselves fags out of the number.

2059. Those monitors are in a position to have special fags at their disposal?—Yes. The uppers are not monitors. The monitors are appointed from the uppers, as a rule.

2060. Then "upper" merely refers to their position in the school?—Yes.

2061. (*The Chairman.*) Are they what we should call the Sixth Form at Eton?—Something like that. They extend a little lower than the Sixth Form; but you understand that no boy gets his privileges simply because of his position in the school; he is regularly appointed to exercise them, and if he is thought an unfit boy he does not have his privileges.

2062. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What proportion of the school are uppers?—They vary a little. In my own house I have five monitors and two uppers, total, seven, and sixty boys. There are a number of boys that are between, that is to say, they are neither uppers nor lower boys, and those are exempt from fagging, but they have no power to fag others.

2063. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How many sleeping rooms are those sixty boys distributed into?—Five.

2064. Is there one monitor to each room?—No.

2065. Have you some rooms without a monitor?—Yes.

2066. Who is responsible for the good order there?—The master of the house, and the monitors themselves, so far as they are about the house. The younger boys go to bed at half past nine, but the monitors do not go to bed until half past ten o'clock, and the light is put out at a quarter to eleven. They are about the house the whole time, but the master of the house also takes a very active part in that affair.

2067. Mr. Fearon gives, in his report, a very dismal account of the way in which Sunday is passed here: is that your opinion?—It was a wretched day when I was here, a perfectly miserable day. I have the dreariest recollection of the Sundays. It is the only dark spot, I was going to say, that I can look back upon in my school time, for I was happy here, and liked school very much indeed.

2068. Was there any instruction at all given on the Sundays?—Yes, but of a very poor sort. We had three sermons, which were sometimes of a most dismal character, and very distressing.

2069. Had you three sermons and three sets of prayers?—Three sermons, and then we had what are called "sides," that is to say, after dinner the boys were divided into certain classes, which were under the control of the monitors, superintended by the Grecians, and also by the masters, who would take

a part in them sometimes. But I was instrumental myself in getting an alteration about the Sunday in the Committee here. I think that now they have only two sermons.

2070. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do not they go to church at all?—Yes, they used to go to church morning and afternoon, and they had a sermon in the evening.

2071. What was the change that was made?—They do not go in the afternoon, I think; they walk up and down the cloisters, and so forth. I fancy that is the way the time is spent.

2072. (*The Chairman.*) Would you favour us with an explanation of what you exactly mean by a wretched day?—I can best express my meaning by giving you a description of a day. We got up in the morning at something like half past seven or eight, and after a certain time, say about an hour, we went into hall to breakfast. Then we had nothing particular to do but to loaf about the cloisters and places here till eleven. We were then marshalled in the cloisters, and put into church. Then we went through the service. The seats were of the most painful character, and the kneeling, which was, of course, a necessity, was in some cases, very distressing. The most excellent Vicar of this parish was the clergyman who was here then, but he used to preach extempore sermons, and he did not seem ever to know when to end, and the consequence was that we used to have sermons which to us upper boys were of no sort of use whatever; they were utter vexation of spirit. At this distance of time I might confess, perhaps, that I read Milton's *Paradise Lost* twice through in Christchurch, Newgate Street. Then we came out about one, and went into hall. As soon as dinner was over, there was a summons to "sides," and sides were continued till the church bell rang again in the afternoon. The boys were divided in their wards into certain classes, and they repeated the Catechism and certain psalms, and various other things of that kind. At three o'clock we went into church again, and we had afternoon service, and another very long sermon, and then we came out and went into hall at about six o'clock, and then we had supper, and after supper a sermon again, from the Head Master, who did not have much time to prepare sermons for the boys. He was a man of whom I wish to speak with the deepest respect and affection, but I remember he used to preach to us the sermons which he had written for the Chapel of the Philanthropic Society, in a sort of open chapel near the Surrey Theatre. I do not know whether it exists now, but it was a society called the Philanthropic Society. As I say, he used to give us the sermons which he had preached there to a mixed congregation, and which, as a rule, had nothing whatever to do with us. Then, after that was over, we went to our wards, and we had a short evening prayer, and by way of a cheerful ending to the day, we sang the burial anthem; why, I do not know, and I never could understand why the burial anthem was put in, but there it was, and it used to come every Sunday evening. I think you will agree with me that that was rather a dismal day.

2073. (*Mr. Walter.*) Were the boys never allowed to go home on Sundays?—No.

2074. (*The Chairman.*) Will you let me read this passage from the report of Mr. Fearon on Christ's Hospital, in which he says, "On Sundays all leave out, and all amusements inside the Hospital are stopped; and it is, I believe, difficult for anyone who has not been a bluecoat boy fully to realise the dreariness of that day. Sunday, it is well known, is a day which all great public schools find it more or less difficult to get through happily. The boys have less schooling, more spare time, and yet are not permitted to occupy themselves with any game. Under these circumstances, bullying and idle conversation are always more likely to arise, and the safety-valve of most of our great public schools is the walk into the country." Do you agree with that?

Rev. W.
Haig-Brown,
LL.D.

23 July, 1877.

Rev. W.
Haig-Brown,
LL.D.

23 July, 1877.

—With every word of it; it is absolutely true, there is no question about it.

2075. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) It is impossible, you think, that the assistant masters could be brought into residence in sufficient numbers while the school remains in this situation?—I remember urging that matter a good deal with the Committee when I was here, but I do not think that they could see their way at all towards doing it. I also took an active part once in trying to get up a school chapel here, but I do not know for what reason it failed. I think the Vicar of the parish opposed it, but I am not quite sure that is so. My impression is that that was the reason why the proposal was dropped.

2076. Besides the peculiar position here, there is the double management of the school by the Warden and the Head Master; it is altered since your time, no doubt, but still the two powers remain, as we understand, independent and co-ordinate; have you any opinion upon that subject?—Years ago the Head Master was not even called the Head Master. We used to know him as Head Master, but to my surprise, I discovered some time after I left school that he was not the Head Master, for on writing to the counting house when I was a candidate for the Head Mastership myself, I was told that I had used a wrong term, that the official title was not "Head Master," but it was the "Upper Grammar Master." When I came on the Committee myself, Mr. Hammond and I proposed an alteration in that matter, and we got it altered. First of all we got the title altered, and then we got the status altered a good deal, and I think the position of the Head Master now is something very different from what it used to be. With reference to the double government I must confess that I am an enemy to all double governments. I do not see how they can work well; if the government of the school is to work well the Head Master must be responsible, but I think if you have a man here to manage this place as I should suppose it ought to be managed, he should be under the same degree of responsibility as the Head Masters of ordinary schools, who are responsible to their governing bodies for the good management of the schools, and for the way in which they conduct them.

2077. You propose that the Head Master should be made supreme under the Governors?—I do not think that you will ever establish a proper system of working unless you do something of that kind. I speak as a schoolmaster, having my own prejudices, and my own feelings on the subject, and also from my own experience, and I do not think it is possible that a large place like this can be properly managed, with due regard to the moral culture of the boys, unless some such arrangement as that is made, so as to secure the supremacy of the Head Master.

2078. May I ask to whom, at Charterhouse, is entrusted the management of all the details of serving tables, as one may call it, the material circumstances of the school, looking after all that the Warden does here; how is that managed?—We are divided into houses, and each house has its own provision.

2079. In your own house, have you any person to assist you in managing all these matters?—We have a matron and a boys' butler, who have servants under them, quite an establishment on what may be called the boys' side, as distinguished from the private side of the house.

2080. But you have to manage all that yourself personally?—Yes, that is my own choice. You can easily imagine, that when we were going to remove into the country, we had, in fact, a *tabula rasa* so far as regards the school management. The Governors asked me at the time what I would prefer to do. I thought a good deal over the matter, and I determined ultimately to have boarders in my own house. My reason for doing so was this, that we were going into a new place: I knew the dangers and difficulties which would necessarily beset a school that would be flooded from quarter to quarter, as I supposed Charterhouse would be, with new boys, and I thought

it was almost necessary for the good of the school that the Head Master should have a boarding-house of his own, so that he might set an example for the other houses. It would have been very different, when he had to say to the other masters, "You must do this and you must do that for the comfort of your boys," if he himself stood outside the circle, as it were; and that is the reason which prevailed upon me to take boarders in my own house, otherwise I think I should have preferred not to have them.

2081. You have no officer answering to the Warden here, have you?—Nothing whatever.

2082. And you do not find any necessity for it?—I do not in the least.

2083. You think, if this school is moved into the country, and sufficient space provided, the school would be best administered in separate houses, each subject to a resident master?—With regard to that I must tell you that in respect of the Charterhouse we were not guided altogether by considerations of economy, which must very largely enter into the management of a school like this. On the contrary, I admitted to the Governors that I thought that the placing of the boys in separate houses was a more expensive plan than placing them on the hostel system, but at the same time I thought separate houses much better for their general comfort and for their general good, and that as we were not tied down to considerations of economy, it was a matter of consideration as to how we could do the best for the boys without too close regard to the charges.

2084. Surely a great deal of your time must be taken up that you might bestow in teaching the boys and superintending school work, and much of the details of the house-management might be done by assistants, might it not?—My work has certainly very largely increased since we moved, there is no question about it; I mean the work of supervision, because, for instance, in any case of a gas pipe going wrong, or water supply being out of order, and that sort of thing, at present I am always called upon to say what is to be done. Of course that very largely extends the area of my work, but I daresay that in time to come, and when I see my way towards any proper recommendation to the Governors, they will appoint a person to control such things, if I wish it.

2085. To superintend the Head Master's house?—No, not to superintend the Head Master's house, but to superintend all the details of the work and labour about the place.

2086. In fact, to do what the Warden does here, subject to the Head Master?—Yes, but the Warden here has a very large amount of moral control.

2087. I am speaking of the financial details, and so on. I conclude, by your saying that the Head Master is supreme, he has the control out of school as well as in school, over all the morale of the school?—That, I think, is very important.

2088. The beades take a part in the administration of the school here; have you any opinion upon that subject; do you think it works ill or well?—I think it works very ill.

2089. Could you state the points in which it works ill?—Those men are very good, respectable men, but they are not men in the position of life, I think, to exercise a good moral influence over the boys. A man comes here at 30 to be a beadle. If he can say he was educated in the school it is a strong recommendation; but I think that a person who has had an education such as this school can offer, and at 30 is seeking for a place as beadle at a sum of 25s. a week, is not worth much.

2090. Have you any opinion as to the flogging being administered by beades?—No, I cannot say much about that. I think the whole process of flogging is rather a disagreeable one and a degrading one, and I should like to minimise it as much as possible; but, at the same time, I could not see my way towards doing away with it altogether. I should certainly leave it in reserve.

2091. Expulsion or removal is extremely difficult here, we know; is that an argument for retaining flogging here more than in other schools?—As expulsion and removal are very difficult, and can only be carried out in extreme cases, you must have some substitute.

2092. Do you know of any substitute except flogging?—Not as the school is arranged here. Of course, if the boys were in the country or had some larger area, you could vary the punishments, such as curtailing their liberties and so forth, which would act upon them.

2093. You retain flogging in the Charterhouse, do you not?—Yes.

2094. You find it necessary?—Yes, though we have very few cases.

2095. You have no strong opinion as to the beadle administering the flogging?—No, I have not; but I, as Head Master, always administer the flogging, and I should be very glad, on personal grounds, if I could delegate it to some official, although I do not think it would be right to do so.

2096. (*Mr. Walter.*) Is there any age below which boys could be appointed monitors, whatever their position in school in the Charterhouse?—No, I do not think there is any age; but, as a matter of fact, I should think a boy is never appointed monitor under 16. We have been through very trying circumstances since our removal. I have referred to them before. The sudden increase of the school, the large influx, and so forth, of course created special difficulties which do not belong to our system when it is in proper working; but I should say that if the school was in proper working a boy would never be appointed monitor under 16.

2097. We have been informed that the age at which boys leave Christ's Hospital, except the Grecians, who are a small number, is about 16. I presume that at the Charterhouse you have a much larger number between 16 and 18 than there are here?—Yes.

2098. And therefore the monitors would usually be older boys than in Christ's Hospital?—Yes, very much older. And then, again, the monitors are mainly in the Sixth Form and the Under Sixth, an aggregate of 40 boys, who are constantly in communication every day of their lives with the Head Master, and if any case occurs which bears on the general discipline of the school, I talk to the Sixth Form about it.

2099. They are treated with confidence by the Head Master?—Yes, I always talk to the Sixth Form about points of general discipline.

2100. Are you of opinion that it gives them self-respect?—It exercises a most admirable influence, I think.

2101. Is it any part of your duty to prevent little boys being bullied by bigger ones?—A very important part of our duty, indeed. I was once Head Master of a school which rose from 110 to 170 during the period of six years I was there, but there was no system of monitors there, and there was bullying to an extent which was horrible, and I knew of it, but it was only now and then that I could get at instances; but as to putting it down as a system it was absolutely impossible. I was amazed at the difference, when I went to Charterhouse, to find how little bullying there was in comparison. The reason is simply this, that bullying is exercised as a rule by strong boys between about 14 and 16, and our system controls them. They cannot do anything extravagant, because if they attempt to exercise any authority over the other boys, they are not only doing what is wrong, but they are doing what is perhaps much more serious in its immediate effect, that is, they are encroaching on the power of the boys above them, and that encroachment is not allowed.

2102. Have there been any recent cases of serious bullying at the Charterhouse?—I should say no. One or two complaints I have had. When we first went there we had a very large influx of boys, some of whom never ought to have been in a public school at all, and who did not get on well, and they were said

by their friends to have been bullied; but on going most carefully into the facts in two or three cases that occurred, I think there might have been, perhaps, in the course of five years, five or six; and I should put them down to three years, because, in the last two years, I have not heard of any case at all, for we have grown into our proper state. As to those boys who were said by their friends to have been bullied, I should say, from a careful and most accurate investigation of the matter, there was really no bullying at all. I do not mean to say, of course, that a boy might not have got cuffed, or something of that kind, when he ought not to have been, but systematic bullying has had no existence. I am not merely giving my own opinion; it is a matter on which I have anxiously inquired of parents. When I have met parents I have inquired most carefully what they knew about the status of their boy, and what they thought his condition was in the school, without saying that I meant to inquire, but I have got at the opinion of a great many people with a view to ascertaining what was the condition of the school, which I consider it is my business to do.

2103. With regard to the system of placing a great number of boys in wards for sleeping, is it your opinion that that has any injurious effect upon the morality of the school here?—A great deal would depend, of course, on the manner in which the wards are managed. There is no doubt that it did offer facilities for bad influence, because here there is not sufficient room for the boys, in my opinion. In the sleeping wards the beds are so close that you can just get between two beds; I think there is room only for a boy, they are so close as that. I am speaking now from recollection, perhaps I may be wrong in this, there may have been an alteration.

2104. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Does not the publicity of a large number in a ward tend to check immorality?—Yes, a great deal, but when the moral tone gets absolutely low, the publicity is a very little check.

2105. Then there must be a great defect on the part of the monitors?—Yes. But remember what those monitors are. They are boys, all of them under 16.

2106. (*Mr. Walter.*) Should you say that they were old enough, as a rule, to be entrusted with the powers usually delegated to monitors?—No, I should say not. In my time the Grecians used to exercise a very considerable amount of authority over the school, more than was done in later times. But then came Mr. Brooks, who is now Steward here; his title at the time was Head Steward and not Warden, and he had control of the school then as the Warden has now; and for some reason or other, I do not know why, he took it into his head to abolish the power of the Grecians, and I consider that in doing so he inflicted a very serious injury upon the school. He discouraged them in every way, he would not uphold their authority in any way. He liked degrading them and making speeches to them. Once or twice, I remember, to our great indignation, he made speeches to us in the hall before the boys.

2107. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When was this?—Years ago now, when Mr. Brooks was Steward, about the year 1840. I am only mentioning that by way of stating that in former times the Grecians did exercise a considerable amount of authority in the school, and took notice of a great many things, and the monitors reported things to the Grecians, and there was a sort of *rapprochement* between them, but in later times I think that was abolished. I do not know that it exists now at all.

2108. Do not you think it would be a great advantage, if the present system is continued at all, that the monitors should be under the Grecians?—Yes, that is what they used to be. They used to regard the Grecians as their natural chiefs, in point of fact, and I thought it was a very good system, but it is entirely changed.

2109. (*The Chairman.*) You said that you thought

Rev. W.
Haig-Brown,
LL.D.

23 July, 1877.

Rev. W.
Haig-Brown,
LL.D.

23 July, 1877.

the practice was abolished. I suppose you should rather have said that it had fallen into disuse for some reason or other?—Yes, perhaps that is more correct.

2110. Can you account for it falling into disuse?—Yes, I was accounting for it by Mr. Brooks's management, he did not like it. I do not know why, whether he thought the Grecians had too much power, or for what other reason, but he undertook to put them down in point of fact.

2111. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Without being brought before the Governors or Almoners at all, the system dropped?—No, it had nothing to do with them at all.

2112. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was Mr. Brooks the Warden?—He was the Steward, and he was called the Steward, and the Warden represents an office which was created in order to correct the dreadful mess that the school got into by the management of Mr. Brooks, to speak the plain truth.

2113. It has effected very considerable improvements, has it not?—Very great indeed.

2115. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you think that here a Head Master could perform all the duties which at present fall upon the Head Master and the Warden, without the assistance of house masters?—I do not think so, there is such an immense quantity of detail here.

2116. Do you think that the evils arising from the double system would be entirely corrected, if the office of Warden were continued, but if he were under the authority of the Head Master?—Yes, I do not see why the Head Master should not have a very useful assistant in the Warden.

2117. It would be impossible, would it not, for the Head Master to take all that he has in the way of education, and at the same time be himself superintending the boys in their play hours?—Yes.

2118. Do you suppose that it would very much add to the expense of the management to adopt the plan which you suggest, of house masters with boarders?—I cannot tell; it would not add, I think, greatly to the expense of management, it would add greatly to the expense of the provisions that you have to make in the way of building, and such like, I mean the permanent charges.

2119. The masters would require a much larger remuneration, would they not?—Yes, they would require a larger remuneration, certainly.

2120. Would not the boys boarding in separate houses be much more expensive?—Yes, I think that plan is more expensive.

2121. So that it would diminish very much the extent of the charity?—Yes; I do not think that for a school placed as this is there would be any use in drawing a comparison between Charterhouse and Christ's Hospital in that respect, for I did not allow the question of economy to enter into the proposals which I brought before the Governors of the Charterhouse; but in dealing with Christ's Hospital I should consider that I ought to use quite different language, for the question of economy in a school like this is a very important one.

2122. They are a different class of boys altogether, are they not, from those which you would expect in a school like the Charterhouse?—Yes, very. They occupy a different social position altogether, and that must be so.

2123. Even although the boys must be under separate masters, would there be any objection to their having their meals in common in the way they do here?—None whatever; that is the way in which they do it at Wellington College, and also at Haileybury. I think they have their meals altogether.

2124. (*Mr. Walter.*) The boys in Wellington College are not in the masters' houses, are they?—The system there did not take into account masters' houses at all. The college was founded in the first instance on the hostel system, and there is no doubt to my mind that the house system which has been proved by experience to be most comfortable, is also generally the best for the management of the school, because, as I

told our Governors, I have been through a great many schools, and have found that in all cases where they have got the hostel system they have partially adopted the house system, and engrafted it, but in no case where they have got the separate house system have they shown a disposition to go to the hostel system. That has weighed very much with me.

2125. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) That is with reference to a school like the Charterhouse?—Yes, I am speaking of a school like the Charterhouse, but I think that at Christ's Hospital there should be a common table and that a great many things should be done in common.

2126. The boys waiting upon each other, as we saw them in the hall, under that system might be continued?—Yes, I see no objection whatever to that in a school such as this is. I do not see that anybody could make a fair objection to it; in fact, I think you would be doing rather a wrong to the boys who come here under the circumstances in which boys come here, very many of them from very poor homes (and by the nature of the case they must do so), if you put them into a condition of comparative luxury, such as prevails in some of our schools. This would hardly be a kindness to them, or to their parents, but would do much towards unfitting them for their future career in life. A boy may struggle through hardships in his early life and get into something better, and it is very well that he should do so, but that he should begin by being softened in his habits I think would be a misfortune for him.

2127. Was there any separation of classes here, say of those boys who came from a somewhat better situation in life than others, do you think?—No, I think not. There was a certain set of boys here who were known as Reading boys, who were not thought so well of as others.

2128. Who were sent up by the parishes?—Yes, who were sent up by the parishes; but it was not because of their social position, of which we knew nothing, but rather because the boys themselves were not so agreeable, not so fit to associate with, in fact, as others.

2129. In those cases the parish select, do they not, the children of persons who are most likely to be burthensome to the parish?—Sometimes that was done, indeed, very often that was done.

2130. Were those on West's charity?—Yes; they came from Twickenham, Newbury, and Reading, and some other places. We used to know them under the name of Reading boys, but that name they had established for themselves; we should not have called them Reading boys, or anything else, if they had not constituted themselves, as it were, into a sort of separate class.

2131. Still they were all treated alike?—Yes.

2132. They all had equal advantages?—Yes, everything.

2133. Have the monitors of the Charterhouse any authority over the boys out of the dormitories, or out of their own houses?—Yes, an upper is an upper for the whole school, that is to say, he is an upper not only for his own house, but for the whole school.

2134. Are you acquainted with the position of the Sixth Form at Eton?—Yes.

2135. Does their position answer to that?—Yes, something of the same kind.

2136. They have authority over all those whom we call the lower boys?—Yes.

2137. Are there any boys in the school over whom they have no authority?—Yes, a large number.

2138. I mean those who answer to the fifth form?—Yes, those who answer to the fifth form and those, generally speaking, are boys between 17 and 15. Those are boys who have no power of fagging others, and are not liable themselves to be fagged.

2139. Are those intermediate class of boys under the monitors in any way; I mean as regards school discipline?—Yes; that is to say in the houses. The monitor has a great deal to do in the way of general order.

2140. For instance, would a monitor of the age of 16 be allowed to cane a boy of 17 who was not a monitor?—No. All the boys on the fifth form are excluded from the monitorial operation of caning. That is all in print. No boy may be punished by a monitor who is in the fifth form or above it. Cases of that kind, however, have occurred.

2141. So that there would be no risk of collision between a bigger boy who was not equal to the position of a monitor and a monitor himself?—No.

2142. That, I presume, is very desirable?—Very indeed.

2143. (*The Chairman.*) Did I understand you rightly to say that a single monitor, without the concurrence of all the monitors, could not cane?—That is so; a single monitor without the concurrence of the other monitors is not allowed to cane.

2144. Did I also understand you rightly to say that a single master, without the concurrence of the other masters, could not cane?—We do not use the cane at all in school; no master ever strikes a boy in school, it is an absolute rule with us. I think I may safely say that no master ever strikes a boy. That was not the case when I first went to the Charterhouse, but it was very much the habit of the masters there to resort to an abominable practice which was known by the name of "swinger," but however, I insisted upon that being put down, I would not have it. It is now the rule, and the practice too, that no master ever strikes a boy.

2145. How does a single monitor enforce his authority, if he cannot cane, as I understand you, without the concurrence of the others?—If he is resisted he would refer the case to his fellow monitors. There is another condition and provision also in our rules about that, that is to say, if the offence is a personal one, the monitor to whom the offence has been done is not allowed to administer the punishment.

2146. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Does that apply to anything like a cuff?—No, certainly not; one could hardly take notice of that kind of thing. That might, or it might not, happen, but I do not think it happens often.

2147. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) That is not authorised?—It is not authorised at any rate, and the monitor would be liable to be called in question if he did it, because he has no authority at all to exercise punishment except in the regular way.

2148. (*The Chairman.*) When you were here, could a monitor cuff another boy if he thought he was doing wrong?—Whether he could or not I do not quite know, but he did it certainly if he thought fit. I do not remember any tyrannical use of the power. I suppose every now and then, as I said before, there might be cases where people would not behave properly, and there were abuses of power and

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

C. D.—*examined.*

2157. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What age are you?—14 years and 8 months.

2158. What ward are you in?—No. 4.

2159. How long have you been in No. 4?—Two years and three months.

2160. Whereabouts did you sleep?—Near the Grecian's bed—next to the Grecian.

2161. Were you comfortable there?—Yes.

2162. Was there any bullying going on in that ward at all?—I do not think so.

2163. You never suffered from it?—No.

2164. You have been there with different monitors, have you not?—Yes.

2165. How many different monitors have you known?—About eight in that time. I am not quite sure how many.

2166. Have they been careful to keep order in the ward?—Yes.

2167. Have they been at all cruel to the boys?—No; I do not think so.

privileges, and such like things, but I do not think they were excessive. I cannot remember anything excessive at all.

2149. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Supposing the school to be transferred to the country, the *hostel* system, as you call it, might be still maintained, and yet placed under the authority of resident masters?—Yes, that is done at the Wellington College.

2150. And without going to the expense of separate boarding houses?—Yes.

2151. Supposing that the expense of removal altogether would be too great, could you upon the area here get the advantage of resident masters to superintend the classes or wards out of school?—If you could it would be a very good thing in itself, but I do not think that you could possibly get all that I should like to see in the school on this area. The fact is plain that there is not room enough.

2152. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Even if they were to get a large space of ground within a reasonable distance, as we understand now there is a cricket ground taken at Herne Hill?—No, so far that is valuable, but the great value of a play-ground is that it should be close at hand. When a boy steps out of school he should be able to step into the play-ground.

2153. Of course ground would be a great deal too valuable in the immediate neighbourhood of Christ's Hospital, would it not, to be purchased for that purpose?—Yes. When the question of removal was mooted and discussed here, there were two opposite opinions, those who were against the removal depreciated the property as much as they could; and those who were in favour of removal took as favourable a view as they could of the matter; but I remember we were advised by Sir Benjamin Phillips at the time, that the site would undoubtedly yield quite enough money to build us all we wanted elsewhere and buy the ground. I do not know that Christ's Hospital would want to buy ground, because there is one estate at Abbey Wood belonging to the Hospital, which would be an excellent site for the school. It is on some high ground beyond Woolwich, on the North Kent line.

2154. Sir Benjamin Phillips was a strong advocate for removal, was he not?—Yes; I believe he was a very strong advocate for removal.

2155. And he is very well acquainted with the value of land in this neighbourhood?—No man better, I should think. He differed in that respect from his brethren in the Corporation; and Mr. George Moore was one who went very strongly also for removal; he seconded the motion.

2156. (*The Chairman.*) Is there anything that occurs to you which you would like to add to your evidence?—I am not aware of anything further.

Rev. W.
Haig-Brown,
LL.D.

23 July, 1877.

C. D.

23 July, 1877

2168. Not any of them?—I do not think so.

2169. Tell us exactly what you know. Do you mean that you have never seen anything like severity?—Not actual cruelty, I have not.

2170. What have you seen there?—If the monitors have told boys not to do anything, and they have done it, they have been punished for it.

2171. In what way punished?—Sometimes they would stand on their settles, and sometimes they would be hit.

2172. Have you seen them seriously hurt?—No.

2173. With the fist, or with the palm of the hand was it?—With the palm of the hand.

2174. Have you ever seen them made to bleed?—No.

2175. Copeland and Freeman are the present monitors, are they not?—They were last half; they have left now.

2176. Do you mean that they have ceased to be monitors?—They have left the school.

C. D.

23 July, 1877.

2177. Have both Copeland and Freeman left the school?—Yes, at the end of the half, last Thursday.

2178. Do you know where they have gone?—Copeland has gone to Walworth.

2179. Gone into some situation?—I do not know whether he has gone into some situation; that is where he lives.

2180. How long has Copeland been monitor?—Since Easter. He was put there a few days before Easter.

2181. Have you seen him severely hit boys?—No.

2182. Or Freeman?—No.

2183. You have seen Copeland hit other boys sometimes, have you not?—I have seen him hit them just on the arm a little, but never saw him hit them across the face.

2184. Or Freeman?—No, I have never seen him touch anybody.

2185. Have you seen him place boys on the settle?—Yes.

2186. Did you know this boy Gibbs?—Yes.

2187. Did you see him struck?—No.

2188. Never?—I do not think I have ever seen him struck.

2189. You do not remember it?—No.

2190. You are sure he was not frequently struck?—I am sure he was not.

2191. You were in the ward constantly with both of them, Copeland and he?—Not often; not during the daytime.

2192. Do not you sit in the wards?—I am generally playing in the playground.

2193. Are you not in the ward in the course of the day a good deal?—No, I come up when the bells ring for brushing your hair or washing your hands, but I am generally in the bath, or the gymnasium, or the playground.

2194. Are none of the boys very much in the ward?—Not many, I do not think.

2195. Some more than others, I suppose?—Yes.

2196. You do not know whether Gibbs was much in the ward?—I do not think he was much.

2197. Have the monitors anything to do with you except in the ward?—No, not in the playground.

2198. Have you ever seen anybody resisting the orders of the monitors?—Yes.

2199. Whom have you seen do that?—A boy named X.

2200. What was done to him?—He was detained by the Warden, I think.

2201. He was reported to the Warden, was he?—Yes.

2202. (*The Chairman.*) Was he a big boy?—Yes, about as tall as I am, only he is broader.

2203. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was Gibbs a big boy?—No.

2204. Was he a strong boy?—He was very fat and stout.

2205. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Was he a friend of yours?—No. I was with him occasionally; I used to sit opposite to him at meal tables, when we were having meals.

2206. Do you know any boy that was a friend of his?—No; I do not think he had any particular friend.

2207. (*The Chairman.*) Do you recollect Gibbs being flogged for running away?—Yes.

2208. Did he show his marks in the ward where you sleep?—Yes; he showed them to some fellows.

2209. Did he complain much of the flogging?—No; he said he did not mind it at all.

2210. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you remember to whom he showed them?—Yes, to W.

2211. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he complain of the caning that he had?—Yes; he complained of the caning that he had from the master.

2212. Were you in the same class with him?—No; only what I heard him say at the meal-table when we were having meals.

2213. What did he say about it?—He said he was always getting caned by his master.

2214. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Which master?—I think he meant Mr. Mackie.

2215. (*The Chairman.*) Did he say that soon after he came to the school, or in the latter part of the time when he was at school here?—The latter part.

2216. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Before he ran away?—Yes.

2217. Before he ran away the first time?—I think it was, and after it, both.

2218. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you ever hear him complain of Copeland cuffing him?—No, I do not think so; I do not remember it.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

E. F., examined.

E. F.

23 July, 1877.

2219. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—14 years and 9 months.

2220. How long have you been in the London school?—Three years.

2221. What ward are you in?—No. 4.

2222. Have you seen a good many monitors during that time?—Yes.

2223. Do you like the monitors generally, or not, or are you a little afraid of them?—Sometimes I am afraid of them.

2224. When you are doing anything wrong, perhaps you are afraid of them, are you not?—Yes.

2225. Are there any monitors in particular that you have thought more severe than others?—Yes.

2226. What do they do when they are severe?—They hit you.

2227. Do they report you often?—No, they hit you most.

2228. Have you been reported ever to the Warden?—No.

2229. Have you been often hit?—Yes.

2230. By whom?—By Y.

2231. When was that?—Sometime back now.

2232. When was the last time that you were hit?—At the beginning of this half-year.

2233. By whom was it?—Copeland.

2234. What was it that he hit you for?—For making a noise up in the hall.

2235. Had you been making a noise?—Yes.

2236. Do you think you deserved it?—Yes.

2237. Did he hit you much?—Yes, he scratched my ear when he was hitting me.

2238. He was boxing your ears?—Yes.

2239. Did he hurt you much?—Not very.

2240. Have you seen him often strike boys?—Yes.

2241. Do you think he struck boys more than other monitors did?—Yes.

2242. Was he liked in the ward?—Some of the boys liked him.

2243. Has he hit you more than that one time?—No.

2244. Did the boys resist him, or were they more disorderly with him than they were with the other monitors?—No, I do not think they were.

2245. Did you know Gibbs well?—Yes.

2246. Did you sleep near him?—No.

2247. Did you ever see Copeland hit him?—Yes.

2248. Often?—No, only once.

2249. What was that for?—I think for being disorderly in the Scripture class.

2250. That was just before he left, was it not?—Yes.

2251. Was that on the Sunday before he ran away the second time?—Yes, I think it was.

2252. What had been his disorder in the Scripture class?—I do not know, I was on the other side of the ward, I only heard of it.

2253. Did he hit him much then?—Yes.

2254. How many times do you think he hit him?—I do not know.

2255. Did Gibbs seem to mind it much?—Yes.

2256. Did he cry?—Yes.

2257. Did he at the same time as he hit him also say that he would be reported to the Head Master?—I did not hear that.

2258. And you think it was from the blows that he cried?—Yes.

2259. How did he hit him?—With his open hand on the face.

2260. More than once on the face?—Yes.

2261. The other monitor, Freeman, have you ever seen him hit anyone?—Yes.

2262. What was that for?—I do not know.

2263. Are you sure you have seen him hit as well as put on the settle?—Yes.

2264. You do not remember what it was about?—No.

2265. Or who the boy was?—A boy of the name of D.

2266. You do not know who was the other boy who was disorderly at the same time at this Scripture class?—No.

2267. Was he punished in any way?—I do not know.

2268. Was he a boy of that ward?—Yes.

2269. You do not know who it was?—No.

(The Witness withdrew.)

G. H., examined.

2282. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) How old are you?—14 years and 5 months.

2283. Were you in Number 4 Ward?—Yes.

2284. How long have you been in Number 4 Ward?—About 2½ years.

2285. Have you been comfortable there?—Yes, quite.

2286. Have you ever been ill-treated there?—No, not at all.

2287. Not by any of the monitors?—No.

2288. They have to punish boys sometimes, have they not?—Yes.

2289. Have some of the monitors punished some boys more than others?—Yes, I think so.

2290. Has Copeland punished the boys much?—Not very much; he has a little.

2291. Comparing Copeland with the other monitors, do you think he has been more strict?—Rather more than the other monitors in No. 4 Ward.

2292. Had the monitors before him been very easy with you, then?—Yes.

2293. Then you had got a little out of order while they were there?—Yes, I think so.

2294. You think it was a little more difficult for him when first he began?—Yes.

2295. Was he very strict to see that your clothes were all right, and that you were not making any disturbance?—Yes.

2296. Have you often seen him punish the boys?—Yes.

2297. Have you seen him punish Gibbs?—Yes.

2298. How often?—I have seen him pretty often hit him, but not much.

2299. What has it been for?—For being untidy, mostly.

2300. Was he apt to be at all disorderly?—Yes.

2301. Did you ever see him hurt Gibbs much?—Yes.

2302. When was that?—It was in the lavatory once, about two weeks and a half before we broke up, in the lavatory.

2303. Was that before Gibbs ran away?—Yes, before he ran away the second time.

2304. Was it the night before the Sunday?—Yes, it was on a Sunday.

2305. Did he seem to hurt him much then?—Yes, I think so.

2306. That was for being disorderly at the Scripture lesson, was it?—Yes.

2270. (Mr. Walter.) When a monitor cuffs a boy in that way, does he make the boy stand still to receive the blows?—Yes.

2271. The boy cannot put up his hand to defend himself?—No.

2272. He does not attempt to do so?—Sometimes they do.

2273. He is required by the monitor to stand still and to receive the blows?—Yes.

2274. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) Was Copeland much bigger than Gibbs?—Rather taller, I think.

2275. (The Chairman.) Did Gibbs ever complain to the boys of the blows that he got from Copeland?—I do not think that he did.

2276. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) Were you in the class with him?—No.

2277. (The Chairman.) Did he ever complain about the caning?—I did not hear anything.

2278. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) Did you sit near him at hall?—No.

2279. (The Dean of Christchurch.) Did Copeland, before he punished the boy, speak to him, and warn him to leave off making a row, and so on?—Yes.

2280. It was not until after he had warned him that he punished him?—Yes, that was it.

2281. You are sure of that always?—Yes.

E. F.

23 July, 1877.

2307. Did you hear him say that he should report him to the Head Master next day?—No, I did not.

2308. Did it make Gibbs cry?—Yes.

2309. Did Gibbs complain to the other boys of Copeland's treatment?—I do not know; he did not complain to me.

2310. Were you in the same class with him?—No.

2311. Did you hear him complain of the caning in the class?—No; I was told so.

2312. Did you sleep near him?—No.

2313. Did you stand near him in the hall?—No.

2314. Was Copeland disliked in the ward in consequence of his being more severe than others had been?—I think he was a little at first, but they got all right afterwards.

2315. (The Dean of Christchurch.) Were you a friend of Gibbs?—No, not particularly.

2316. Do you know anyone that was?—No.

2317. Who should you pick out as the boy who was most friendly, who went about with him mostly?—I think it was B.

2318. (The Chairman.) What sort of a boy is B.?—He is a little boy, with white hair.

2319. Is he a quiet boy?—No, not so very quiet.

2320. Did Gibbs and Copeland ever quarrel?—Yes, they did sometimes.

2321. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) In what way did they quarrel?—I think he used to hate Copeland himself; he did not obey him at all.

2322. (The Chairman.) Was Gibbs what you would call an unruly boy?—Yes, very.

2323. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) What made you think that he hated him; did he say so; did you ever hear him talk about him?—No, I did not.

2324. What made you think he hated him?—He never seemed to take any notice of him.

2325. No notice of what he said to him?—No.

2326. (Mr. Walter.) He did not speak to him, if he could help it?—No, never.

2327. Was Copeland looked upon as a boy who tried to do his duty as a monitor?—Yes.

2328. And respected, was he?—Yes, he was respected.

2329. (The Dean of Christchurch.) Did you like the ward better after he came than you did before?—I liked it before better.

2330. You had had your own way more?—Yes.

2331. Is that the reason you liked it better?—Yes, I think so.

G. H.

23 July, 1877.

G. H.
23 July, 1877. 2332. You were at Hertford, of course?—Yes.
2333. Which do you like best, Hertford or London?—London.
2334. Were you kept more strictly at Hertford than in London?—No, I do not think so.
2335. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Are your friends in London?—Yes.
2336. Are you able to go and see them in London?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

I. J.
23 July, 1877. 2341. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—Twelve years this month.
2342. Are you in Ward No. 4?—Yes.
2343. How long have you been there?—I only came up last Christmas.
2344. You have been there all that time?—Yes.
2345. Who were the monitors when you first went there?—H. and B.
2346. Did you like them?—Yes, pretty well.
2347. Did they keep order in the ward?—Yes; they had to be complained of once.
2348. Why had they to be complained of, because the ward was not in good order?—I think they hit a boy for something.
2349. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Who complained of them?—I forget who it was.
2350. Was it the Matron?—No; one of the boys.
2351. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Whom did he complain to?—To the Warden.
2352. Since Easter, Copeland and Freeman have been the monitors, have they not?—Yes.
2353. Was either of them at all severe?—No; not to me.
2354. Were they liked in the ward, do you think? I think Copeland hit Gibbs once for telling lies.
2355. When was that?—I think it was on a Sunday.
2356. Was it just before he ran away, do you mean, or another day?—Just before he ran away.
2357. Was not that for a disturbance at a Scripture lesson?—It was in the evening at supper-time.
2358. Do you remember there being something at the Scripture lesson on a Sunday?—Yes; I think he was behaving himself very badly on the Sunday.
2359. Was that the day before he ran away the second time?—He ran away after that.
2360. Was it the next day that he ran away?—I am not certain.
2361. When was it that he struck him for telling lies?—Sunday evening, before supper.
2362. Was that the same evening there was that disturbance in the Scripture lesson?—Yes, he told some of the boys about running away, and then when Copeland came to hear of it Gibbs said he did not say so.
2363. Then did Copeland strike him?—Yes, on the face.
2364. More than once?—Yes.

2337. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Was there any difference in the management at Hertford and here that made you prefer London?—No.
2338. Was it very much the same?—Just the same.
2339. (*The Chairman.*) Do you prefer London because you can get more about?—Yes, I like it.
2340. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You are allowed to go out here?—Yes.

I. J., examined.

2365. Did he seem to hurt him much?—I do not know whether it was he who hurt him, but there was some bruises on his face.
2366. Were there any other boys who hurt him?—No, I do not think so.
2367. What marks on his face were there; was his nose hurt, was it made to bleed at all?—No, the marks of the blood came out.
2368. Where did the blood seem to come from?—On the cheek.
2369. Was it merely a slap that made it bleed?—He kept on hitting him with his hand as hard as he could.
2370. Did you see Copeland hit others besides him?—Not without a cause.
2371. But rather more than other monitors did before, do you think?—No, I do not think so.
2372. Then was the ward got into rather a bad way with other monitors, do you think?—No.
2373. Were you in the same class with Gibbs?—No, a class higher.
2374. Did you ever have much talk with Gibbs?—No.
2375. Did he complain of the conduct of Copeland to some of the other boys?—I think he did once.
2376. When was that?—At breakfast time one morning about making his nose bleed, I think.
2377. Did you ever hear him complain of his being caned in his class?—I think so. I think he got caned once on the face.
2378. Did you see any mark of it?—I saw some marks.
2379. When was that?—That was before he ran away the second time.
2380. What sort of mark did you see on his face?—One like what Copeland made.
2381. Were both about the same time?—I think it was a little before.
2382. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You mean that the mark with the cane was like the mark which Copeland made with his hand?—Yes.
2383. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was Copeland liked in the ward? Are you glad he has left, or should you like him to stop there?—I am not very glad he has left; I liked him pretty well.
2384. He never hurt you at all?—No.
2385. Do you think he was pretty well liked in the ward?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Rev. JOHN HENRY NEWNUM, examined.

Rev. John H. Newnum.
23 July, 1877. 2386. (*The Chairman.*) You are the Head Master of the Hertford School?—I am.
2387. Gibbs was in your school for about two years, was he not?—He was at Hertford one year and seven months.
2388. What sort of a boy was he whilst he was in your school?—I have only an impression from the report of my colleagues there. I did not know him personally, except by sight, but he was described as an unruly boy, and not very successful in the school, except in arithmetic.
2389. You gave him a testimonial of progress and diligence, I think, which we have seen here?—I signed one that was awarded to him by the arithmetic master, Mr. Sykes (he was successful in arith-

metic), for progress and diligence in arithmetic. It was not awarded by me, but countersigned by me.
2390. Then the testimonial which we have seen here, in which, I think, the words are, "For progress and diligence," was awarded by Mr. Sykes, who is the writing master, I think?—Yes.
2391. Gibbs was up to Mr. Sykes, was he not?—Yes.
2392. Mr. Sykes taught other things, did he not, besides writing in his class?—Yes, he taught geography, arithmetic, spelling, reading, and writing.
2393. Should you say that Gibbs had any turn for learning at all?—He showed some aptitude for arithmetic, but that was the only thing that he showed any aptitude for.

2394. Arithmetic was his strongest point?—Yes, by far.

2395. Is Hertford School conducted, with regard to management and discipline, much in the same way as this school is?—Very much in the same way.

2396. Have you a Warden there, as they have here?—He is called the Steward, but he holds a similar position.

2397. Is the Head Master at Hertford supreme over the Steward or not?—By no means.

2398. Then it is the educational part of the school which is entirely entrusted to the Head Master?—The education only.

2399. Does the Steward at Hertford correspond to the Warden here with reference to the moral superintendence that he exercises over the boys?—Yes.

2400. If anything goes wrong in the school, with regard to the moral character or conduct of the boys, the Steward is the person to whom it would be reported?—Yes.

2401. Is the Steward the person who would punish for that?—Yes.

2402. Would he communicate that to the Head Master?—No.

2403. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Have you no means of knowing?—No.

2404. (*The Chairman.*) Not even at the end of the school term?—No; I hope you will understand that during school hours I am supreme in the schools, but it is when the boys are out of school that the Steward has the control over them.

2405. The Steward does not report to you at the time any cases of misconduct?—No.

2406. Supposing the Steward has a boy flogged, would he report that to you?—No, I very often hear of it, but not in the way of an official report.

2407. Does he communicate with you generally upon it or not?—I should say generally speaking I hear of it, but certainly not in the way of an official report. The Steward in no way considers himself my subordinate.

2408. Is there any person in the school at Hertford who corresponds to the Treasurer here?—The Treasurer here is the Treasurer there. I hold the same relation to him as the Head Master here does.

2409. You would be subordinate to the Treasurer then?—Entirely.

2410. And the Steward would be subordinate to him also?—Yes.

2411. Have you got wards at Hertford?—Yes.

2412. How many boys have you got at Hertford altogether?—385.

2413. How many wards are there?—Eight.

2414. Does Hertford correspond, with regard to management, with this school here?—Yes.

2415. I mean in respect of the wards more particularly?—Yes.

2416. Are the wards there under a matron?—Yes.

2417. And are there monitors?—Yes.

2418. Have you anything which corresponds to a Grecian?—No.

2419. Then it is the matron who superintends the wards, with the assistance of the monitors, who would be charged with keeping order in the wards if anything went wrong?—Exactly.

2420. Your monitors are smaller boys, of course, than the monitors here?—Of course; they are very young boys, younger than the youngest in London.

2421. What power do you give them for keeping order?—They have no power beyond that of reporting disorderly boys to the Steward, or his assistant, or to the nurse.

2422. Not to you?—No, not to me.

2423. How are the monitors selected?—They are selected from the senior boys by the Steward.

2424. Do the monitors in Hertford ever punish the boys by a slap in the face, or anything of that kind, if they are unruly?—No.

2425. You give them no opportunities of punishment of any sort or kind?—None is recognised, certainly.

2426. Have you ever heard of its being done?—No.

2427. Do you know whether there is much bullying going on in your school?—I have every reason to believe that there is very little indeed.

2428. We have been told that Gibbs came up with the report of his being a bullying boy?—That, I believe, is true, but it is very petty bullying indeed, I think.

2429. With regard to the bullying, is it teasing more than anything else?—Yes, it is of that nature.

2430. Whatever bullying there may have been was out of school hours?—Entirely.

2431. How did you hear of the bullying?—From Mr. Wagner, and from the Steward himself. I must say that I had a general knowledge of the boy's character while he was there, but not officially.

2432. Mr. Ludlow is the Steward, is he not?—Yes.

2433. Mr. Ludlow has been a very long time at your school?—Yes, for more than 60 years. I believe.

2434. We may rely, may we not, upon the report which he gave us of the state of the school?—Entirely, I think.

2435. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) I do not know whether you object to answer, but are you on good terms with the Steward?—The very best terms.

2436. Still punishment may be inflicted by him without your knowing of it?—Altogether.

2437. A boy might be ordered to be flogged by you, and ordered to be flogged by him, at the same time, I suppose, and receive two floggings?—Yes; but as a matter of fact I have never had a boy flogged during the last seven years; we never flog for school work, but it might happen that a boy is flogged without my hearing of it.

2438. Is there any alteration which you would suggest in that relation?—I would rather not.

2439. Mr. Sykes, then, gave his report of this boy without specifying that it was only in arithmetic that the report was good?—Yes.

2440. But you signed a general report as to his diligence?—Yes.

2441. Do not you think that that is rather misleading as a report?—I believe that it was given to him for his aggregate work in that class, for arithmetic preponderates there, and because he did well in arithmetic he did well altogether in the class. It does not refer to his diligence in the whole school but to his diligence with Mr. Sykes.

2442. I understood you to say before that he only showed really proficiency in arithmetic?—That is the fact.

2443. So that there is no distinction made between his proficiency in arithmetic and writing and geography?—There are only three of those cards given, and they are given for the aggregate marks, and arithmetic preponderates, so that if a boy does well in arithmetic he is sure to stand well in the class. I believe he was third or fourth in the work of the half year, and so it was awarded to him.

2444. How many of those testimonials were there?—Three, I think.

2445. Were all three awarded?—Yes.

2446. And he was one of the three?—Yes.

2447. Do you enquire into the boys' character when they come to school, or is anything known about them?—Nothing whatever is known of their moral character.

2448. Did you observe any change in the character of Gibbs after he came to the school?—I had no opportunity myself, personally, of observing him.

2449. Do you think that the monitorial system is worth anything with such little boys as you have?—It is of very little value, I think.

2450. Should you suggest any alteration in the management of the wards; do you think that the nurses are sufficient?—I should think so; it seems

Rev. John H. Newnum.

22 July, 1877.

Rev. John H.
Newnum.

23 July, 1877.

to work very well. It must be recollected that the boys are very young, that they are, in fact, children, and treated as children.

2451. Do they make friends with the nurses?—Yes.

2452. And you think that they have confidence in them?—Yes, it requires a dexterous sort of woman to manage them, but, as a rule, we are served by very good nurses indeed.

2453. (*The Chairman.*) All your masters are dispersed now, are they not?—I think they are all dispersed.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Rev. GEORGE BENNETT, *examined.*

Rev. George
Bennett.

23 July, 1877.

2457. (*The Chairman.*) We hear that you are an assistant master in Christ's Hospital?—Yes.

2458. We are told that you are the assistant master who visits Ward No. 4?—Yes.

2459. Is each ward visited by some one master?—One master takes two or three wards as a rule, I take Nos. 4 and 5.

2460. They are probably two contiguous wards?—Yes.

2461. What do you consider are your duties in visiting the wards?—They are various, but I told the boys when I undertook it some time ago, that I intended to go there as a friend to the boys themselves. I try as much as I can to cultivate their confidence, and I often go and sit with them and talk with them. I never pay a visit to the matron, but she usually tells me, in fact, I always ask her if there is anything wrong or improper going on in the ward, and at the same time I speak to the monitors, and if I hear of any boy that seems disorderly, I ask them to keep an eye over him. Sometimes I am there at prayer-times, and I go on a Sunday afternoon and ask them questions on their Scripture lesson.

2462. Those are the general duties which you discharge?—Yes, I think my duties are to be ears and eyes as much as possible for the Head Master; we never punish them at all. If there is any serious case we report it to the Head Master, but I have never been obliged to do that since I have been a visitor, for two or three years.

2463. Is there a matron to each ward?—Yes.

2464. When you come in, does the matron report to you what is going on in the ward?—Yes, she is supposed to report to the Warden any breaches of discipline in the ward. Ours is more an influence upon the moral tone of the ward than anything else. If we hear of a boy doing anything wrong in the ward, she reports it to me, and I generally speak to the boy himself in quite a friendly way. I often ask him to come and see me and talk the matter over.

2465. Did she ever report to you anything about Gibbs?—I have been trying to remember, but I do not remember that she ever did, anything more than a general statement. I think she said that a few weeks ago she reported to me.

2466. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What was the name of the nurse of No. 4?—Miss Lacey.

2467. (*The Chairman.*) Miss Lacey, in her evidence before us was asked, "What sort of character, do you think, the boy" (that is Gibbs) "showed when he was in your ward?" and she said, "A very indifferent character, indeed, I considered him, as regards being very untruthful. Q. Did you notice that yourself? A. Yes, myself, I observed that he was very untruthful and spitefully inclined. Q. Did you ever mention that to the masters or anybody whom you would naturally complain to? A. Generally to the master who visits the ward. Q. Who is the master who visits the ward? A. Mr. Bennett is our master visiting the ward." Can you recollect that circumstance?—I think I can, but I should not like to be positive, although I am pretty certain. I knew nothing of the boy then, and therefore that is why, perhaps, it has escaped me. Of course, owing to succeeding events, I have thought more of it.

2454. How many assistant masters have you got at Hertford?—Seven.

2455. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I think there was another class that he was in half the day, was there not, besides Mr. Sykes's?—Yes.

2456. Was there a certificate from the other master?—No, none whatever; his progress in the Latin school was extremely slow and unsatisfactory; in the writing school, under Mr. Sykes, it was rather good, and in arithmetic especially so.

2468. I suppose there are long intervals between the times when you go to the wards?—I try to go once a fortnight to each of my wards; that is the plan which I propose to myself, and perhaps sometimes I go oftener, but lately I have been very busy, and I do not think I have been quite as much of late.

2469. Do you recollect on any occasion in this last term that you had any reason to speak either to Copeland or to Gibbs about anything in the ward?—No, the only time, I think, in which Gibbs' name at all occurred was, I am almost certain, when the matron reported him to me as being an unsatisfactory boy; and I remember going then to Copeland and saying, "The matron says that we have a very unsatisfactory boy in the ward, and I hope you will keep an eye over him, and if anything occurs, please to let me know." I remember saying that, or nearly that, to Copeland.

2470. Do you remember that you made any remark to Gibbs at that time?—No, certainly not.

2471. Gibbs was not up to you in the school, was he?—No, he was not under me.

2472. What are the rules about caning?—Each master is allowed to cane in his own class for anything improper that goes on in his class, but not for anything that goes on outside his class at all.

2473. You report the canings of your class in a book, do you not?—Yes.

2474. What does that report extend to?—It simply gives the boy's name, his age, the offence that he has committed, and the number of strokes that he receives.

2475. We have seen the book, but what I rather wanted to know was whether you report a caning, we will say on the back, as well as a caning on the hand?—I should think if it were at all severe upon the back the master would report it also.

2476. You think that it would be the practice to report it?—I think so.

2477. Is the caning ever very severe, so as to bring blood, do you think?—No; in the eight years that I have been here I do not think I can recall above one occasion; speaking of myself I do not think that in the whole of my experience I ever gave more than four strokes with the cane on the hand. I am pretty sure of that, and I think I remember once doing that.

2478. I think we have been told, or it was a rumour, that Gibbs represented in No. 4 ward that he had been caned with a blow which hit him on the face, and which brought blood there; do you think that that could have happened?—That is a very dreadful thing, but it never occurred in my experience here at all. I never heard of it.

2479. In caning do they ever hit upon the head at all?—I should think not purposely, certainly not. Sometimes, perhaps, if a boy is being struck with a cane on the back he might wriggle and accidentally get a blow on the head.

2480. We have been told, and it seems to be the case, that the mode of caning may be either on the hand or sometimes by what they call throwing a boy over a form and then caning him on the back; is that latter mode of caning usual?—No, that is a very unusual mode.

2481. Did you ever practise it yourself?—I may

have done it two or three times, perhaps, in the whole course of my time here.

2482. Would that be considered a severer mode of punishment than an ordinary caning?—No. Speaking from my own experience, when I have used it it has been as a last resort, simply to shame a boy. I certainly remember once, when I was going to do that, I told the boy to consider that he had been caned, and to consider himself disgraced, or something of that kind.

2483. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You place him in a position of being caned, and that is morally more severe than caning on the hand?—Yes, it was more for shame. I have only used it a very few times, quite under six times, and then very slightly indeed. I considered the disgrace of such a punishment was more than the severity of the strokes.

2484. (*The Chairman.*) Would you be surprised to hear that it has been represented to us that a boy was held over the form by two boys, so as to keep his breeches tight, and was then caned on the back?—I should, indeed. I know nothing of any such

thing as that having happened. It certainly has never occurred in my own experience.

2485. What was the character of the ward where Gibbs was?—The character of the ward, I should think, upon the whole, was very satisfactory. The matron takes great interest in it. She is a spinster, and she is inclined, I think, to look upon the little peccadilloes of boys as serious things. She often reports a number of very trivial matters to me, but I have never found a serious breach of discipline ever since I have been visitor.

2486. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you know anything about Copeland's management when he was monitor?—I never heard any complaint at all.

2487. Did you hear any rumours?—No, nothing at all. My own impression is, that the boy was a very quiet, meek, inoffensive, and well-conducted boy. In fact, when I heard of the sad event, I was very much surprised indeed to hear that he was charged with it; but I have only known him a few months, you will understand.

Rev. George
Bennett.

23 July, 1877.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Rev. RICHARD LEE, *examined.*

2495. (*The Chairman.*) You are the Head Master of Christ's Hospital?—Yes.

2496. How long have you been Head Master here? Since July 19th, 1876, that is the date of my election; I began my work about the 1st of September, 1876.

2497. Were you assistant master here before that?—Yes.

2498. How many years were you assistant master here?—Five years, I think.

2499. That would carry you back to about the year 1870?—Yes, 1871 was the exact date when I was appointed master here.

2500. Have any material alterations been made in the management of the school since you have been here?—A great many changes were made under Mr. Bell, but most of them were in operation when I became master in 1871.

2501. Can you state shortly some of those changes which have been made?—There was a great change made in the Head Master's position.

2502. What was the change made in the Head Master's position?—He had control over all the departments of the school, and the discipline of the school generally.

2503. By "all the departments of the school," do you mean that beyond the educational part of the school he had the control over the moral superintendence of the boys?—Yes.

2504. When was that alteration made?—I think it was made before Mr. Bell's appointment, but it was in operation when I became a master. I think it was made when Mr. Bell became Head Master, or I believe a little before that; I think Dr. Jacob had his title changed, and became Head Master. He used to be called Upper Grammar Master.

2505. The Warden has, in point of fact, the superintendence of all the conduct of the boys out of school?—Yes, out of school he has, but subject to the Head Master.

2506. You consider that he is subject to the Head Master now?—If any question of gravity or difficulty arose he was bound to consult the Head Master.

2507. When you were appointed you had a charge given to you, had you not, as to what your duties were as Head Master?—Yes, this is it (*delivering in the same*).

2508. You have no objection to having it printed, I suppose?—Personally I have no objection.

2509. How are your duties prescribed there with regard to the general management of the school?—They go upon the lines of in school and out of school. They make the Head Master responsible solely for

all the work of the school, but they give him a general superintendence over the school and over all the departments of the school, that is to say, the Warden has to resort to the Head Master under certain circumstances.

2510. Will you read the passage which refers to that?—It is in Clause 12: "The Warden having full instructions in his charge to resort to you for advice or direction in all cases of difficulty, with respect to the discipline, as well as upon the appointment of monitors, &c., further detail is unnecessary here;" that refers to the Warden's charge. Then again, the concluding words of Clause 14 are with regard to the matter of punishment generally, and corporal punishment in particular. "At the same time, the superintendence of the Head Master over the discipline is understood to include the regulation of all corporal punishment whatever, whether in or out of school time."

2511. With regard to that, if corporal punishment is ordered by the Warden, would he report that corporal punishment to you?—That depends upon the nature of the case, and the nature of the punishment. If it were an ordinary case that was dealt with in a moment, he probably would not, but if it was a case where the rod had been used, I think he most certainly would.

2512. Take the case which has just happened, of the boy Gibbs running away, was that reported to you?—On the first occasion I happened to be at Hertford with the Governors, on a visitation. I knew when I came back on the Monday night that a boy had run away; I met the Warden the next morning, and then he mentioned it.

2513. On the second running away, was it reported to you the moment it took place?—Yes, I knew it before the Warden did.

2514. Who brought the information to you?—The librarian. He did not bring it, he gave me the information just casually.

2515. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) The librarian is the assistant to the Warden, is he not?—Yes. Perhaps I might just explain this with regard to the first case. I meet the Warden regularly on Monday mornings, but this Monday I happened to be at Hertford, and consequently there was not an opportunity for an official report as to the first running away.

2516. (*The Chairman.*) You being absent, he was flogged under the orders of the Warden when he came back, was he?—Yes; that would be usually done, I think. I do not think that in the case of a first running away the Warden would think it necessary to come to me.

Rev. R. Lee.

23 July, 1877.

Rev. R. Lee.

23 July, 1877.

2517. If it became a second offence, you think he would generally come to you?—Yes.

2518. Personally, do you know anything about this boy?—Personally, I know nothing of him.

2519. All you knew of Gibbs was, in point of fact, by information from others?—Just hearsay since this event. I do not know that I ever saw him in London till I saw him dead.

2520. The reports of the monitors would go to the Warden, would they not, as to the conduct of the boys in the wards?—Yes.

2521. And would he act upon those reports without consulting you?—Unless the case were difficult I think he would. If a certain ward had a great many irregularities and little breaches of discipline, he would probably mention that particular ward, that it is generally unsatisfactory, but I do not think that he would mention all the little cases.

2522. Has the Treasurer any authority over you, directly or indirectly?—Very great.

2523. Is that authority an authority arising from the circumstance that he is the representative of the Governors?—Yes.

2524. But, supposing any question arises in the discipline of the school, either with regard to education, or to moral misbehaviour, or to misconduct, would the Treasurer at all interfere in it with either you or the Warden?—Not unless it were referred to him.

2525. Would it be referred to him?—Not unless it were unusually grave, only, I think, if the case was such that one considered the matter of expulsion.

2526. But the ordinary faults found with the boys in school would not necessarily come to the ears of the Treasurer?—No, certainly.

2527. I suppose, representing the Governors of a school where there was a direct interest in the parents that their boys should continue here, except in cases of grave misconduct, when they could not expect the boys to continue, the Treasurer would not interfere?—No, I think not. I do not know that it is not open to him to interfere, but speaking of the present Treasurer, and my relations with him during my year of office, I should say he would not.

2528. Then are we to gather that neither the Warden, nor the Head Master, nor both together, could expel a boy, or order him to be removed, without consulting the Treasurer?—Certainly.

2529. Expulsion very rarely takes place?—Very rarely indeed.

2530. Is not the absence of the power of expulsion in cases of either immorality, or running away, or total breach of discipline, so that a boy ought not to remain at the school, very much circumscribed by the fact of this being a very valuable foundation, and even the Governors would not like to have recourse to it?—That is so. In fact, expulsion is the last word ever mentioned here. I should never think of mentioning it unless I felt certain that the continuance of any particular boy would be morally bad for the other boys.

2531. Has that case ever occurred in your time?—I remember a case in my time as a boy here, I remember it distinctly, but not as a master; when I was a boy in the school, in the year 1856, I remember a boy being publicly expelled.

2532. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You remember no case while you were an assistant master?—Not of actual expulsion.

2533. But of removal?—Yes, there have been cases of removal; but the case is very different with boys over fifteen years of age. Fifteen years of age is a very ordinary time for a boy's leaving; but boys, when they get to a certain class, are recommended to be kept until the vacation next before they become sixteen. Those boys, being kept under special circumstances, are under special conditions of good behaviour, and very ordinary misconduct on their part would perhaps induce us to recommend the parents to remove them.

2534. Do you remember cases of removal under 15?—No, I cannot say that I do.

2535. Neither of expulsion, nor of simple removal?—No, not under 15.

2536. (*The Chairman.*) It necessitates a different kind of discipline in a school from that which you would have if there was the power of expulsion?—Undoubtedly.

2537. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) It is felt most as a punishment upon the father rather than upon the boy?—Yes, exactly; it is a pecuniary fine to the family of some £60 or £70 a-year.

2538. (*The Chairman.*) Were you a bluecoat boy yourself?—Yes.

2539. You thoroughly understand the working of the monitorial system, I suppose, in the wards?—Yes, I think I do.

2540. Do you think that the system works well as it is here?—I think it works fairly well under all circumstances, I must say.

2541. Do you mean by that in your limited space?—Under the general circumstances of their living in London, and the general arrangements of the school, I think that it works very fairly well.

2542. Do you think it advisable that monitors should be boys of about the same age in many cases as those over whom they are to exercise authority?—Of course, I should prefer that they were older, but that often means that you have to pass over boys whose intellectual fitness has put them on a higher class, and who would be very little likely I think to obey a boy simply because he was heavier and bigger.

2543. That is got over in other schools by the monitors always being taken from the upper boys?—Yes; I must say I should prefer to see our Grecians taking much more the monitors' work, and that is the direction in which I have been working during the last year.

2544. What is the authority which the Grecians now exercise practically?—I think they are a sort of authority in reserve which is seldom or never appealed to.

2545. It is an authority which is hardly ever acted upon?—I think not. They take charge of the Bible classes on Sunday under me.

2546. May I ask, do they not stand almost aloof from the other boys in the school?—Very much so.

2547. Both in their play, in their studies, and in everything else?—I am afraid it is so.

2548. In fact the authority exercised by the Grecians, as monitors, is almost *nil*?—As monitors, practically *nil*, I should say.

2549. Do they ever support the monitor in the ward if he requires support?—Yes, I think they would do that readily.

2550. Then perhaps that is almost the only case in which they would act?—I think so.

2551. As Head Master of the School, do you know anything of the character of the two boys who have been most mentioned in this enquiry as to this poor Gibbs whose case we are enquiring into, the monitors of No. 4 Ward, who are alleged to have ill-treated him?—Of Freeman, I know very little personally; of course, I have made enquiries of his master.

2552. Do you mean by that the master to whom he is up in the school?—The master under whom he is in the grammar school; Copeland was under me in the lower grammar school when I was a master there.

2553. What sort of a boy is Copeland?—I always thought him an extremely good boy.

2554. Complaints of any of those boys would not have come to you, but would have gone to the Warden, would they not?—Formal complaints would, I think, in the first instance have gone to the Warden, but not necessarily.

2555. Have any complaints come to you with regard to Gibbs?—No, I do not think I ever heard his name mentioned.

2556. Have any complaints ever come to you with regard to either of those two monitors, Copeland or Freeman?—No; neither the one nor the other.

2557. Then, in point of fact, you are entirely with-

out any information if anything was going on wrong, as to whether it was in No. 4 Ward?—Quite.

2558. Would that be ordinarily the case in any of the other wards in the school; that is to say, if anything went wrong in any of the wards, would it come to you or not, or would it go to the Warden only?—I think, in the first instance, it would be likely to go to the Warden, but I should probably have found it out myself. If there was a formal report, I think, in the first instance, it would have gone to the Warden. The Matron would have gone to him in the first instance, and so would the monitors.

2559. None of your assistant masters reside in the hospital, I believe?—Dr. Brette lives within the curtilage here; those three houses opposite are occupied by the assistant masters.

2560. But they are not residential masters, in the sense of having any superintendence over the boys?—Not necessarily.

2561. It is no part of their duty?—No part of their duty. Some of them do it as volunteers, that is to say, they take the work of visiting masters, as we call them; but that is voluntary.

2562. Do they visit the wards?—Yes.

2563. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Their real duties are over when school-hours are over?—Yes. Their hours of attendance here are over when the bell rings. Of course if they have work to do, and it is not done in those hours, they take it home.

2564. (*The Chairman.*) Their duty as regards the boys is entirely over when the school business is done?—Yes.

2565. Is there any great inconvenience arising from the absence of residential masters in the school?—I do not know that there is any great inconvenience as yet; but I should certainly greatly wish to see a great many of them here as a matter of preference.

2566. Would that not enable you to exercise over the boys the influence of the masters rather than the influence of the monitors?—Distinctly it would very much assist us.

2567. Would you not consider that it would be an advantage to the school?—A very great advantage indeed.

2568. Have you the means in this establishment of having residential masters?—No, I do not think we have. In this way, of course, we should like a master to be resident in a ward, and not to be away from the place where the boys sleep; but our present wards are utterly unsuitable for that, as far as I can judge. Then, again, the masters whom I should like as resident would be married men, and married men with children of their own, if practicable. If I may judge by my own experience, which has been a sad one, I do not think we have accommodation here for married men with children.

2569. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you mean that the masters could in any way take the place of the monitors?—Not take the place of the monitors; the masters would be constantly with the boys, and we should have fewer monitors I think.

2570. Still you would require monitors in each ward, would you not?—Yes, as a sort of sergeant; as a word of voice of the master; somebody to call over their names, and to look after very little matters.

2571. (*The Chairman.*) With regard to punishment, the Warden for misconduct out of school, and the Head Master for misconduct or idleness in school, are the only authorities who can order flogging?—Yes.

2572. Flogging, we are told, is used chiefly as a punishment for disgraceful conduct?—For very grave offences.

2573. Are the floggings always reported in the book?—They are always recorded; at least all the floggings which have been given by my order are recorded, and it was so in Mr. Bell's time.

2574. Have there been many floggings in your time?—During the last year there have been four boys flogged; there have been three cases of flogging since September last year.

2575. Is that all?—Yes; in one instance you will find two boys implicated, so that two boys were flogged.

2576. And that was under the Head Master's orders?—Yes.

2577. Under the Warden's orders, have floggings been numerous?—Not to my knowledge.

2578. Would it not have come to your knowledge if they had been?—Certainly. I think the Warden reports to me every case; but I do not keep a record of his floggings, he keeps it.

2579. I presume we can have that record made out for us?—Yes; I think my book is on the table before the Committee.

2580. The only other corporal punishment is caning?—Yes.

2581. May that be administered by any body but the masters?—By the Warden.

2582. Who has the ordering of that to be done?—I think, as a matter of choice, the Warden has objected to do it, and has employed the Beadle to administer it; but in my day it was administered by the Warden or by the Steward.

2583. Would a monitor have the power of caning?—No.

2584. We have been told of two modes of caning, that is, caning on the hand, and caning on the back or some part of the body?—Caning on the hand is the only authorized form of punishment with the cane.

2585. If there is another caning on the back, would it be recorded, or ought it to be recorded?—What we call a cut on the back, generally, when the master is going round to look at the books, I do not think would be recorded, that is to say, a casual cut on the back. Supposing a master is examining a class of boys writing, and he sees that a boy has made a false stroke, or is not very careful, he may give him a casual cut across the back, and that I do not think would be recorded.

2586. We have heard of a boy being thrown over a form, and then caned on the back and on the breech with two or three strokes?—That is not a form of punishment that I have ever seen, or, until this enquiry, ever heard of in London.

2587. Would you say that it would be allowed by the rules?—No, it is forbidden; I should say it is very wrong.

2588. If that caning had taken place, ought it to have been recorded?—I think it ought.

2589. Supposing it should be the fact that a caning of that kind had been repeated constantly, would you be surprised that the master who ordered that caning had made no record of it in the book?—Yes; I should have expected to see some record of it. It ought not to have been done in the first instance.

2590. (*Mr. Walter.*) Can you, speaking from experience as an old bluecoat boy, say whether that was done in your time?—I think that what you are alluding to is what was called in my time "titching." Turning over, is a form of expression which I never heard till the other day. In my day it used to be called "titching," which I think is a corruption of "tight breeching."

2591. (*The Chairman.*) In your day that was practised?—It was at Hertford when I was a very small boy, but never in London here; it was considered for very little idle boys a satisfactory form of punishment.

2592. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Short of flogging?—It was not considered as a flogging at all; it was not considered as ignominious as what we call "caking," that is caning on the hand, if a little idle boy was turned over a form and had what we call titching.

2593. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) That would rather hurt, would it not?—The "titchings" that I speak of were not very hurtful things, they were little sharp strokes that would sting.

2594. (*Mr. Walter.*) That, you say, is not practised here?—No, not in London.

Rev. R. Lee. 2595. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You remember, of course, the case of the poor boy who attempted suicide?—Yes.

23 July, 1877.

2596. Can you tell us what had passed with you respecting him before he took the poison?—Very little had passed; he was one of my Grecian's class the last term, that is to say, for September and December, he was second Grecian. He had not been satisfactory during the term, and in his examination in classics, in mathematics, and I think also in French, he was last of the twenty, and the consequence was that at Christmas I had to tell him that if at midsummer the result of his examination was the same, as there could only be six exhibitioners sent to the University, he would probably have to drop out.

2597. But he was second Grecian?—Yes, he was second Grecian in the class, and therefore his being last in the examination was rather more than annoying to me.

2598. But you say that he would have to drop out; you say there were twenty altogether, and there were only six to get?—There are what we call three partings; the third parting or juniors are called "probationers;" their full complement is twelve, and then at the end of the year they are reduced to eight, whom we call full "Grecians" that year, and the second year those eight are reduced to five or six, as the case may be, whom we call "exhibitioners," who go to college with an exhibition from the hospital; this young man's age enabled him to drop out of the first number into the second, and I imagine that he was assuming that, because he dropped, therefore he would have an exhibition, and I warned him that he would take his chance in the second parting, but as there would be nine of them, only six could go.

2599. So that there were three who would not go?—Yes.

2600. He would necessarily, unless he did better, be one of the three?—Yes, he would be one of the three.

2601. Did he seem much hurt about this communication?—No, not that I observed. He went home for his holidays.

2602. Did he write to the Treasurer upon the subject?—Yes, he wrote to the Treasurer; the Treasurer told me so. The Treasurer saw me and said, "I have had this letter; can you explain it; is he going to be expelled?" I said, "No, the question of expulsion would not enter into the matter at all, and the question of his going would not arise till midsummer."

2603. Did you collect from his letter that he had fancied you had suggested that he would be expelled?—From what the Treasurer told me, I did.

2604. Did you have any communication with him after that?—Not that I recollect. I think he went home then. I think it was on the last day of term, if I recollect rightly.

2605. (*Mr. Walter.*) Would he have been superannuated if he had not come up to the mark at midsummer term?—Yes, he could not have dropped into the third parting.

2606. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) After midsummer he would have been superannuated?—At midsummer, just now, it would have been a question whether he would have had an exhibition or have gone; he would not have had an exhibition unless his work was much better.

2607. (*Mr. Walter.*) Would that have applied to either of the other men?—Yes, it applied to all the nine of that parting.

2608. Was anything said to those who were in the same position?—It was said to the whole class, to every one present.

2609. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) And then you drew his particular attention to the fact that he was very low in the examination at the time?—I read to the whole class the letter that I had received from the Examiner, in which the Examiner had spoken of him in very plain terms, which I read out publicly before everybody.

2610. Had you any feeling towards him at all?—None whatever, he had only been in my hands some three months. I considered him a promising Grecian, and I was all the more annoyed therefore at finding at Christmas that he had played me false, as I considered.

2611. When he came back after the holidays, you had no communication at all with him, had you?—Only this. They came back on the Saturday night and I saw them all at breakfast on the Sunday morning, when I went in and shook hands with them all and spoke to them all; then I saw no more of him on that day. The next day he was at school in my class. In the afternoon he did not appear. I heard he was in the infirmary. Then the doctor met me, and said So-and-so has taken poison, come up and see him at once.

2612. Did you go and see him then?—Yes, at once.

2613. Did he say anything to you upon the subject?—Not a word. I did not speak much to him then, because he was in the doctor's hands; the stomach pump was being used, and so forth; but later on the doctor came to me and said, "I think you had better see him and tell him that his case is very serious, and that I cannot answer for the consequences." I did so; and told him what the doctor had told me. But before I went any further, I asked him if he would like to see one of the other masters, or the Vicar, rather than me. I felt, of course, as I was his master, that he would not like to make certain communications to me that he might more probably make to others. He said, "No; I would sooner tell you." Then I sat down by his bedside, and I asked him why he had done this; and he gave me three reasons.

2614. What were they?—First of all he pointed to his face and said, "I am ill, and have been ill." Then he said, "I am in debt." I asked him if it was a large amount and he said, "Yes"; and then he told that he was not happy at home.

2615. Did you ascertain anything about what the amount of the debt was?—Yes; he drew up a list of his debts, and they amounted to about £5; and the Treasurer, Mr. Allcroft, paid it, and he has the receipts for it, I suppose.

2616. (*Mr. Walter.*) He made no reference to his fear of being obliged to leave the school?—Not a word. The Vicar did see him afterwards, when he was getting a little better. I asked the Vicar myself to see him, and he saw him, I think, once or twice.

2617. Do you ever go to the cricket ground at Herne Hill?—I have been there twice this year; it is just by the station at Herne Hill.

2618. Is it used by the boys at any other time of the year for football?—I think it is used for football in the winter.

2619. Had they that advantage in your time when you were a boy?—No; there was no place for games but the ground here.

2620. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) It is quite lately is it not, that you have that cricket ground?—Within the last three or four years. We used to have a ground at Tufnell Park, a piece of Page's ground there; but this at Herne Hill we have to ourselves. At Page's ground we used to play with a lot of other schools.

2621. Do you know what size the ground is at Herne Hill?—About three or four acres.

2622. (*Mr. Walter.*) Have you anything to do with the appointment of the monitors in the wards?—Yes; the warden makes out a list and consults me with regard to them individually.

2623. As I understand, the difficulty about the monitorial system here is, that there is no class of boys of the age from which monitors are usually supplied in other schools, those between 16 and 18?—There is a class of boys, but it is not utilized. I mean the Grecians.

2624. Leaving those out of the question, you have not the class of boys between 17 and 18, who would

be the proper age for monitors?—No, we have no boy above the age of 16 but a Grecian, or one who is almost sure to be a Grecian.

2625. You said that a clever boy would very much dislike having a bigger boy, who was not so high in the school as he was, over him as a monitor?—I think so.

2626. The converse would be equally true, would it not, that a big boy who was stronger than a little clever fellow would not like to have him over him?—No, I think not.

2627. There is more respect for intellect than that?—They are rather proud of a clever boy in a ward, he wins prizes for the ward, and they would uphold him and support him.

2628. You think there is no feeling of resentment occasioned by a monitor who is not a big boy exercising his authority over a bigger fellow than himself?—I think not; I was a monitor myself.

2629. Had you any trouble of that kind?—No; you can imagine that I was particularly small, so small

that when I was first appointed monitor I went and asked to be excused; but they would not hear of it, and said I must make the best of it.

2630. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did you find it in your way, your being less than some of those you were ruling over?—Not at all.

2631. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Had you a good matron?—Very good; Mrs. Fox, the present matron of the infirmary, was matron of my ward.

2632. In fact the monitors are assistants to the matron?—Yes.

2633. If you have a good matron the monitors have not so much trouble?—That is so. If you have a good matron in the ward, the ward goes very well; but if you have a weakly matron, you do not exactly know what may happen.

2634. Are the matrons ever dismissed or got rid of because of their incompetence?—They are pensioned off at a certain age.

2635. Because they are incompetent?—I do not know of a case of dismissal for incompetence.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

[Adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 24TH JULY, 1877.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.

The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.

JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERMON, Esq., Secretary.

Miss SARAH ELIZABETH GIBBS, *examined.*

2636. (*The Chairman.*) You are the sister of the poor boy William Arthur Gibbs, are you not?—Yes.

2637. How old are you?—I shall be 15 on the 22nd September.

2638. Do you recollect the two circumstances lately of his running away from this school?—Yes, twice.

2639. On the first time had you any conversation with him about his running away?—We asked him whether he had a half-holiday, and he told us yes.

2640. Was that the reason that he gave for his coming home on that day?—Yes.

2641. Did he complain at that time of any treatment which he had received at this school?—Yes; I was cooking him some eggs for his tea, and while I was doing this he said that Copeland had been knocking him about.

2642. Was that the first time?—Yes, that was the first time, on the Saturday.

2643. Are you quite sure that he mentioned the name of Copeland at that time?—Yes.

2644. You think you are quite sure?—Yes.

2645. He did not say the monitor; I am speaking of the first time?—I am not certain which he said. I know he said one or the other. He said if I had done the eggs would I cook two or three more, because they would knock him about perhaps if he did not take some, so he would take some and bring some to school for them.

2646. Did he say anything else on that occasion?—No.

2647. We have been told that he said this, I think, to his father, who said in his evidence, "I have heard since from his sister" (that is the time that you are speaking of, the first occasion) "that he was cruelly treated in the school, and could not stop there;" is that

accurate?—Yes, he said he could not stop there, because he said he could not bear it.

2648. Now to go to the second occasion when he ran away; that was on the Monday before his death, was it not?—Yes.

2649. Do you recollect the second time that he came home?—Yes.

2650. On that occasion what did he say about his coming home?—When he came in he looked shabby and dirty, as if his band was dirty, and his coat dusty, so we said, "Oh, Willie, you have come out dirty, how is it that you have come out like that?" and he said, "Oh, it is only the band boys that have got a holiday to-day."

2651. Did anything else pass about it?—No, only he said that he had been trying to do this match for the swimming.

2652. What did he say about the swimming?—He said that he had done 100 feet under water, or something of that, and if he had tried to do it again he thought that he would win the prize.

2653. Did he say anything about any boy ill-treating him, or any master ill-treating him?—No, not on the Monday, that was on the Tuesday morning.

2654. On Tuesday morning did he say anything about his being ill-treated?—Yes.

2655. What did he say?—It was up in the summer-house that he spoke about being ill-treated, and he said that this Copeland had been beating him about so, that he was a perfect bully and a tyrant, and he could not bear it any longer. He said he knew pa could not bear it, and he could not.

2656. Did he say anything more about it than that?—We asked him if he would go back again, and he said that.

2657. Who asked him whether he would go back again?—Ma and I asked him both if he would get washed and go back tidy, and he said, "No."

Rev. R. Lee.
23 July, 1877.

Miss S. E. Gibbs.
24 July, 1877.

Miss S. E.
Gibbs.
24 July, 1877.

2658. But he was taken back, was he not?—Yes, he was taken back by a Frenchman, a friend of pa's.

2659. Did the Frenchman then persuade him to go back?—Yes, I think so, but I will not be certain, for I was not in the room then.

2660. As a matter of fact, you know that the Frenchman did take him back?—Yes.

2661. Do you know anything more about him after that happened?—No.

2662. Not till you heard of the poor boy's death?—No.

2663. Do you recollect the first school he went to; I am told that it was a school kept by a Mr. Hogan?—Yes, in the New North Road.

2664. Was the boy happy at that school?—I think he made one complaint about the master there.

2665. It is so long ago, that you do not recollect what he said?—I do not recollect what was said.

2666. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When did you discover the first time that he had run away, when he said that he had got a half-holiday?—He had got a half-holiday, because it was on Saturday afternoon that he came.

2667. When did you learn that he had not got a holiday; how did you at any time learn that?—We did not know whether he had got a holiday or not.

2668. What time did he go away?—I think he came away from home from about a quarter past to-half past eight.

2669. If he had a half-holiday, what was the time that he ought to have been back in school?—Eight o'clock, I think.

2670. Did he remain with you till after eight o'clock?—Yes, because he went to the baths, and then he did not come in till late, and then we gave him money to come here to school quickly.

2671. Did he go to the school that night?—He came, and then he said some boys, as he was coming along, told him that the place was on fire, and he came home again.

2672. Did he mean the school?—Yes; he came home again, and then pa said he would come himself and see, and he came and brought him with him, and then, when he got to the door, my brother ran away and gave him the slip. Pa, after he came home, was not very well, and he went to bed. My brother was walking about till he thought he would be in bed, I suppose, and then he came peeping through the corner of the door, and we opened the door quickly on him, and got him indoors; and then pa made a mistake and said that he thought he had slept in the summer-house, but that was not so; he slept on the couch, because ma and I made the bed up ourselves.

2673. And then when did he go back again?—I brought him back next morning. I went on the Sunday morning and got him back here. I think, when I was round at the telegraph office, it was seven o'clock in the morning.

2674. Then you left him here?—I left him at the door.

2675. When did you see him next?—The last time he ran away.

2676. Had he not been home once between?—Not that I know of.

2677. You did not see him again until he ran away the second time?—No.

2678. Then when he came he said he had got a half-holiday because he was one of the band?—Yes.

2679. What time was it that he came then?—He said he came out at playtime after dinner, but he did not get home early because he had been to some friends of ours.

2680. What time did he come to you?—He said he had been to meet my sister coming home from school. I suppose he got home about four, I dare say it was.

2681. How long did he stop with you that day?—He stayed to tea, and then he asked if he might go to the baths, and ma gave him 6d. to go, and then we never saw anything more of him till the Tuesday morning; that was the day before his death.

2682. That was the next day; it was Monday that he came?—Yes.

2683. Did you go to the school to ascertain whether he had gone back to the school?—Yes.

2684. And you found that he had not?—Yes.

2685. And then next morning he came to you; what did he tell you then as to where he had been?—I do not recollect whether he said where he had been at all. Some people told us that he went to the theatre, but I will not be sure about that, because I do not know.

2686. He did not tell you that he had been there?—Not that I know of.

2687. Then he talked to you again about the way he was treated, did he?—Yes.

2688. Did he ever speak of anybody but Copeland as having treated him ill?—No, he only made the remark about him.

2689. Did he ever say that he had been treated ill by any of the masters?—No, I do not know that he said anything about the masters, because he said he liked the school, except this Copeland.

2690. Did he say what had been done to him for having run away before?—Yes.

2691. What did he say about that?—He said that he had had a flogging, and he said he would not have another one.

2692. When was that?—That was on Tuesday.

2693. That was when you were wanting him to go back again?—Yes, that was on Tuesday morning; that was before the Frenchman brought him back on Tuesday evening.

2694. Did you ask him how he was getting on with his lessons at all?—No, I will not be sure whether I asked him or not.

2695. Did he say anything about whether he was getting on well?—No, not that I know of.

2696. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you ask him what Copeland had knocked him about for?—No, I do not think we did, I will not be certain.

2697. Did he ever stay away from home at other times, and stay out at night?—No.

2698. He always came home?—Yes.

2699. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) But when he was at Mr. Hogan's school, do you know whether he was ever out sometimes of a night then?—No, it was only a day school.

2700. Instead of coming home, did he keep out all night sometimes?—No, he was never out all night; I do not remember that he was.

2701. However, you were very young then; you are older than he was, are you not?—Yes.

2702. (*Mr. Walter.*) Then he did not complain about anybody else at all except this one boy?—Not that I know of, it was this Copeland and Merriman, I think his name was, but he said that this Copeland had knocked him about.

2703. Did you see any marks on his face, any bruises?—His eye was black; he had a black eye.

2704. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When was that?—He had a black eye when he came up from Hertford, and he had one when he came home while he was here. The last time he came home, if I recollect right, he had a black eye.

2705. Was it black under the skin?—Yes.

2706. (*Mr. Walter.*) Had he been fighting?—I do not know.

2707. He did not say that it was caused by Copeland, did he?—No, he did not say that; I do not remember that he did.

2708. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When he said he would not be flogged again, did he say that it hurt him very much, or was it the disgrace of it?—He said it was the disgrace that he would get into.

2709. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did he say anything about having won some prizes?—Yes, at the athletic sports. When he came home I said to him, "Willie, it is not you that have won these prizes, is it?" so he said, "Yes, it is," and his ma says, "Well, I do not think it is, I do not believe you;" and he says,

"Nobody else will have the prizes except me, I will look after that."

2710. Did you first learn that somebody of his name had got the prizes from the paper; did you see it in the paper, or how did you hear that he had got the prizes?—We saw the name in the paper.

2711. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was it the paper that your father brought home?—We had two or three papers, because a friend next door showed us one, and then pa has one every day, and it was in Lloyd's as well, the following Sunday.

2712. (*Mr. Walter.*) Then it was not he that began about the prizes, it was you that spoke to him; you asked him whether he had won them?—He had spoken about them before, when he had been home.

2713. Before you heard it?—No, before we told him that we did not think it was he who won them. He told us before, when he came home, that he had won them.

2714. (*The Chairman.*) There is just one thing we wish to have as accurately as we can, with regard to your brother and what he said to you. I mean with regard to what he said to you about his having had

either a thrashing or a birching. I think your phrase was, that he would not have another?—Yes, he said would not have another through that Copeland.

2715. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he tell you that he had had that birching through Copeland?—I do not know; he did have one birching.

2716. Did he say he had a birching through the monitor, or through the running away?—Through the running away.

2717. Do you remember his saying at any time to you, that he would not have another birching through that Copeland, or do you remember at any time his speaking of having had a birching through Copeland?—No, I do not recollect his saying he had one through him.

2718. What did he say he had a birching for?—I know he said he had one, but I do not know whether he said he had it for running away, but he said he would not have another one.

2719. You do not know whether he said he had it for running away, or through Copeland?—No.

2720. (*The Chairman.*) What you do recollect is, that he said he would not have another?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. CECIL V. HOUGHEN, examined.

2721. (*The Chairman.*) Are you a son of the Vicar of Newton?—Yes.

2722. You were a Christ's Hospital boy, I believe?—Yes.

2723. How long ago?—I went to the Hertford School in 1864, and left here in 1872. I was three years at Hertford, and five years here; eight altogether.

2724. I think in a letter which your father has addressed to us, he says that you can give us some account of the kind of treatment which the boys received at the school during the time you were here. Was there any harsh treatment that you had to complain of at Hertford?—No, I cannot say about Hertford. I never had anything to complain of there.

2725. You do not know that there was any particular complaint about Hertford?—No, not at all.

2726. When you came here were there any things which you felt you might justly complain of, in your opinion?—Yes, I think the bullying of the monitors and bigger boys towards the younger ones was a matter of complaint.

2727. By "bigger boys," do you mean the Grecians?—No, the Grecians were very much above the ran of the boys.

2728. When you use the word "bullying," what do you exactly mean?—By bullying I mean this. We have gone up to the lavatory to wash, and for the bigger boys' amusement, we have had to go round the lavatory, and have knotted towels laid across our backs.

2729. Teasing you?—Yes, teasing, for their pleasure.

2730. In bullying, did they strike you?—Oh, dear, yes. I have been hit about very much indeed, I might say, by the bigger boys.

2731. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you mean by "bigger boys" the monitors, or by other boys, not monitors, but simply bigger than yourself?—Bigger boys, and monitors too; sometimes the monitors had not control over the big boys of the ward.

2732. Did they take part in the bullying themselves, or try to put it down?—Some of the monitors were not even up to the bigger boys; a big boy would sometimes thrash a monitor; and you dared not take any notice if a bigger boy, not a monitor, thrashed you.

2733. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you remember distinctly cases of bigger boys thrashing the monitors?—Yes, certainly.

2734. (*The Chairman.*) In the wards or in the

playground?—I have seen in the ward that a boy would stand up to a monitor.

2735. And what did the monitor do then, did he complain of him?—No, certainly not; the monitors were cowed.

2736. Did that often happen?—I should think it happened the first year I was up here; I cannot say exactly when, it is some time back since I was here, but it did use to occur.

2737. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was it a frequent occurrence?—No, I cannot say it was a frequent occurrence.

2738. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think that it happened more when first you came here than afterwards?—Yes, I do, because I think the bullying was dying out when I left. I believe it was.

2739. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Both by the monitors and by the big boys?—Yes, by the monitors and the big boys too.

2740. Did the monitors in the wards ever strike boys for the purpose of keeping them in order?—Oh, yes, certainly.

2741. Was that a common practice?—Very.

2742. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Was that more in the earlier part of your time than the later?—In the earlier part of my time.

2743. And not so much in the later?—No, not so much in the later.

2744. (*The Chairman.*) Was any complaint made of that to the Warden?—No, the complaints were kept back from the Warden. I am speaking of the time of Mr. Griggs, who was there then; he was the Warden, and then Captain Mainwaring, and then Major Brackenbury.

2745. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Were you here when Major Brackenbury came?—Yes, I was.

2746. Did a change take place then?—There was a change upon Captain Mainwaring coming.

2747. (*The Chairman.*) What was Captain Mainwaring here?—He was Warden, but he was only here a short time.

2748. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) After Major Brackenbury came were reports made to him ever?—No, I do not say never, but I do not know of any.

2749. (*The Chairman.*) Was it considered in the ward that the monitor had authority to strike the boys to keep them in order?—No, I do not know that they had authority to do it.

2750. I want to know whether the boys considered that they had that authority?—Yes, I think they believed that.

2751. Did the lesser boys believe it too; in other words, did they complain at all of any monitor exceed-

Miss S. E. Gibbs.

24 July, 1877.

Mr. C. V. Houchen.

24 July, 1877.

Mr. O. V.
Houchen.

24 July, 1877.

ing his authority in striking them?—No, I do not think they did.

2752. Turning to another point, the corporal punishment at this school was either birching or caning, I believe?—Yes.

2753. Was birching usual?—No, only in severe cases, such as running away, and that kind thing.

2754. Or in cases of misconduct?—Yes, in cases of misconduct too.

2755. The caning took place in the school, did it not, by the masters?—Yes, and by the Warden also.

2756. Was the caning by the Warden administered by striking the hand?—Yes, it was.

2757. How was the caning administered by the master in the form which was up to him; was it by striking the hands?—I have been cut over the head frequently by a master, so that I was not able to brush my hair without great pain.

2758. Did they ever cane you by hitting you on the back?—Yes, and on the fleshy part of the arm.

2759. Did the caning ever take place by placing you over a form, or placing boys over a form, and then caning them?—Never in London; that was at Hertford.

2760. When you came up, that practice, so far as you knew, did not prevail here?—No, it did not; I know that for a certainty.

2761. You speak, of course, with regard to the caning of the particular form in which you were; you do not know whether it was general in the school, perhaps, to have the caning over the head?—No, I can only say as to one master.

2762. Which master was that?—Mr. Laing.

2763. Is he in the school now?—I believe he is; he was Lower Grammar Master in my time.

2764. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did that occur, during the whole of the five years that you were here, occasionally?—I was not under him all the time.

2765. How long were you under him?—It may be a year and a half or two years.

2766. At the beginning or the latter part of your time here?—At the beginning.

2767. That did not occur to you in the last three years?—No, it did not.

2768. Did you ever make any complaint, either to the Head Master or to the Warden?—No, never; at the time I am speaking of you really dare not.

2769. (*The Chairman.*) When you say "You really dare not," what do you exactly mean by that?—That you would have been bullied and held up to scorn as a tell-tale.

2770. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Does that apply equally to the latter part of the time as to the former part that you were here, that if you complained you would have been held up to scorn as a tell-tale?—Yes.

2771. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) There was not so much real reason for complaint the latter part of the time, as you said that bullying was dying out?—Bullying was dying out amongst the boys, I said. I did not say amongst the masters.

2772. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) But you think that the masters were just as severe in their canings under Mr. Bell as before his time?—Yes, I do think they were quite as severe. I had experience from other masters as well as from Mr. Laing.

2773. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were you struck over the head by any other master than Mr. Laing?—No. I have been what we call cuffed on the ear by a master till my ear has become black, and behind my ear too.

2774. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) What were

those canings and cuffings generally for; what was your offence?—Mostly for not knowing lessons.

2775. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was there no punishment of detention after school hours for that?—Yes, there was in the latter part of the time that I was here; there was detention school, held every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon when Mr. Bell was here. I believe it was his bringing in.

2776. That took the place, to some extent, of the caning?—Yes, I think it did.

2777. Which was disliked most; would you rather have had a caning or been kept in the half-holiday?—I do not know, I should think I would rather have the caning and have it over.

2778. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Supposing you were a master in a school and you had a boy who was obstinate and idle, what would you do to him?—In the case of the Drawing Master, if you have got no taste for drawing you cannot learn.

2779. Supposing a boy was obstinate and idle in his Latin lesson and never would come up prepared, and supposing you were his master, what would you do?—But this was a usual thing, I got a cut very nearly every day from this Grammar Master.

2780. But a boy, I suppose, who had learned his lesson did not get it?—There are some clever boys, and some not up to the mark.

2781. You do not think it was want of diligence, but want of ability that caused the caning?—Yes, I think it was want of ability.

2782. However, that is your opinion?—That is my opinion.

2783. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think that the monitors could have kept their wards in order unless they occasionally struck a boy if he was unruly?—Yes, the Warden would always take the monitor's part if he reported, of course.

2784. You think that if the monitors always reported the striking of a boy was not necessary in the ward for keeping an unruly boy in order?—No, I do not think it was.

2785. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Were you ever a monitor?—No, never.

2786. At what age did you leave?—16.

2787. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Then you were not a Grecian?—No, I was not.

2788. Or a probationer?—No; I left in the Latin School. I was with Dr. White, and then I was with Mr. Wingfield. I left with Mr. Wingfield.

2789. (*Mr. Walter.*) You left at the age of 16; at that age would you be supposed to be under the authority of the monitor in the ward?—Yes, under the authority of the monitor, certainly.

2790. Although the monitor might be younger than yourself?—Yes, he might certainly be younger than me.

2791. You were under his authority?—Yes.

2792. Did you ever see any difficulty between the monitor and the bigger boys, on the ground that the bigger ones were disorderly, and broke the rules of the ward, and resisted the authority of the monitor?—The monitor had very great power in every way.

2793. Had he power to strike any boy in the ward who was under him?—Yes, he had.

2794. Supposing that boy was equal in size and strength to the monitor himself, did it happen that such boy would resist the monitor, stand up to him, as you say?—Yes.

2795. What happened then, did they come to blows, or did the monitor give in, or did he report it to the Warden?—The monitor would give in rather than report.

2796. So that a bigger boy could set the authority of the monitor at defiance?—Yes, if the monitor was weak, and they are not always strong.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

DAVID JOHN ALLEN, Esq., M.D., *examined.*

2797. (*The Chairman.*) Where do you live?—At Wellington House, St. John's Wood.

2798. What is your profession or vocation?—I am a doctor of medicine, and I practise generally.

2799. You have come here of your own accord, because you wish to tender some evidence to the Committee?—Quite so.

2800. Were you, yourself, an old bluecoat boy?—Yes.

2801. Have you sons or nephews who have been or are, bluecoat boys?—Yes, I am an old Blue, and my four uncles and one cousin were all educated here, and I have a nephew in the school now, the son of a clergyman, and I also have my youngest son here.

2802. It is some time, of course, since you were here yourself?—Yes, I left here in the year 1832. I was here in the olden time, from 1824 to 1832, and I never went home the whole time. In those days we had no railroads. I was an orphan, and my mother lived in Wales.

2803. As you have got a son and nephew here, you probably have heard from them what is the condition of the school now?—Yes, I have.

2804. From what you have heard from them, comparing it with when you were here yourself, would you say that the school had been considerably improved?—Very much indeed improved, although I was perfectly happy myself when I was here.

2805. The evidence which you are prepared to give us now is what you hear either from your son or your nephew, chiefly?—Quite so.

2806. What is the statement which you particularly wish to call our attention to with regard to the condition of the school as you have heard of it from your son or nephew?—I have questioned my son, and also my nephew most particularly, and told them, "You need not be afraid, if you have any complaint to make, let me know;" and they certainly state that they have no complaint to make; they are perfectly happy, and they are exceedingly well fed. I hear complaints made of the boys having insufficient food, but they seem to say that they have more than what they require, and that they can always get a second help, and even more if requisite.

2807. The more important part of our enquiry is as to the discipline and management of the school; what do they say about that?—They make no complaints. My boy is one of the Upper Fourth, he is a very little fellow.

2808. What age is he?—He is 15.

2809. How long has he been here?—Three years.

2810. (*Dean of Christchurch.*) What ward is he in?—No. 10.

2811. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What ward is your nephew in?—In the same ward.

2812. (*The Chairman.*) I will ask you generally, have you or have you not ever heard of any complaints from your boy, not of things done to him, but of things done in the school with regard to the conduct of the monitors?—When my boy first came to London, he told me that a boy of the name of A—a monitor, used to take hold of his arm and pull him about. This boy was a little rough to him, and I said, "I will go and speak to him," but he said, "No papa, do not do that, because it is what all little boys are subject to when they come up to London, and when the next draft comes up here they will leave me alone."

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. JOHN HERBERT SARGENT, *examined.*

2824. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were you educated here?—Yes.

2825. What time were you here?—I entered the school in 1858, and left in 1864.

2826. You were at Hertford first, I suppose?—Yes, I was at Hertford first for twelve months.

2827. Then you were here five years, from 1859 to

(3809)

2813. Was the pulling about because he had been unruly, or anything of that sort?—No, I think not.

2814. Then it was what you would call bullying?—Yes, perhaps he wanted him to go a message, and the little fellow did not care about going.

2815. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he ever complain that any one of the monitors did this?—Never.

2816. And your nephew the same?—Never.

2817. (*The Chairman.*) With regard to the masters, have you heard of any severity in the treatment of the boys by the masters with regard to punishments?—No, I have not, because my boy invariably has a character for good conduct. I know that he has been caned simply once since he has been in the school, that was all.

2818. Then I need not ask you whether your boy and nephew like the school?—They express themselves perfectly happy and contented.

2819. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You, as a medical man, can judge whether they have the appearance of having sufficient food?—Yes, I can say this, which I have often told Mr. Dipnall, I have been mixed up with a great many other people, there was the late Dr. E. A. Parkes, who was commissioned the same time as I was. We were schoolfellows together. We were fellow students at University College at the same time, and we were stationed in Burmah at the same time. Dr. E. A. Parkes was Examiner for all the medical candidates for the Army; he was at the head of Haslar. His brother, Charles, was here too, and they always spoke in the highest terms of both the moral and religious education that we had here. I am sure I can speak for myself that if it had not been for the education that I received here, I should never have got on as I have done, because I have been the architect of my own fortune entirely without any aid or assistance from anybody, and I know many more have been the same.

2820. Do you think it is general for those that you meet with to speak well of the school and their past experience here?—That has generally been the case with all of those that I have been thrown in contact with. I know many men (old Blues and co-temporaries), who hold good positions in the law, and in my own profession and other professions, who certainly speak well of it.

2821. (*Mr. Walter.*) Have you ever known a case in your own medical experience, of a boy being injured by his ears being boxed too severely?—Not here.

2822. But elsewhere?—Yes, I have heard of boys being injured. I do not think it right that a boy should be cuffed over his head, certainly not. We know very well that some boys give way to temper, and when under the influence of temper are apt to strike rather hard, but looking at these bluecoat boys, they certainly look the picture of health.

2823. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you know of any bluecoat boys who have left within the last five years, who could give evidence either against or for the school?—I think I could find one now. I lost a patient last year, a tobacconist, and his nephew, I know, was educated here. He may be about 20 years of age. I have no doubt I shall be able to get him to come here. He left about four or five years ago.

1864?—Yes, it is thirteen years ago since I left school.

2828. You know there have been great alterations since that time?—Yes, because I have been here, I may say, daily since then.

2829. How long have you been here in the office?—Since I left school I have been here, with the exception of holidays, every day.

D. J. Allen,
Esq., M.D.

24 July, 1877.

Mr. J. H.
Sargent.

24 July, 1877.

M

Mr. J. H.
Sargent.

24 July, 1877.

2830. What are the great changes which you have seen introduced into the school?—The boys are far better off now than ever they were in my time.

2831. Were they well off in your time?—I was perfectly satisfied, because my father had also been in the school, and my mother often told me of the privations that he had had to undergo, and that made me a little more cheerful, perhaps; but I may say I was perfectly contented. I only wish I had my time over again. I do not say that because I am connected with the Hospital, for I certainly did undergo some most dreadful bullyings in my time, but only for a short time. I am quite certain now that the school is in a very different position to what it was.

2832. What were the sort of bullyings; were they by the big boys, do you mean?—Yes, by the big boys.

2833. How about the monitors?—The monitors were powerless, generally speaking, because the monitors are the first boys in the ward according to their school position. There were two or three in my ward that I recollect, great big fellows, that were really low down in the school, and the monitors were actually afraid of them.

2834. Then the monitors were not able really to exercise any considerable authority in the ward?—Not over those big boys, but they certainly kept very good order in the ward altogether.

2835. If the boys saw that the big boys really resisted them successfully, that would tend to diminish their authority even with the others, would it not?—No, I think not, because they used to work pretty well together, the monitors and the big boys, they did not interfere with each other.

2836. Do you know how the monitor system works now?—I cannot say that I do know that very well, because I do not have much to do with the internal management of the boys, my duties being confined to the official business of the Counting House.

2837. In what way is the school improved compared to what it was in your time?—The boys have greater comforts, and the punishments are not so severe, the punishments given in the wards, that is, by the ward matrons, and the boys are certainly restricted. The boys have a very nice swimming bath and a gymnasium now attached to the Hospital, which, of course, to a boy is everything.

2838. Do you think there is much less bullying than there was in your time?—Yes, I think there is very much less now, judging from what I hear. I know some young boys in the school that are newcomers, and often ask them how they are going on. There may be some little tale of a boy having been hit, or

something of that kind, but if it comes before the notice of any one in authority it is generally enquired into, and there is, as a rule, some good reason shown for its being done. I am not speaking now of any great act of bullying, because I really have not heard of any case since I left the school.

2839. And the latter part of the time that you were at school, how was it?—In the latter part of the time in my ward we had two or three boys that were bullies, only it lasted for a very short time, because it became known, and at last those boys were separated and put into other wards where there were bigger monitors.

2840. Who was the Warden in your time?—Mr. Griggs; he is deceased now.

2841. Do you think that the Warden exercised a useful power?—Undoubtedly, very much so.

2842. Was there a Warden when you first came?—No, the offices of Warden and Steward were combined, and held by Mr. Brooks; then they were separated, and Mr. Brooks was made the Steward, and Mr. Griggs was appointed Warden, solely to do with the boys out of school.

2843. (*Mr. Walter.*) What protection had the boys against bullies in your time; did the Grecians ever interfere to protect them?—If it was a boy in their own ward, that was struck by a boy in another ward, the Grecians, monitors, big boys, and all the boys in his ward, would take his part, whether he were right or wrong, and would not allow one of another ward to bully a small boy of their own ward; and if a very small boy had been bullied by a boy of another ward, it was always a regular thing that he could come forward and say to any bigger boy in his ward that he had been hit, and they would at once seek out the culprit, and hit him for it.

2844. But within their own wards they might do as they pleased very much?—Pretty much so.

2845. Was there much caning in your time by the under masters?—No; speaking for myself, I went through the school pretty free from canings or floggings. I had the cane once or twice, but I do not know that I noticed, in my time, anything very severe from any of the masters, I may say, or that I even heard of any severe canings.

2846. Do you know of any case in your time of a boy being injured by bullying, and carrying the effects about him afterwards?—I cannot say whether it would carry any effects with it in after life. There were many boys in my time that were, on several occasions, afraid of the big boys.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

JOHN DERBY ALLCROFT, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., examined.

J. D. Allcroft,
Esq., F.R.A.S.
F.R.G.S.

24 July, 1877.

2847. (*The Chairman.*) You are the Treasurer of Christ's Hospital?—I am.

2848. What are the duties of Treasurer here?—They are defined under three different heads. I have brought my "charge" with me, in which I may say the the first head is as to my power with regard to the property and cash of the Hospital. The next head has reference to my duties as the chief executive officer of the Hospital; and then the third is as to the management of the meetings of the Governors.

2849. As far as our enquiry goes, the second is the most important head; as executive officer here, what is your authority, and what are considered your duties?—My charge is "To have the oversight of every master, officer, servant, and child of or belonging to this Hospital, whether on the London or Hertford establishment, with authority to inspect all parts of both establishments at pleasure; and generally to exercise all the powers described in paragraph II of 'The Treasurer's Charge.'"

2850. What is paragraph II?—"And forasmuch as you are the chief executive officer of this house, it is further committed to you to have the general superintendence over every master, officer, servant, and child,

within or belonging to this Hospital, to see that not only all the officers and persons who are employed in managing the revenues and attending to the general business of the Hospital, fulfil their duties correctly, faithfully, and zealously, but also that all those to whom the education, instruction, and oversight of the poor children of this house, as well in time of sickness as of health, are committed, act towards them justly and kindly; that they reward the diligent, correct the idle, repress the unruly, comfort the sick, and teach the children under their care to be kind and affectionate to each other, obedient to their superiors, and good examples of the effects of wholesome discipline and Christian education. And in case it shall appear to you that anything has happened or been committed by any person within the Hospital tending to the subversion of discipline, the corruption of morals, the causing of scandal, or inflicting any injury upon the character and reputation of the Hospital, it shall be your duty to take such steps as may be necessary, both for ascertaining the nature and extent of the evil, and also for repressing and remedying the same. And to this end you have authority to summon before you any of the

masters, officers, or servants of this Hospital, and to admonish or reprimand them for any misconduct or neglect of duty. If any person so admonished shall still persevere in neglect of duty, or if any be guilty of insubordination, or of flagrant immorality or misconduct, you are in such case authorised to suspend the offender from office, and to take the earliest opportunity of bringing him or her before the Committee of Almoners, or before the General Court, as may appear to you to be most expedient. At the same time you will take care to use such prudence and circumspection as to the manner, the time, and occasion of reproving or correcting the faults or neglects of any master or officer, that the children under their care may not be induced to despise, or be tempted to disobey such master or officer."

2851. Those are very large and extensive powers?—Very large powers.

2852. Do you interpret those powers as extending to authority over the Warden and over the Head Master?—Yes.

2853. The Warden has the superintendence of the boys out of school?—Yes.

2854. If any offence happens out of school which the Warden has taken cognizance of would it necessarily come to your notice?—No, not unless it was a grave offence.

2855. If you heard of anything which had been done which you thought required explanation, would you immediately apply to the Warden and get that explanation?—Yes, if it was anything under his department.

2856. Now with regard to the Head Master's department, your authority, as I understand you, is supreme over him?—Not perfectly.

2857. In exercising that authority you would have to report to the Governors, would you not, if there was any matter which you wanted to order him to do?—I should order him to do it by my own authority.

2858. Can you, of your own authority, order him to change the education?—No, we have a sub-committee of education to whom all that goes.

2859. Then your own authority would extend to anything that was brought before you as a sort of appeal from his conduct?—Yes, that would be so.

2860. And it would be the same with regard to the Warden, I suppose?—Yes, it would be so.

2861. Take the case which has happened in this school, the unfortunate death of this poor boy; is the running away of that boy a matter which ought to have been reported to you at once?—Not necessarily, the first time.

2862. But the repetition of it would be?—Yes, the repetition of it would be.

2863. Were you in the Hospital at the time when the second offence happened?—I was not in the Hospital.

2864. Did you know of the first running away?—No, I did not at the time, not officially.

2865. Did you know of it at all?—No, I did not.

2866. On the second time, did you know it?—Yes, it was reported to me.

2867. How soon after it happened?—The next day, on Tuesday morning, the Warden reported it to me.

2868. Did you yourself take any steps about it?—Not at all, except to answer his questions, and to give him authority to take the boy back, which was the Warden's question to me.

2869. Did the Warden take means to find where the boy was and bring him back?—The boy was brought back without the Warden's means. I do not think that he did take any means himself personally. I have no knowledge that he did.

2870. Would not it have been his duty to report it?—Yes, it would have been his duty, and I think you will find that he did it, so far as my memory goes.

2871. You are not personally cognisant of anything connected with that case, are you?—No, I saw nothing of the boy till he was dead.

2872. Turning to another subject, recently there

have been enquiries into this Hospital made by the Charity Commissioners?—Yes, some years ago.

2873. Was not there an enquiry made in the year 1868?—Yes, the report came out in 1868; that was the Schools Enquiry Commission.

2874. The report about the Hospital was made by Mr. Fearon, was it not?—Yes.

2875. Was anything done in consequence of that report?—Yes, I believe it was owing to that that the Warden's duties were more particularly defined.

2876. Who was there before the Warden's appointment?—The Steward was the head of the discipline out of school. I am speaking of a period when I was not in office, so that I cannot say positively.

2877. Do you know of anything else that was done in consequence of that report?—No, that was before my time.

2878. Have there not been some enquiries made into it recently by the Charity Commissioners?—No, I think not, not in my time, not within the last four years. I may say that in 1870 the Governors submitted a scheme to the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

2879. What became of that scheme?—They did not accept it.

2880. Is there a print of it?—Yes, you have one on your table.

2881. That is the scheme which was sent in by the Governors to the Endowed Schools Commission in 1870?—Yes.

2882. And the Endowed School Commissioners did not accept it, as I understand?—No, they did not.

2883. Did they send in any counter scheme to you?—No.

2884. What took place after that was so sent in, and was so rejected, as I understand you, by the Governors?—They did send to us a paper of suggestions, but not a scheme, which paper we have now in the office downstairs.

2885. Have they been acted upon?—No, they were of such a character that the Governors declined to accede to them.

2886. Then the Governors did not attempt to amend them or send in a counter-scheme again?—No.

2887. What has become of those suggestions?—The matter all lay in abeyance.

2888. (*The Chairman.*) Have the Governors or the Endowed School Commissioners done anything since then?—Yes.

2889. What has happened?—Sir James Hill, when he was Chief Commissioner, wished to have a conference with the Governors, which led to our doing what he suggested, that we should frame fresh proposals.

2890. When was that?—That would be, I suppose, in about 1874, it may have been 1875; I cannot speak positively at the moment.

2891. Did that conference take place?—Yes, that conference took place.

2892. What was the result of the conference?—That we framed up that scheme dated 1876.

2893. It was in consequence of that conference that you prepared the scheme of 1876?—Yes.

2894. Has anything been done upon that scheme?—We have submitted it to the Commissioners, and they have expressed their dissatisfaction with it, and they have said that they are going to prepare a scheme themselves.

2895. Now, the matter for the time being is taken out of your hands, and it rests with the Commissioners to originate a scheme?—Yes; at the same time I think I should tell you that we have had a conference with the Commissioners since putting in that scheme, and we have obtained from them four points, which they are anxious to insist upon should be in our scheme.

2896. What are the four points which you have obtained from them?—One is that we should have on our Committee a number of outside gentlemen who are not Governors at all; what we call the foreign element.

J. D. Allcroft,
Esq., F.R.A.S.
F.R.G.S.
24 July, 1877.

J. D. Allcroft,
Esq., F.R.A.S.
F.R.G.S.

24 July, 1877.

2897. How were those to be nominated?—They have not told us, but originally it was thought that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's would nominate one.

2898. The first point, as I understand you, is, that they have suggested the introduction of the foreign element generally?—Yes, into the Committee of Almoners.

2899. What is the second point?—The second is, that the Head Master should be paramount in this sense, that he should have the appointment and dismissal of every other master.

2900. What is the third point?—The third point is, that the children admitted here should to a large extent be admitted by competitive examination.

2901. And the fourth point?—That we should enlarge the Girls' School to the extent of one-fourth of our funds.

2902. Have you any reason to think that in any new scheme which is originated by the Commissioners, those four points, at any rate, will form, so far, the basis of the scheme?—We fully expect so.

2903. Are the Governors here prepared to acquiesce in those four points?—No, they have expressed a very strong opinion against them.

2904. Then, as I understand you, there would be a difference of opinion, probably, upon those four points, between the Governors and the Commissioners whenever they originate their fresh scheme?—Yes.

2905. Is that the exact state of affairs with regard to this institution at the present moment?—Yes, except that they are inquiring into certain facts and matters of detail upon which to prepare their scheme.

2906. (*Mr. Russell Gurney*.) Do I understand that the Governors, you think, are not likely to assent to any one of those four points?—They may as to the Girls' School; that is the point on which we meet least objection or opposition, but the other three are very strongly and generally objected to.

2907. You mean the proposal by which none are to be admitted except as the result of competition?—I mean the proposal for much extending admission by competition.

2908. Who name the competitors?—The Governors. So far as we understand it we expect the proposition will be that instead of a Governor "presenting" a particular child to come in, he will nominate one to compete, and one of three so nominated will come in.

2909. (*The Chairman*.) That has not ripened into a distinct proposition yet?—Not yet, but it is the general current of talk on the matter.

2910. (*Mr. Russell Gurney*.) You remember, of course, the case of the poor boy who attempted suicide?—Yes.

2911. We understand he represents that he was led to it in consequence of a dispute with the master, and that there was something in consequence of which he wrote to you previous to his leaving for the holidays?—I am not sure whether he wrote or whether he saw me personally, but I had to do with him upon it.

2912. Do you remember what passed with him about it?—I cannot particularly; but I can picture to myself seeing him standing before me in the counting-house downstairs and talking with him, and I know what was the purport of his interview. The purport was this, to back up the kindly advice which the Head Master had given him, that as we could only send so many boys to the University, and, as there was one more than the number on his parting, if he was not one he would lose his place. He had stood second, and therefore he was undoubtedly at one moment likely to be successful.

2913. That was at the beginning of the half-year?—Yes, he had stood second on the list at the beginning, but towards the end he got to the bottom.

2914. I suppose you heard from the Head Master what he represented he had said to him?—Yes.

2915. Did the boy tell you that he had threatened him with expulsion?—No.

2916. Or that he would do all he could to get him expelled before Midsummer?—No, not a word.

2917. You strengthened the Head Master's advice, I suppose?—Yes.

2918. That unless he did better next term he would undoubtedly fail at the end?—Yes; he would not be one of the five to be sent to the University.

2919. Do you think that he perfectly understood that at the time?—Yes, perfectly.

2920. Then you heard no more, of course, until you heard of his attempt at suicide?—No, not until we heard of his taking phosphorus.

2921. (*The Chairman*.) Can you tell us what the amount of the income of the school is?—61,000*l.* odd. Our last year's balance-sheet, which I produce, shows that the balance available for the purpose of the Hospital establishment is 61,431*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

2922. (*Mr. Russell Gurney*.) That is deducting the expenses of the management of the property and the various funds that are mere trusts for other purposes?—Yes, we spent upon the school proper last year 57,229*l.* 7*s.* and we spent for exhibitions at the Universities, apprentice fees, and allowances of different kinds 3,940*l.* 5*s.*, making a total of 61,169*l.* 12*s.*

2923. (*The Chairman*.) The 57,000*l.* included, I presume, both Hertford and here?—Yes.

2924. Could you separate those two items?—We could.

2925. (*The Dean of Christchurch*.) That is the actual money spent?—Yes, that is the actual money spent.

2926. (*Mr. Russell Gurney*.) You have by your charge, as you stated, authority over the whole of the masters?—Yes.

2927. Do you ever have any complaints of any undue severity on the part of the masters?—I have not had one.

2928. You are aware that some of the punishments that they inflict are ordered to be entered in a book, which is called a black book?—Yes.

2929. Has it been your idea that it is their duty to enter all corporal punishments?—Yes, I should say so.

2930. Caning in school, for instance?—Yes.

2931. Whether on the back or on the hand?—Yes.

2932. Are you aware that some have considered that they are only to enter canings upon the hand and not canings upon the back?—No, I was not aware of that. We do not recognise canings on the back.

2933. (*The Chairman*.) Would not that be allowed?—It is understood that a caning is caning on the hand.

2934. (*Mr. Russell Gurney*.) We have had evidence with respect to one master, that he has generally somebody caned every day in the school, not on the hand but upon the back?—I was not aware of that.

2935. One of the witnesses was asked, "Have you been caned? A. Yes. Q. What has it been for? A. For not knowing my lessons. Q. How many strokes with the cane do you generally have? A. One, and sometimes two." Then he is asked, "Never more than two? A. Yes, more than two sometimes;" and these one of the masters says he never enters because they are merely on the back. "How often is anybody caned there? A. Some boys are caned nearly every day. Q. Do you mean more than one boy caned generally? A. Yes. Q. Do you mean that sometimes a boy is caned nearly every day? A. Yes, he canes some boys if they are not on the first form; he canes them every day unless they get up? Q. The same boys do you mean? A. Yes. Q. Do you know any boy who gets caned almost every day? A. Yes, he has eleven boys, and he says he takes them in hand and he canes them every day until they get up." "Q. What are those eleven boys? A. They are supposed to be the lazy boys." "Q. And unless they move on and take places they get caned? A. Yes." Then here is another witness: "Which is worst, being caned on the hand or on the back? A. On the hand. Q. Is your hand bad afterwards?

A. Yes. Q. How long? A. Sometimes for more than a month." Then we hear of another master who certainly caned a good deal. Then we have still more evidence: "How many have the cane generally each day? Q. Gibbs was one that was caned nearly every day. Q. He was more often caned than anybody else? A. Yes." That is the evidence we have had from different boys. Are you not very much surprised to hear of that going on?—Yes, it was more than I was prepared to hear. You will quite understand that I do not interfere in the school work at all.

2936. Do you look over the punishment books at all?—No, never. There has been nothing to bring it to my knowledge in any way which would have induced me to look into this.

2936*. Still, if you had any idea of that sort of thing going on, would you have looked into it?—Yes, I should have looked into it.

2937. Because you have control over it?—Yes, certainly.

2938. I think you mentioned that no caning is reported except what is on the hand?—That was my impression. I so little interfere with the school that I really know, I may say, nothing about it. I stand in this position, we have got a Head Master, and if there was anything to complain of as to the under masters he would come to me and tell me. That is my feeling in the matter.

2939. The boys might complain, might they not, to you when they would not like to go to another master?—Yes, but they never have done so.

2940. That would be the power to make such an appeal to you?—Quite so.

2941. (*Mr. Walter.*) Being the supreme authority both over the Head Master and the Warden, are no reports periodically sent in to you at all by either of those officers as to what they have done, and as to the general conduct of their respective departments?—No.

2942. If you want to know what is going on in the school you are obliged to go rather out of your way to look into it?—Yes, but I think I should qualify it in this way, I act in the absence of the Committee. If the Master or the Warden were to furnish any report they would send it to the Committee, and generally through me.

2943. What Committee do you refer to?—The Committee of Almoners.

2944. How often does it meet?—They meet once regularly every month, sometimes twice, sometimes three times, according to circumstances, but once every month.

2945. Did the boy whose name has been mentioned, who attempted to commit suicide, make a voluntary appeal to you, or was he recommended by the Head master to communicate with you?—I believe he came in at the recommendation of the Head Master, after the end of the holidays, when he began his new half-year.

2946. Has any other boy, under any circumstances, appealed to you either against the Warden or the Head Master?—No, I have not the slightest recollection of anything of the sort.

2947. Have they the liberty of making such an appeal to you?—Yes, certainly.

2948. Is that understood by them?—That I cannot say.

2949. Or is it a thing which they would not think of doing?—I cannot say what they would understand.

2950. By whom are the under masters appointed?—Always by the Committee of Almoners.

2951. Have you any voice in the matter?—Yes, as Chairman of the Committee.

2952. Is the transference of that power from the Committee of Almoners to the Head Master, a point strongly opposed by the Committee?—Very strongly, and upon the simple principle that we think that those who pay their salaries ought to have the selection and the dismissal of them.

2953. The money being the funds of the Hospital?

—Quite so, over which the Head Master has no power whatever.

2954. Are you aware whether it is the case in any other great school, that the under masters are appointed by an independent body, without the authority of the Head Master?—I suppose it was so in most cases till the late schemes had been brought out, but I do not know; I am not a public school-boy myself, and therefore I cannot say.

2955. Have you any independent voice in the admission of boys to the Hospital, or by whom are the presentations of the Governors confirmed?—Presentations are issued by the General Court in March every year; and children are admitted thereon after passing examinations at subsequent Committees.

2956. No boy, I understand, can be expelled or removed without your sanction?—No, or the sanction of the Committee of Almoners.

2957. Would it be brought before them for their sanction in every case?—Not in every case.

2958. In what cases?—There was one case which I brought to them last week. A boy had been very insubordinate within the last fortnight; since all this confusion has been going on, he took undue advantage of it; and I brought the case to the Committee of Almoners the other day, and only two held up their hands out of about thirty against the motion that the boy should not be taken back to the school. We never expel; we do not say expel, we advise the friends not to send the boy back, and that was done in this case.

2959. In the case of a second running away, where it was thought desirable that the boy should not come back, is a case of that sort referred to the Committee, or should you decide it?—It would first come to me, and of my own power I can decide it; but if I felt the least hesitation I should bring it to the Committee of Almoners.

2960. Are you in the habit of consulting and communicating from time to time with the Head Master and the Warden as to how things are going on?—Yes, very frequently, and we act most harmoniously together.

2961. Then I understand the only ground which the Committee take in opposition to the recommendation that the under masters should be appointed by the Head Master is, that as they find the money, they have a right to the appointment?—No, that is not the only ground.

2962. Are there any other grounds?—We have a long string of answers to that downstairs, which we drew up and submitted to the Commissioners. It goes into a good many points.

2963. Do you think it tends to the better discipline of the school, that the Head Master should not have the control of the officers under him?—One of the points, I know, that we put forward, is this, that it would take up too much of the Head Master's time.

2964. Why more than in other public schools?—I only know by what we do here. He has his time devoted to teaching and discipline. His time is given to the boys, and if he is to have it taken up by looking for fresh masters and discharging others, I am afraid it would interfere very much.

2965. Are there very frequent changes of masters?—Probably two or three in a year; two, perhaps, would be nearer the mark. Some get promoted to other schools, and some leave for various reasons.

2966. Is there much difficulty in getting a supply of under masters, or is the post coveted by young men?—There is no difficulty. Supposing we were to advertise an under mastership, we should probably get four or five good candidates, according to what the post is.

2967. Are they mostly men who have been themselves pupils here?—No; we have them from all parts, but a great many of our masters have been pupils here.

2968. Is there much canvassing amongst the Governors for them?—No. There would, in the

J. D. Allcroft,
Esq., F.R.A.S.
F.R.G.S.

24 July, 1877.

J. D. Alcroft,
Esq., F.R.S.
F.R.G.S.

24 July, 1877.

case of a Head Master, be canvassing amongst the Governors, but in the case of assistant masters their course of procedure is this. The Sub-Committee of Education have the power delegated by the General Committee, for the time being, to them, to see the candidates that come, and out of those candidates, after examining them and their testimonials, to select three that they think best, and bring them to the General Committee of Almoners, and from those three the Committee of Almoners choose one.

2969. Has the Head Master any independent voice in the matter?—No, he sits as one of the Committee of Education, but he has no vote, only his voice. Of course, we are very glad to listen to his suggestions.

2970. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How are the Committee of Almoners appointed?—They are appointed by the Body of the Governors, the Court of Governors is the proper phrase to use.

2971. Appointed by ballot, or in what way?—Practically, it is worked out in this way, that out of forty-two members nine go off every year.

2972. Are there forty Almoners?—Yes, there are about forty Almoners.

2973. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) A certain proportion must be new, who have not been on before?—A good many go off, and of those that replace them four must be new. Two of those four may have been formerly on the Committee, but two must have been Governors who have never been on the Committees at all, so as to bring in new blood.

2974. How is the Committee of Education selected from the larger Committee?—That is done by the General Committee, who sit round the table. There is a printed list of the Almoners, and each Almoner strikes out of the list what names he likes, and leaves so many in to represent the Committee of Education, and the same with the Committee of Renters, who manage the estates business.

2975. (*The Chairman.*) Is there anything else you would suggest that we have not gone into which is material to the full consideration of this enquiry?—I do not at the moment think of anything.

2976. As far as you know, you do not think there is any evidence, on the part of Christ's Hospital, that you would wish us to go into?—No, I am not aware of anything.

2977. Are there any remarks which you wish to make with reference to the working of the monitorial system in this establishment?—I would say, that as long as we are here, it would be difficult to carry on the school without monitors.

2978. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) That is to say, without matrons and monitors?—Yes.

2979. Several witnesses have told us that it is the matrons who manage the wards, with monitors to assist them?—Yes, the matron may be said to be the head of her ward.

2980. Probably you consider that as long as the school remains here, you would not have room enough to establish any other system as a substitute for the monitorial system?—No; and if it were proposed to require the masters to be responsible instead of monitors, I think the masters would find it a very irksome task to be with the boys morning, noon, and night.

2981. Would there be accommodation for the masters?—No, not without their erecting a building for them.

2982. Would not that diminish your playground space?—Yes, it would diminish the open space.

2983. Would there be any advantage, do you think, in altering the proportions of the boys who are here and at Hertford, so as to diminish the number here and increase the number of boys in the country?—No, rather the other way, for this reason, that we have full accommodation here, whereas our accommodation at Hertford is not so good as we should like it to be, if we had the funds to alter it. To explain what I mean, we have a number of old buildings of a very low pitch, and the architect or surveyor says, that if you began to alter them and have them raised, then the walls would not stand it.

2984. It has been stated upon very good authority I think, that the accommodation which you have here for 670 to 700 boys is considered as leading necessarily to great overcrowding in the wards; is that so, do you think, or not?—I do not think the wards are at all overcrowded, if you look at the size and height of them. We have statistics of the cubical contents of every ward.

2985. I do not mean about the height, but the close contiguity of the beds to each other?—There is no doubt they are very close.

2986. (*Mr. Walter.*) I suppose the number of boys who leave per year would be about 100, would it not?—About 170.

2987. And they leave about the age of between 15 and 16?—Yes.

2988. Have you any idea what becomes of those generally leaving at that age?—In many cases we have, but in others we have not. I discharge, as I did the other day, 60 or 70 boys in this room, I give them all their Bible and Testament, and special words of admonition. I ask each boy as I give him his Bible and Testament, "Have you got a situation?" and whether he says "No" or "Yea," whichever he says, I write against his name. You can quite understand that in the present state of trade it is very difficult to get situations. Sometimes a boy says, I am going into the Civil Service; sometimes a boy says, I am going to France or Germany to school, and sometimes, as a boy did the other day, I am going to Dulwich College.

2989. Are they obliged, by the present rules of the school, to leave at that age?—Yes.

2990. What is the actual superannuation age?—The first holidays after a boy is 15, that is, he finishes his term whatever he may be in, whether it be Easter, Midsummer, or Christmas.

2991. (*The Chairman.*) Do you mean the first holidays after one or other of those terms?—Yes, that is, if a boy was 15 on the 1st of July, he would leave directly the Midsummer holidays began.

2992. (*Mr. Walter.*) What is the average length of a boy's stay at this school; is it four or five years?—I should think as near four years as possible.

2993. So that this branch of the Hospital may be called roughly a school for boys between the age of 11 and 15?—Yes, say from between 11½ and 15½, because we have some boys that get to a certain position in the school, who are kept till they are 16.

2994. (*The Chairman.*) You give them a grace up to 16, now and then?—Yes, if they are specially recommended for good conduct and diligence.

2995. But never beyond 16, unless they are Grecians?—Never beyond; the Grecians are quite a different case.

2996. They can become probationer Grecians at 17, I suppose?—Earlier than that; but I fancy that the Head Master pretty well chalks out a boy's line when he gets up to be 16, he can see pretty well what line he will take.

2997. Do any of those boys who only just get up to 16 and leave you go on to college, or not?—That we do not know. There must be very few, I think. We had an instance brought before the Committee last week of a young fellow who left here about two years ago. He got a demyship at Magdalen.

2998. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Although he was not a Grecian?—No, and he had left us about two years.

2999. (*The Chairman.*) Was he a clever boy?—I do not know; he was a diligent boy, no doubt.

3000. When the Grecians go up, is the 90% a year, which I understand you give them, considered as the exhibition, or do they always get an exhibition at one of the Universities, and do you then give them 90% a year?—They usually get an exhibition at the Universities first, and then we supplement that with 90% a year; and besides that we give them 60% for an outfit, books, and caution fees, so that they should not run into debt.

3001. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) They do not get

that 90*l.* unless they have got an exhibition at one of the Universities?—They have very rarely gone without an exhibition, in my experience. They usually get that before they leave the school.

3002. Supposing a boy did not get an exhibition at the University, and yet went there, how would it be with respect to the 90*l.*?—It is our custom to give it to him. I have a list of all of our boys who have gone to the University from the school (*delivering in the same*).

3003. (*The Chairman.*) You supplement the boys' exhibition by 90*l.* a year and 60*l.* outfit?—Yes, 90*l.* a year for four years.

3004. Do the Grecians, for the most part, try and get fellowships afterwards?—Many do so, and succeed; we have a record printed, carrying them up as far as we can trace them in the public school calendars or the University calendars.

3005. In your position, do you consider yourself bound to be always here while school is going on?—No.

3006. Then sometimes the school has no person in your position as Treasurer representing the Governors here?—Yes, that is so, but not for long together.

3007. Continuous residence is not a necessary part of your duty?—The former Treasurers have resided here, excepting the last, Mr. Foster White. When Mr. Gilpin died as Treasurer here, they wanted me to take to it, but I was very busy in business, and I could not. When Mr. Foster White's health failed they asked me again, and I said: "I am free now I am out of business, but I cannot take the responsibility of living at the Treasurer's house," and they said, "Very well, then, we will waive that if you will take the office."

3008. Where do you reside?—I reside partly at Lancaster Gate, and all through the summer I reside at Harlington, in Middlesex; but I am up and down here, and sleep here a good deal, and keep a staff of people here, and I am never away without their knowing my address.

J. D. Allcroft,
Esq., F.R.A.S.
F.R.G.S.

24 July, 1877.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

[Adjourned to Thursday, at 11 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 26TH JULY, 1877.

PRESENT :

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.

The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretray.

Mrs. SARAH GIBBS, *examined.*

3009. (*The Chairman.*) I think you are able to give the Committee some explanation of the circumstances attending your son's leaving Mr. Hogan's school?—I have a letter in Mr. Gibbs' letter book, which I have here, which will show exactly the time that my son was at Mr. Hogan's school. I went and asked Mr. Hogan if he would allow the boy to stay a few minutes after school. My eldest daughter went to a school in Old Street, opposite our shop, and I told him that the girl would not be very long after his school hours, and that the sister or I, on the way home, would call for the boy at Kingsland, as he did not know his way home, and we had just moved to Kingsland. The boy was very fond of the water always, and he used to speak about the boys bathing in the canal, and I was afraid that he would get drowned, and therefore I wished his elder sister to call at the school for him on her way home. That was the only thing that I said to him. When I first went to him about the boy going to his school, I said, "Mr. Hogan, the boy has been at the Charterhouse School, but he has made very bad progress, and if you can improve him, I shall be most glad;" and he said, "Mrs. Gibbs, do not you trouble about the boy, I have very often had boys passed through me, and I have turned them out well. I often find that a dull boy, when he gets to the age of 10 or 12, makes rapid progress, and you will find that he will make up for it then;" that was his words to me.

3010. We hear that the first time your boy absented himself from the school here, was on Saturday, June the 23rd?—It was on a Saturday afternoon. I do not recollect the date.

3011. When he came home, did you see him?—Yes.

3012. Did he say anything to you about why he had come home?—No, he said he had a half-holiday, and

as he had been home previously on a Saturday afternoon, of course I did not dispute it.

3013. Mr. Gibbs, I think, took him back that night, did he not?—Yes, Mr. Gibbs went back with him, I think. No, the boy went back alone the first time, I think, I will not be sure. Mr. Gibbs went with him, when he came back and said that he met a boy and that he told him the schools was on fire. He said, "Pa, what do you think of that?" He said, "Well, I think you are a very stupid boy to take any notice of what any boys tell you in the street; come along with me;" then Mr. Gibbs came back with him, but I do not think that he came back with him the first time.

3014. However, he did come back with him to the gate of the school?—Yes.

3015. And he slipped away from his father?—Yes.

3016. When did you see him after that?—The same evening, after Mr. Gibbs had gone to bed.

3017. Did he come home and sleep in your house that night?—Yes, he slept on the couch in the parlour.

3018. Did he get up at the usual hour and have breakfast?—No; Mr. Gibbs spoke to the Warden on the Saturday evening, and he said, "If you get the boy here by half-past seven o'clock it will be all right." Mr. Gibbs told me that when he came home, and he said, "Perhaps the boy will come back again; has the boy come back?" I said, "No, William." He said, "Well," he says, "it has so upset me, I cannot sit up, perhaps if I go to bed the boy will come in;" he said, "Whatever can be the meaning of it?" Then I said, "Well, then, go to bed, William," because his father was stern with him, you know, and I thought, if Mr. Gibbs was out of the way, the boy would come in. After the gas was all turned out, the street door has a long garden in

Mrs. S. Gibbs.

26 July, 1877.

Mrs. S. Gibbs.
26 July, 1877.

front, and we had not put the shutters up at the door, and I see the boy peeping through after the gas was turned out; I got quietly into a recess in the corner, and opened the door quick upon him, and he said, "Oh, ma, I am so glad you have not all gone to bed, I should not have liked to have stopped out all night." I said, "You are a naughty boy, Willie, to serve your father in this manner." He said, "Well, ma, they treat me so cruel, I really cannot stop." I said to him, "Willie, you must have done something to those boys, or else they would not treat you so cruel." And he said, "Truth and honour, ma, I have not done anything to make them dislike me so." The boys in the ward, he was speaking of.

3019. Whom did he mean by them?—He mentioned Copeland, and some of Copeland's friends; some of the boys in the ward, he said.

3020. Did he use the exact expression, "Copeland's friends"?—No, the boys in the ward; some that Copeland had made friends with in the ward.

3021. That was on that evening?—Yes, while he was undressing.

3022. Did he go to bed in your house?—He slept on the couch in the parlour.

3023. What time did he get up in the morning?—I did not sleep all night, and I called him up. I got his elder sister up first, and the two sisters walked back with him to the school, a little one as well as the elder one.

3024. Did he have his breakfast before he went back?—No, he did not, because he had to be back at the school by seven o'clock, and so they left, I suppose, about a quarter past six, and got to the school, I dare say, about seven, or very shortly after seven.

3025. He remained at the school after he had got back on that Sunday morning?—I believe so.

3026. You do not know anything more about that?—No.

3027. The next time when the boy went away from school was, we are told, on Monday, the 2nd of July?—Yes.

3028. The first time he went away was on the 23rd of June, and the second time on Monday, the 2nd of July; how did you first hear that the boy had gone away from school on Monday, the 2nd of July?—I did not know it at all until the boy came indoors about four o'clock in the afternoon.

3029. What did he say to you then?—He said, "Good afternoon, ma;" and I said, "Good afternoon, dear; are you out again?" and he said, "Yes, ma, I have got a holiday."

3030. Did he speak to his father then?—No, Mr. Gibbs was out at the business. This was at Kingsland, not at the shop. The shop is in Old Street, and this was at Kingsland.

3031. How long did he remain with you?—He stopped and had some tea, and played with his sisters a little while in the garden at the back.

3032. Then what did he do?—He said, "Ma, the swimming match is going to be very shortly, will you allow me to take two towels and go to the baths?" I said, "Yes, dear; have you got any money?" and he said, "No, ma;" and I said, "Well, you will have to pay for the baths," and he said, "Yes, ma." I said, "How much is it?" and he said, "Sixpence, ma." I said, "I have not got sixpence, my boy, I have only got a shilling;" and he said, "Ma, I will bring you the sixpence back." I said, "Very well, you may go, but do not stop too long, and then Lizzie will be ready to walk back with you to the school, it will be a walk for her;" and he said, "Thank you, ma," and he went out. Just as he got outside the door, about half-way down the front garden, he met one of the beadles, and he came back to the door with the beadle, and they knocked, and I see the boy through the glass door standing on the doorstep with this gentleman. I opened the door, and he said, "Good day, Mrs. Gibbs, are you aware that your son has absented himself from school this afternoon?" Of

course that almost paralysed me, and I said, "You surprise me, sir." I said, "Will you step inside?" He stepped inside into the parlour and sat down, and I said, "He told me that he had got a half-holiday;" and he said, "No, he has run away from school; when he was wanted at school hour he was nowhere in the building to be found," and I said, "I am very sorry, indeed." He said, "Well, I will not trouble you, Mrs. Gibbs, I see you are very much upset. Will you kindly send the boy back to the school as soon as ever he returns?" But before that he said, "I will take him back with me," and I said, "Very well," and I called the boy in; but he had gone out the back way, and out at the back door.

3033. What happened then?—The boy did not come back, and I sent my eldest daughter down to ask the porter if the boy had come back to school.

3034. Do you recollect what hour that was?—That was about nine o'clock in the evening, I believe.

3035. Between the afternoon and nine o'clock in the evening the boy, so far as you knew, had gone back to school?—I thought, perhaps, that when he found that the porter had told me of it he might have taken himself off back to school; and when I found he did not come, in order to be satisfied, I said to my daughter, "Lizzie, put on your things and go down to the school and ask if Willie has returned."

3036. Did she find there that he had not returned?—Yes.

3037. Did your boy come home to you that night afterwards?—No, he did not.

3038. When did he next appear at your house?—About nine o'clock the next morning.

3039. Did he tell you where he had been?—No, he came to the door and rang the bell, and when his sister opened the door he would not come in, because he was afraid his father was in, I think.

3040. Did any conversation pass between you and him then?—Not any then. He did not come in, not just then, but sometime after that we missed the little girl, his little sister, three years old she is, and she was playing up at the back; he spoke to her through the door, I think, and asked her to undo the latch. There is a summer-house at the end, but you cannot see the back door from it. The child then got on to a form that the children have to sit on in the garden, and undone the latch, and he came in. I missed the child. I had got a washerwoman there, and I was rather busy with one thing and the other, and I said, "Lizzie, do you know where Clara is?" She said, "No, ma." I said, "My girl, I have not seen her for some few minutes; see for her." So Mrs. Clark, the washerwoman, said, "I see her running about the garden a few minutes ago, Mrs. Gibbs." So Lizzie went up the garden to see, and the child was sat on the form at the end, and Willie was lying back on an old easy chair in the summer-house. When I went out at the back I found Lizzie was stopping, and I thought she could not see the child, and wondered whether she had gone out at the back door or not, and I said to Mrs. Clark, "I think the child has got out at the back in the back street;" and I said, "Are you there, Lizzie?" she said, "Yes, ma," and she beckoned me to go up the garden. When I got about half-way up, she said, "Ma, Willie is sitting in there." I said, "Oh, dear," and I went in and sat down, and I said, "Willie, whatever do you mean by doing like this, boy?" so he said, "Oh, ma," he says, "they treat me so cruel, I really cannot go back. Copeland is such a bully and tyrant," he said, "I cannot go back to school to be under that boy any longer."

3041. Those are the words that he used to you?—I believe word for word, that is the truth.

3042. His father had not seen him then, had he?—No, he had not.

3043. Did his father see him on that day afterwards?—His father did see him on the Tuesday, that was the day that the boy was brought back.

3044. What happened after that?—He had dinner

with us, and then he was playing about a little while in the garden, and all at once I missed him. He had gone out at the back door. Soon after that Mr. Gibbs came home. It appears that he met the boy in the street, and he brought him back. He sat down on the couch in the parlour, and the boy sobbed and cried bitterly, and he said, "Pa, sooner than I would go back under that Copeland, I would hang myself." His father said to him, "You wicked boy, to make use of such a remark as that; you do not know what you are talking about; do you know the meaning of the word you are making use of?" He sobbed so bitterly that there was hardly getting a word out of him, so Mr. Gibbs said to him, "Well, you will have to go to school, and I will call and see the Warden about it, and see if the Warden cannot move you from Copeland." He said, "Thank you, pa." Then Mr. Gibbs said to him, "Now my boy, you will have to go back to school; your place is at school, you must go back, and Mr. Lallemand will go with you."

3045. Does Mr. Lallemand live near you?—No, Mr. Lallemand lives in Stork's Road, Bermondsey, but Mr. Gibbs had met with him somewhere, I do not know where, Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Lallemand came home together; I was crying, so Mr. Lallemand, who had arranged it before with Mr. Gibbs, said, "I am going back with the boy, and Mr. Gibbs is going to follow up behind, and not let the boy know." I said, "Thank you, Mr. Lallemand." I was so upset about it that I was fit for nothing.

3046. Then Mr. Lallemand took the boy back?—Yes, he brought the boy back to school.

3047. That, I believe, was the last time that you saw your son?—Yes, when he got to the door of the street, he turned round, and he said, "Pa, you will forgive me, won't you?" and his pa said, "Yes, my boy, I forgive you," and he took his hand and he kissed him, and that was the last time Mr. Gibbs see him. Here is a letter with regard to Mr. Hogan insulting me (*handing a letter book to the Committee*).

3048. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did you take your boy back to Mr. Hogan the last time he was there?—Yes, I took him back, and Mr. Hogan slammed the door in my face. I said, "Mr. Hogan," I said, "you have had the boy's quarter's money, and you ought to see to him;" and he said, "I have had the money, and you have got the boy; take him home, and teach him yourself."

Mrs. S. Gibbs.
26 July, 1877.

3049. In what way did you take him there?—Mr. Hogan had sent him back the day before, and he said the boy would not learn his lessons. He put him in the cellar, and I think the boy got playing with the gas meter, and had turned the handle of the gas meter, and he said that he would not have the boy there.

3050. In what way was he taken back to the school?—I took him back by the hand.

3051. Did not a man carry him?—There was a young man took hold of him for me, because when he got near the gate of Mr. Hogan's house, this young man picked him up, and lifted him on the steps for me.

3052. Did he not carry him on his shoulders?—I think he lifted him up; I cannot tell you how he lifted him; I know he did lift him on his shoulder.

3053. Did a crowd collect round you?—Yes, when Mr. Hogan slammed the door in my face, several people said that was not the only one; there was always troubles of the kind there.

3054. Had you any difficulty in getting him to go there each day?—No, not till Mr. Hogan put him in the cellar; that was the day before he left.

3055. Up to that time he appeared to like the school?—He had not gone very long; I forget exactly how long the boy had been at the school, but only a short time.

3056. About two months, was it not?—I do not think it was so long as that.

3057. Did he ever, while he was at Mr. Hogan's, stop out all night?—No, never. Is it feasible that a child of his age, and the only one boy, I should allow him to stop out all night?

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM HARWOOD, examined..

3058. (*The Chairman.*) How old are you?—I am nearly 20. I have left here four years.

3059. When did you go to Christ's Hospital?—In 1864 I entered the school.

3060. First of all, you went to Hertford, I suppose?—Yes.

3061. How long were you at Hertford?—About two and a half years. I came up to town in 1867.

3062. How long were you here in London?—Six and a half years, which would bring me to 1873, when I left.

3063. What masters were you under?—I commenced with Mr. Laing, the Classical Master, when I came to town. I then went to Mr. Wingfield, and from Mr. Wingfield to Mr. Peckover, and from Mr. Peckover to Mr. Wingfield again; there was an alteration in the school, and I remained with Mr. Wingfield till I left the Classical Master.

3064. What ward were you in?—No. 2 ward.

3065. While you were with the masters was there anything that you had to complain of in the school with the different masters that you have mentioned?—No, nothing whatever. I was always very well treated, by all the masters that I was under.

3066. Were other boys in the same class treated well during that time?—I think perfectly well. I never remember a case of any boy being unfairly treated by those masters that I have mentioned.

3067. There were some punishments, I suppose?—Yes.

3068. What were the punishments?—The cane and impositions.

(3809)

3069. Caning on the hand or on the back?—Caning on the hand.

3070. Did that take place in the school?—Yes, in the school.

3071. Was that the case with all the masters that you have named, or most of them?—Yes, it was generally administered in the class room at the time of the occurrence, whatever it might be. Mr. Bell introduced the black book into the school at the time I was there, and during that time every punishment had to be entered in that book. It was brought round weekly for the master to enter all the punishments and the number of strokes given to the boys. They were not allowed to exceed six, I believe, after that time.

3072. And besides those canings on the hand, was there any caning on the back?—That was very seldom. It might be a couple of strokes, but I do not think there was ever a severe caning on the back; it was usually on the hand.

3073. That applies to all the masters that you were under, does it?—Yes.

3074. You thought upon the whole that there were not any canings which were not fairly deserved?—No, I do not think so.

3075. There are always one or two monitors in the ward, are there not?—Three monitors, as a rule, but sometimes there would be only two.

3076. What sort of authority did they exercise?—They had to see that the boys behaved themselves when they went through the wards at night, and in getting up in the morning, and at all times during the time they were in the ward; and their punish-

Mr. C. W.
Harwood.
26 July, 1877.

Mr. C. W.
Harwood.
26 July, 1877.

ment consisted in standing them on the settles; they would make them stand there for an hour in the play time, or they used to box the boys' ears sometimes, but they never had any authority to flog them in any way.

3077. Nor had they any real authority to box the ears, I suppose?—No, I suppose it was not recognised by the masters, but, at the same time, it always did occur that a boy used to have a box on the ear or something of that sort, but never beyond that anything, I think, except I remember a case of a boy being beaten with a girdle, but then that was not severe, it was merely on the hand. The monitor took off his girdle and slapped him.

3078. Generally speaking, were the monitors severe?—No, I do not think so; not in our ward, at all events. I can only speak for my own ward.

3079. During the six years that you were in No. 2 ward you did not see anything fairly to complain of?—No, I did not; we had an excellent matron, Mrs. Stabb, who was one of the oldest matrons; she had been fifteen years in the school, and she used to look after us very well when we were up in the ward. If anything came under her notice, she would always speak about it to the visiting master if there seemed anything to complain of in the conduct of the boys in the ward. The visiting master used to come round about once a week or a fortnight to see her upon the subject, and to see the boys in the ward.

3080. Was there any complaint ever made to the Warden of the conduct of the monitors so far as you know?—No, not in our ward; I never remember a complaint.

3081. Do you remember a boy by the name of Houchen?—Yes, I think I do; his father was a clergyman in Norfolk.

3082. He was in ward No 2, was he not?—No, he was not.

3083. Was he under Mr. Laing?—I do not re-

member him under Mr. Laing at the same time as I was there.

3084. Did you, when you were under Mr. Laing, know Houchen?—I do not remember Houchen as being under Mr. Laing with me. It was when first I came to London that I was with Mr. Laing, and I was not with him for very long, and I do not remember Houchen being with him at the same time; in fact, I remember that Houchen came up to town after I did.

3085. While you were with Mr. Laing, did you see any severe caning go on under him?—No; I thought Mr. Laing always treated us very well; he certainly used his cane, but we were commencing Greek at the time, and I suppose there was a good deal of coarse work.

3086. Did you ever see any caning over the head?—I never saw a case.

3087. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Did you ever see a boy accidentally get a cut on the head by wriggling about, for instance?—I have seen an accidental case of the sort, but it was purely accidental, and the master would say so at the time. I think I remember a case in which Mr. Peckover hit a boy in the eye with a cane, but he said at the time it was accidental.

3088. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was the boy much hurt?—His eye was bad for some time, but he recovered it.

3089. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) His eyesight was not injured?—No.

3090. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was there any fear about the boys, supposing they were ill-treated, speaking to the Warden about it; do you think any of you were afraid of that?—There was a great feeling against speaking to the Warden on any subject to get another boy punished in any way.

3091. You did not wish to get the character of a tell-tale, any of you?—No, there always has been a very strong feeling in the school of that kind, I think.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. ERNEST CLAUDE BECK, examined.

Mr. E. C.
Beck.
26 July, 1877.

3092. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—19, next month.

3093. When did you come to Christ's Hospital?—In 1865 I went to Hertford.

3094. How long did you remain there?—Till 1868, and then I came to London, and was in London until 1874.

3095. Which ward were you in?—No. 9 in London.

3096. You had monitors there, of course?—Yes.

3097. Had you different monitors during the time that you were there?—Yes, every half year almost they were changed.

3098. Were they able to keep order pretty well in the ward?—Not always. Very often you will find a very clever boy is a very small boy, and he has some difficulty in keeping the big boys in order.

3099. You mean boys bigger than himself, that he has to control?—Yes, because of being a clever boy, he gets up to the top of the school, and he is generally made a monitor.

3100. Then what do the bigger boys do, do they attend to his orders?—If he goes to the Warden, the Warden will speak to the big boys, and punish them for him.

3101. Did that often occur?—It did lately, I think, more than it used to do.

3102. In the case of those who were not bigger than themselves, did they use any power over them?—The latter part of the time that I was there, the monitors were not allowed to hit the boys, but when I first went there they used to.

3103. Did they hit them much?—Not much, they would give them, as we used to say, a cuff on the head. I never knew a monitor to hurt a boy much.

3104. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How was that cuff given?—It was a box of the ear with the flat of the hand.

3105. (*The Chairman.*) Did they ever use the double fist?—That was occasionally done, but never on the head with the double fist, I think, or very rarely indeed.

3106. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Generally speaking, was there anything like cruelty by the monitors?—Not by the monitors, I think.

3107. Was there any bullying going on in the ward by the bigger boys?—I cannot say that I remember any particular case. As a very little boy I know I used to cheek the bigger boys when I first went to London, and, of course, I used to get hit a little bit. I do not think you would call that bullying.

3108. Upon the whole, were you satisfied with the ward pretty well?—Yes.

3109. Had you a pretty good time of it?—Yes, very good time.

3110. Were you one of the bigger boys before you left?—I was monitor, but I cannot say that I was one of the big boys.

3111. How long were you a monitor?—About a year and a half.

3112. That was the latter part of the time, I suppose?—Yes, till I left.

3113. Did you beat the boys during that time?—I cannot say that I never gave a boy a cuff on the head, but I never gave a boy a bad licking, because it is getting more into the practice now than it was to report to the Warden any boy that you thought a bad boy.

3114. Sometimes you would rather have a cuff than be reported to the Warden, would you not?—Yes, that was very often the case.

3115. What masters were you under in London?—I was first put under Mr. Penny in the grammar school, then I went to Mr. Hawkins; those are the

only two masters I was under in the grammar school. In the writing school, I was under Mr. Thompson, Mr. King, the two Mr. Sharpes, and then Mr. Mackie, senior.

3116. What were the punishments in the school by the masters?—If it was only for a little thing, perhaps, half a sheet, as we used to say, or some lines, but if it was anything serious, it was the cane.

3117. On the hand or on the back?—On the hand. I have had it elsewhere too.

3118. Were canings on the hand put down in the black book always?—They were not when I first went to London. I think that was an arrangement of Mr. Bell's when he came. I think, in the case of any boy who had more than three strokes, his name was put down.

3119. If it was under three strokes, it was not put down, you think?—I think not, but I am not sure. I only remember seeing the black book going round, and that was the impression the boys generally had.

3120. They particularly disliked being in the black book, did they?—Yes.

3121. Were those canings, not on the hand, frequent?—No, I do not think they were in London at all.

3122. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) There were none, you say?—I think not.

3123. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) In any one of those schools you have mentioned, you do not think that the canings were on the body?—No, I do not.

3124. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Under any one of those masters?—No.

3125. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I suppose you have

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Master ARTHUR LAWRENCE CURTIS, *examined.*

3136. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—I am 15 years old.

3137. When did you go to Hertford?—In 1871.

3138. When did you come to London?—In January, 1873.

3139. When did you leave here?—In March this year.

3140. What ward were you in?—No. 16.

3141. You had monitors there, of course?—Yes.

3142. How many did you generally have?—Three.

3143. How many boys were in that ward?—About 48.

3144. Were they able to keep order in the ward generally?—Occasionally they did. The boys were not always unruly.

3145. What did they do when the boys were not obedient to them?—Sometimes they told the Warden, and at other times they hit him a little.

3146. Did you ever see them hit other boys much?—No, not much.

3147. Sometimes the monitors were smaller boys than others in the ward, were they not?—Yes.

3148. What did they do with the bigger boys?—I do not know. I think they made them stand on their settles.

3149. Did the big boys obey them when they told them to do that?—No, and if they did not, the monitor went and told the Warden.

3150. Do you know of their often complaining to the Warden?—No.

3151. Was there any bullying in your ward by the big boys over the little ones?—No; that is to say, they nearly all were big fellows in the ward.

3152. Then the monitors were big fellows, too, I suppose?—Yes, they did not hit each other; they were peaceable among themselves.

3153. You were a little one when you came up here, were you not?—Yes.

3154. Did you get bullied?—No, I was treated very nicely.

3155. Do you think it was a happy time?—Yes, I

heard of them under some masters?—That was at Hertford, not in London, I think.

3126. Under Mr. Mackie, were there any canings?—Not much; I never remember his using the cane much, he used to give them impositions.

3127. Which did you dislike most?—It all depended. If it was a short imposition, the imposition was best, but the cane was perhaps better if you got a long one.

3128. Did you see any severe canings at all?—No, I never saw any, not severe. I have seen a mark raised on a boy's hand, but never saw the blood come at all.

3129. Not turn black?—You could see where the cane had been, it was rather dark, perhaps, you might say.

3130. So as to prevent the free use of the hand; did you ever see that?—A boy, perhaps, could not bend his hand for half an hour or three quarters of an hour, but not beyond that.

3131. Taking both the monitors and the masters in the schools, can you tell us of anything like cruelty, either on the part of the monitors, or the big boys, or the masters?—No, I cannot remember any case of cruelty at all.

3132. There some cases of big boys bullying little ones, were there not?—Just a little.

3133. Would any one check that at all; would the monitors?—The monitor was supposed, if he saw a big boy bullying a little boy, to stop it directly.

3134. Did he do so?—Not if he was a little boy; he could not then.

3135. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Except by reporting?—No, not except by reporting.

was very happy, only I had to clean some of the boys' shoes, but that was not much; all the boys had to do that.

3156. For some of the bigger ones?—Yes.

3157. For the monitors?—No, the monitors had boys of their own, and they got a reward for doing it.

3158. Some of the others had you to clean their boots?—Yes.

3159. If you did not clean them what would they do?—I suppose they would have hit me.

3160. Then you took care to do it?—Yes.

3161. (*The Chairman.*) Then did they pay you for it?—No.

3162. Some got paid?—Yes, those that did it for the monitors.

3163. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What masters were you with?—I was with Mr. Thompson and Mr. Sharpe in the writing school, and Mr. Lee and Mr. Wingfield in the grammar school.

3164. Was there much punishment in the class?—No.

3165. What punishments were there; there must have been some, of course?—Caning.

3166. Caning on the hand or on the body?—On the hand.

3167. Was that often?—I did not have it very often.

3168. Do you remember how often while you were in London you had a caning on the hand?—I do not know; it was only the first half that I came up that I got caned at all.

3169. Then did you learn to do better?—Yes.

3170. The latter part of the time were you caned at all?—I do not think I was; not when I was in the Upper Fourth.

3171. Did the caning on the hand hurt you much?—No.

3172. That you say you had the first half-year?—Yes.

3173. Did you not have it at all afterwards?—No, I cannot remember it.

Mr. E. C. Beck.

26 July, 1877.

Master A. L. Curtis.

26 July, 1877.

Master A. L. 3174. Was there a caning on the body besides
Curtis. caning on the hand?—They might have caught a hit
on the body, that is all.

26 July, 1877. 3175. Was that often?—No, very seldom.

3176. Under any one of those four masters you have mentioned was there at all frequent caning?—No, I do not think so. Mr. Lee now and then hit rather oftener than the other masters.

3177. You do not mean the present Head Master, do you?—Yes; when I was in the Third Form, and

then afterwards, he was very nice to me. I tried to do my work, and he did not punish me.

3178. Did you ever see any caning on the head?—No.

3179. Did you ever see any boy seriously hurt by it?—No, I did not.

3180. Which was considered the most severe, to have one or two cuts with the cane, or to have a long imposition?—A long imposition was the worst; the boys generally preferred to be caned.

(The Witness withdrew.)

Mr. AUGUSTUS LAWRENCE FRANCIS, examined.

Mr. A. L. 3181. (The Chairman.) Were you a bluecoat boy?
Francis. —Yes.

26 July, 1877. 3182. In what year did you come here?—In 1857 I went to Hertford.

3183. How long did you remain there?—I remained at Hertford till the same Christmas, and I came to London in January, 1858.

3184. How long did you remain here?—Until the autumn of 1866. I left at the top of the Grecian's Form.

3185. Since you left here, we have been told that there have been great improvements made in the school, and that the school hardly resembles now what it was in many respects as compared with what it was then?—I am aware that it has been stated so, but I can hardly believe there has been any radical change, such as is necessary, in the organization of the school. I see no trace of it.

3186. What I meant was that we do not care about evidence of fifteen or sixteen years ago; we want evidence of within the last five years?—Therefore I should not wish to say anything as to the bullying or anything there might have been then, because it may be changed, and it is irrelevant now.

3187. The evidence you wish to offer to us is with regard to the organization of the school as you knew it at that day, and as it now remains, irrespective of the practical operation of that organization here now?—As pointing to the inevitable result of that organization.

3188. What are the particular points that you wish to call our attention to?—I think that the greatest weakness in the school is the bad moral and intellectual state of what used to be called the lower and middle schools. I believe that the boys having no contact with people of any position to guide or to encourage them, or to give them new ideas, is fatal to the growth of the schools. I believe that the absence of resident assistant masters is a very bad thing indeed. The small boys are thrown upon one another completely for society. They have no source from which to draw any new ideas at all. The beadles and matrons, so far as I have ever seen, cannot exercise, and do not attempt to exercise, any moral influence whatever or any intellectual influence upon the boys, and the result is, I think, a most lamentable state of backwardness in the whole tone of the lower school. To backwardness I might add coarseness and immorality. Of that I am perfectly convinced, and I am supported, I think, by the opinion of any man I have seen who has been at Christ's Hospital, and has known other public schools. So far as I could see, that is the perfect simple truth. There is every opportunity for bullying and for coarseness, and there is no proper responsibility. To confine myself to what seems to me an absolute necessity, if there is to be any change, I think that the Head Master should be made absolutely responsible for the discipline in school and out of school.

3189. Then the first point to which you wish to call our attention is the want of supreme authority on the part of the Head Master with regard to matters in and out of school?—Yes, the want of practical supreme authority. He cannot have supreme authority, while, for instance, he has not the appointment of his own assistant masters, and of the various officials of the school who should be responsible under him.

3190. Do you think that that power ought to extend to the dismissal of assistant masters, or not?—I think that, subject to an appeal, it should extend to that. For that opinion, there are higher authorities than myself. I think the appointment should certainly be vested in the Head Master.

3191. Practically, we are told, that in the school now, the Warden has the chief superintendence of the moral behaviour of the boys out of school, and the Head Master has the superintendence of everything within the school; was that so in your time?—It was so, except that the Head Master had very little direct authority over the other masters. He could not have his wishes carried out. That was under Dr. Jacob. That I know has been modified under Dr. Bell's management in his time.

3192. That is the first point which you think requires alteration and amendment?—I think so.

3193. Now, what is the second point?—The second point, I think, is that the Grecians, and not the monitors, should be under the Head Master, the chief executive, so that the Grecians, and not the monitors, should really preside over the discipline of the different wards.

3194. What you wish to suggest is, that the upper boys of the school, and not the boys in the school of the age of 15, and a little more, should be the only monitors within the school?—They should be the real monitors, those who carried out the laws in the school, and who really looked after the order of the school.

3195. (Mr. Russell Gurney.) In your time did the monitors always, if necessary, call upon the Grecians to assist them?—They had the right to do so, but they very seldom used it. And then the punishment that the Grecian inflicted was of a very brutal kind. The Grecians would strike and beat boyseven about the face, and the monitors did the same. That was the system throughout the school, up to the very masters; that, I think, is the third point to which I would draw especial attention. I think that both masters and Grecians, and monitors, should be deprived of the power, which, at any rate, they now exercise, of in any way striking any of the boys. In my time, both monitors, and Grecians, and masters, were in the habit of striking the boys cruelly for punishment.

3196. (The Chairman.) Applying your observation to the monitors' power at present, did you, in your time, think that that power was tyrannically exercised by the monitors?—I do not, as a rule, think they were tyrannical, but I think that this striking was the system of punishment.

3197. What was considered to be the power of a monitor over his ward, with regard to corporal punishment of any sort?—He was practically left almost entirely to his own judgment, and the punishment in vogue was striking a refractory boy.

3198. The striking was not with the double fist, was it?—Frequently with the doubled fist.

3199. The evidence we have had before us shows that striking with the doubled fist is almost a thing unknown by way of punishment?—Not as a deliberate punishment, but the punishment was not judicial enough.

3200. What do you mean by "not judicial enough"?—It was inflicted in the heat of the moment. A monitor would strike a boy in the heat of the moment, by way of enforcing his commands.

3201. All the evidence has shown to us that, generally speaking, the monitors do not strike with the doubled fist now; do you, or do you not, consider that a great improvement?—I do consider it a great improvement.

3202. Your third suggestion, in point of fact, is that you wish neither the monitors nor the Grecians, if they were in the place of the monitors, to have the power of inflicting anything like corporal punishment?—Certainly, either striking with the fist or the open hand.

3203. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Or the cane?—That is a question which I think should be left in the power of the Head Master of the school. I should not like to express an opinion about it.

3204. (*The Chairman.*) In no case would you allow the power of caning to be given to a monitor?—I should not allow the power of caning to be given to a Grecian, but I would rather not express an opinion about it, because many more competent Head Masters than I am have given that power, but not, certainly, to boys of the age of the present monitors.

3205. With regard to the masters' power of punishment, their power of punishment is caning or detention in school, or giving them impositions, is it not?—Yes, but a very common form of punishment was striking; and I believe that if the Head Master has any power to prevent it, it has not been properly exercised hitherto. I believe abundant evidence would be forthcoming to show that in practice the boys are constantly struck by the masters, and sometimes most unkindly.

3206. Do you mean with the hand?—Yes; again, I think that the hair being pulled is very objectionable.

3207. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Have you the means of giving us abundant evidence of that sort?—I could certainly furnish evidence of boys having been struck by masters, I have been struck myself.

3208. I understood you to say that there was abundant evidence of that going on up to the present time; we are not asking what took place in your time?—I could hardly say up to the present time.

3209. (*The Chairman.*) What do you say as to the punishment of caning, which the assistant masters certainly have?—I have no evidence as to the present time, but in my time I think it was very excessively used.

3210. We are told that there are two practices of caning, the one of caning on the hand, and the other of caning on the shoulder or the arm; was caning on the shoulder or the back allowed when you were at the school?—It was constantly practised. I cannot say whether it was sanctioned by the highest authorities.

3211. Was caning reported to the Head Master whenever it took place in your time?—No, it was not.

3212. Are you aware that the rule is now that caning must be reported?—Yes, I am aware.

3213. You would consider that a great improvement in the management of the school?—Yes, a very great improvement.

3214. Have you anything to remark about the assistant masters and their mode of punishment more than we have already been informed of?—Nothing further, because I am not sufficiently informed as to recent changes.

3215. What is your next point which you wish us to attend to?—I believe that the assistant masters are not carefully enough chosen, and that they are not men of high enough position, taking them all through, for the work which it is their duty to carry out.

3216. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you know the present assistant masters?—I know some of them by name, and from what I have heard of them, but I know more of those who were appointed in my time.

3217. What is the next point that you wish to bring before us?—I think I have nothing more. I may say that I did not seek this interview. I was told that I had evidence to offer, and I was very glad of the opportunity; but it is rather from my reminiscences than from any fresh evidence; but I most firmly believe that the life of a small boy here is still what it was in my time. I thought it my duty to come up in case I could offer any evidence of any value. I am not however as sufficiently prepared with facts and figures relating to the question at the present time, as I ought to be to give any valuable information.

3218. You are Head Master at Tiverton, I believe?—Yes.

3219. What number of boys have you?—About 130.

3220. Are they boarders?—Mostly boarders. I was for a considerable time an assistant master at Dulwich College, which is a large school.

3221. What number of assistant masters are there at Tiverton?—About one to every seventeen boys.

3222. Do you mean that there are eight assistant masters?—Yes.

3223. Have they all boarders in their houses?—They have not all boarders.

3224. What is the largest number in any house?—About forty-five. There is one very large house, and two or three small ones.

3225. Who has the appointment of the masters there?—I have the appointment of all the masters.

3226. And the power of dismissal?—Yes, and the power of dismissal, subject to an appeal, in certain cases to the governing body.

3227. What punishments are there there?—Caning, we have no flogging.

3228. Not for any disgraceful offence?—For any disgraceful offence we should have the power of expulsion, which, unfortunately, I am afraid they have not practically here. I believe that is what makes discipline so difficult. It must impose great difficulty.

3229. Because expulsion is rather a punishment upon the parent than upon the boy?—Yes. I believe that the discipline here must necessarily be more severe than at other public schools. I quite see that, because the power of expulsion is limited.

3230. (*The Chairman.*) Expulsion is ruinous to the boys' education?—Yes, I see that, and therefore a more severe system of punishment is necessary than at other schools.

3231. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you think that the evils you complain of, supposing them to exist, could be fully remedied in any way except by removing the school from its present site?—No, I do not.

3232. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) There is no room for the assistant masters, I suppose, here?—No; and the surroundings of the school, the school being in the midst of London, I think, are very bad for the morality of the school.

3233. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Would you transfer the school to the country?—Yes.

3234. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) There are some advantages to the boys themselves, are there not, in keeping up a connection with their friends in London, with reference to their employment in future life?—No doubt that is so, but I think that the stimulus which each boy would get by a life in the country, with its amusements and interests, would completely counterbalance any advantage that they might get in that way.

3235. Are you in the town of Tiverton?—At the very extremity of the town. The playground is outside.

3236. (*The Chairman.*) Is there any other observation that you would like to make to us?—I think that there is nothing more which I need trouble the Commission with.

Mr. A. L.
Francis.

26 July, 1877.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. CHARLES WOOLTORTON, *examined.*Mr. C. Wool-
torton.

26 July, 1877.

3237. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What is it that you wish to suggest to the Committee?—I am afraid that the principles involved in this enquiry with regard to Christ's Hospital are so large that you possibly would not care to go into them (so far as I am concerned) fully. In answer to your question, I have some observations to make which, I think, will very much aid you in the report which you will be pleased to lay before the Government.

3238. You were yourself here, were you not?—Yes, I was here from the year 1825 to 1833.

3239. You speak of there having been at that time very considerable cruelty, both by the masters, the monitors, and others, do you not?—I put these things down as items in your discretion to consider. I do not mean to say that all the masters were cruel, very far from it. I have rather put them down as points to guide you in any enquiry that you may think fit to make.

3240. All those points have been already enquired into as far as we possibly could; but what we wish particularly to know is, not exactly what the state of the school was forty years ago, but we have been confining ourselves to the last five or ten years?—I look upon it, with deference to your observation, that there has been a great deal of very unreasonable depreciation of the value of *old Blues'* evidence. I think it is the very gist of the whole case. I was here in the *barbaric* period, so called, and therefore, I think a comparison of the *barbaric* period with the present alleged improved period would greatly guide such gentlemen as yourselves to a more correct conclusion.

3241. That is what we have been doing?—I think it a most important feature that the old times, when we were supposed to be so ill-treated, should be compared with the marvellous public expressions which I have seen, I am sorry to say, emanating from more modern gentlemen who have been educated here, and which rather took me by surprise, and hence I take it that the semi-barbaric period was infinitely preferable to that of the present day, provided that their statements are correct, assuming that to be so. But I take it, on the other hand, that you require the opinion of men who have watched Christ's Hospital carefully; and, although I left Christ's Hospital in the year 1833, by my various positions and associations within the city of London and Christ's Hospital, I may say that I have lived in her cloisters down to the present hour, *i.e.*, my interest has been continuous.

3242. Have you been connected with Christ's Hospital since in the capacity of Governor?—No, sir; but in my capacity as a member of the Court of Common Council, when matters in relation thereto have been brought before the Court, and there also have been public charges made at various epochs against Christ's Hospital in which I have been largely, as an advocate for her welfare, engaged in getting up facts connected with its government. I went into the school with Mr. Henry Sharpe, who is the head writing master, and I have been connected with him ever since, and I was very closely associated, I may say as an intimate friend, with Mr. Griggs, whose connection with the Wardenship ceased with what has proved, in my opinion (and I believe it is concurred in by many gentlemen), the introduction of the semi-military element in the protégés and nominees of a Royal Duke.

3243. (*The Chairman.*) When do you think the semi-military element was first introduced?—At the introduction of the Duke of Cambridge, as the President who superseded the influence of the Corporation Governors.

3244. When in the actual management of the school do you think that the semi-military element was first introduced?—Within a few months after, or a year or two after that appointment. I need hardly say that that element required time to be put into working order by the nominees of the Duke of Cambridge, who, when appointed, superseded the old custom or prescriptive right of the Corporation to the position

of the President of Christ's Hospital on demise, as in the case of Mr. Alderman Sidney, who was the Lord Mayor. The right honourable gentleman on your right will, I think, entirely bear me out that the consequence was that it not only repudiated the *real* trusteeship of the Corporation of London as supervising this institution (and I speak very carefully upon that head), by that personal repudiation of the Corporation right to the Presidency.

3245. Do I understand you to mean by the military element that you rather refer to the military element brought into the governing body than to the military element brought into the practical working of the school under the authorities?—I refer respectfully to both; that there were military nominees introduced. I think I am expressing it correctly when I say it was owing to the alien element. By "alien element," I mean this: By the original custom of the Governors of Christ's Hospital with regard to the appointment of masters and other officers, which was invariably confined to "Old Blues" or scholars. The Wardens, the beadles, and up to the masters, and the Head Master, from olden times up to that period, were old scholars of Christ's Hospital. I knew of only one, and an honourable exception, the Rev. Mr. Webster. The organization, with all the old last century rules, I may say, that had been maintained up to that time, was broken up, and a new system, which was semi-military, and I speak advisedly when I call it semi-military, was introduced with reference to the working, as well, also, as to the appointments of military officers here in the various grades downwards.

3246. You mean when Captain Mainwaring was first appointed?—Yes; I may inform you that I have a son who was educated in Christ's Hospital, and who has been out seven years, and, therefore, I am equally well able to form a truthful opinion of the present working, and that has endorsed my own personal enquiries. I may be permitted to state that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London have always 200 boys in the Institution. That is the Corporation element, and no Act of Parliament has attempted to deprive them of their representation as trustees. Under the original Charter, with every word of which I am well acquainted, both in its original language and in its translation, as I have had an opportunity of particularly stating to the Court of Common Council on a very extraordinary occasion, in reference to the Royal Hospitals question, I have ascertained that there has been no attempt made to deprive them of that. The City Companies represent 160 boys here, and therefore the chief element is so completely that of the Corporation of London that a great danger would exist, and has existed, and we now see the effects of it, by the repudiation of the authority of the original trustees of the Corporation.

3247. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I believe the government has at all times been in the hands of the Governors?—Yes, conjointly; the Corporation and the Donation Governors.

3248. Is not that so now?—No, not to the same extent. Although the Corporation are represented as well, I say that the character of its organization is altered by its having fallen, as it were, under the immediate ægis of the Royal Superintendence; that is to say, the element was not practical or scholastic. We must look to past causes, so as to be enabled to find a remedy for the present evils that unfortunately do exist. I contend this, if you please, that the first capacity, for instance, for command, is to know how to obey; and the monitorial system, which is so closely connected with that in their former teaching as boys, is now developing itself in this way, that in the last five or six years it has been loose and lax. I am in a position to say that, if you examine some of the masters upon that point, they will corroborate my views, that there is a pampering and mistaken kindness carried on here. It is an error of judgment only; but it has given a licence and a liberty to the boys that has destroyed the real discipline, instead of its

having been maintained and implanted by the military system, there has been an overweening kindness towards the boys. I will take half a dozen boys, and they shall not answer me in a manner that is respectful if I, as a stranger, meet them out of school. Owing to the want of system, and the absence of discipline, they do not treat their masters with proper respect. I know the time when I was there when I should have treated a Grecian with respect and reverence for his position, and if any of the masters passed any boy it was with a reverential bow from the boy in the old uncivilized times; but in the more polite system, and under the ægis of the present government, the boys treat the masters indifferently, and speak with irreverence and disrespect, and the consequence is, that by the monitorial system, when boys are placed in that responsible position, they have not been trained to it, and they are unable to command, and hence the ebullition of feeling and the extent of bullying which I am informed practically exists at the present time, especially as we have unhappily seen it, and I take it that that is owing to the alteration in the system.

3249. You mean that the discipline is very much more lax than it was?—Yes.

3250. And that the real control of the monitors is very much less than it used to be?—Yes. the real control.

3251. Have the punishments become less severe or more severe both in the school and in the wards?—With regard to the monitors, from what I can learn, there is a great deal, not only of severe monitorial supervision, but of bullying, not necessarily by the monitors, but the big boys, who even sometimes bully the monitors.

3252. Now, with regard to the masters, do you suppose that the discipline has become more lax?—With my experience, I am obliged to say I think it has very considerably.

3253. Are the punishments more or less severe?—The punishments vary very much, in the various departments of the school; some masters are exceedingly kind; and in the same way, with regard to bullying in some of the wards, you may have strong evidence applying to some, that does not apply to others necessarily.

3254. (*The Chairman.*) We have thought it best, and I should think it would fall in with your views, to have the actual evidence, without giving their names, of boys now in the school, and of boys who have recently left the school; and in that evidence we are informed of what we consider is the system pursued here, with regard to the various subjects of which you are speaking, the amount of bullying, and the extent of punishment, and the severity of punishment; that is the kind of evidence upon which we must be guided, and we should, I think, get quite wrong, if we were to take evidence merely from hearsay out of doors, without having an opportunity of examining those who have given the information to us?—I largely agree with you, sir. I have taken the liberty of suggesting a few names, and those are in reference to the masters as to what I have heard, I will not call it refined, for they could not be called refined cruelties, but barbaric cruelties. For instance, I am told that my son has seen a boy very ill-treated indeed.

3255. Then your boy must come and tell it us himself?—He will do so, if you please to call him. I will send in the names of gentlemen who may be

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. TOM GREENWOOD HUNT, examined.

3259. (*Mr. Forster.*) What is your present engagement?—I am a portrait painter.

3260. How long is it since you left this school?—I left in the year 1868 or 1869, I forget which. I think it was 1868.

3261. How long were you here?—From the year 1862 to the year 1868.

examined themselves, and I respectfully submit that some twenty boys out of each ward should be examined. I know that your labour is great; but if this enquiry is to be as you all wish it to be, I am quite sure there must be a very ample and searching enquiry, otherwise it cannot be satisfactory. Will you permit me to make an observation with reference to the diet? You have had the dietary table placed before you, no doubt, from which you will see that four ounces of meat is, I believe, the extent allowed at the table to the boys. During my period, although I was in the enjoyment of good health, and got fat and well upon it, it is not so with all. I was always hungry here, and my son speaks of it in the same way, as not peculiar to himself, but that every other boy was always hungry. Will you permit me to say that the breakfast here in the morning at eight o'clock is of a very scanty description? A small piece of bread with some milk, and that, after all, for a growing boy, is very small indeed. I have seen the dietary table in the counting house, and, therefore, I desire with deference to call your attention to that fact especially, that four ounces of meat is barely sufficient for a little boy seven years of age, and I would ask you, in the exercise of your judgment, whether you can consider it sufficient for a growing, healthy, strong boy of fifteen?

3256. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Has the quantity been diminished since your time?—No, it is not diminished. The diet table is supposed to be improved by the addition of vegetables, and by doing away with soup, replaced by meat, and by the addition of pudding three times a week, and it has improved undoubtedly.

3257. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) And they are not limited to four ounces of meat?—I am told that that is the dietary, and, with deference, I have seen it distinctly in the diet table.

3258. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) We have seen the meat carved, and they are allowed to send up for a second help if they like?—I will not be so rude as to pretend to contradict you, but I think you are under a wrong impression, as I think you will learn by close enquiry. I have seen yesterday in the dietary table four ounces of meat as the allowance for boys from seven to fifteen years of age, and I think I may say that there is never an opportunity of being helped a second time, or very rarely, and, if so, it is confined to one or two of the superior boys in a ward. I would ask respectfully to call your attention to that important subject. Then they have at six o'clock in the afternoon bread and cheese, or bread and butter, as the case may be, for supper; and then they have to wait fourteen hours before they can get their breakfast in the morning, and after those fourteen hours of fasting, a hungry boy has to wait till one o'clock, merely in the interim receiving a little milk, or milk and water, as the case may be, as well as his bread, and when I went there it was a choice between very bad beer and bread and water for breakfast. I ought to say, Gentlemen, I feel sure the Treasurer and Governors are extremely solicitous for the comfort and health of the boys, and I know that the kindness and attention in sickness is beyond all praise. With your permission, Sir, I wish to observe I have, like yourselves no doubt, seen the place and position in which the unfortunate little boy Gibbs was found, and I take the liberty to suggest that it was not a case of suicide at all, but one of misadventure.

Mr. C. Wooltorton.

26 July, 1877

Mr. T. G. Hunt.

26 July, 1877.

3262. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Did you leave after Mr. Bell came or before?—I left after Dr. Bell came.

3263. (*Mr. Forster.*) Dr. Bell was Head Master for a very short time while you were here?—A very short time.

3264. Therefore what you can speak to is your ex-

Mr. T. G.
Hunt.

26 July, 1877.

perience of the school before Dr. Bell came, in fact?—Yes.

3265. And before the present Warden, Major Brackenbury, came?—Yes, certainly.

3266. Were you at Hertford?—Yes, I was at Hertford.

3267. When did you go to Hertford?—I went to Hertford directly after the midsummer holidays. I came into the school in the spring, and I ought to have gone to Hertford directly, but a fever was rife there, and they kept us in London until after the holidays, and then sent us down.

3268. Then you were at Hertford in 1862?—Yes.

3269. When did you come to this school?—I came up to this school about eighteen months after I went to Hertford.

3270. Do you know what bullying means?—Yes.

3271. Was there much bullying at the school or not?—There was a good deal, but nothing at all unusual, only what would be simply expected in a large public school of this description.

3272. Do you think that the powers which the monitors had increased or checked bullying?—They checked it; I was a monitor myself, and I found it acted in that way.

3273. That was your experience when monitors were over you?—Yes.

3274. Do you think that the monitors themselves bullied the boys much?—Here and there, there might have been an occasional instance of undue severity, but taking it as a general rule, the monitors were a great benefit to the small boys in the ward.

3275. As regards the Grecians, had they much to do with the boys?—Very little.

3276. You know about public schools, have they anything like the same relation to the boys as what we find the Sixth Form has in a large public school?—Nothing like it. The Grecian is shut up in the corner of the ward in a little study; he may go in and come out as he likes, and being obliged to study somewhat hard, he is very seldom brought in contact with the boys, so that when all the boys are gathered together in the ward, the whole of the government is kept entirely by the monitors.

3277. The monitors had the power of punishing, I suppose, when you were in the school?—Not a fixed power known to the authorities.

3278. What was the most of a punishment that they used to have for disorder in the wards?—When I was a little boy they used sometimes to be told to come up to the monitor afterwards for making a noise in the hall, and under those circumstances, I received just a tap or two with a piece of stick that he used to keep to thrash us with as a cane, and sometimes I got a box on the ear, but never undue severity from a monitor in this respect.

3279. In fact, what the monitors did does not strike you, looking back to that time, as much of a hardship?—No.

3280. How was it with regard to flogging?—With regard to flogging at Hertford, I am sorry to say that undue severity, in my opinion, was exercised by the person who had supreme power in domestic affairs there. Children who misbehaved themselves in the ward or otherwise were somewhat unduly punished the next morning.

3281. But with regard to London, just tell us about this school?—When I came up to London I suffered considerably, in a small way, from small bullying, not from the elder boys of the school, not from the Grecians, or from the monitors, but the bullying, whenever it existed, was from boys between the age of 12 and 14 over boys between the age of 9 and 12. I recollect once, when I was in No. 11 ward, I was a little fellow just come up from Hertford, and I was kept in a corner by one of those boys, not one of the big boys of the school, but one of the raw fellows between 12 and 14. He kept me in a corner of a stone landing, which was generally speaking a very quiet place, and held my head back, and drew an open clasp-knife across my throat several

times, making most hideous grimaces, and threatening to stab me for about half an hour. He was amusing himself; he had some spite against me, I dare say, but it did me no harm any further than frightening me.

3282. That was seven or eight years ago?—Yes. As another instance, the big fellows used to make the little fellows get up in the morning and come down with them to play the fag for them, and they likewise used to amuse themselves by standing in rows with their leather girdles off and twisted, and making the little fellows run the gauntlet, and that was kept up for some time.

3283. Have you any knowledge of the present state of the school?—None whatever.

3284. You have no means of knowing whether there is less bullying than there was, or not?—No means whatever.

3285. Who was the Warden at the time that you were here?—Mr. Griggs was the Warden very nearly the whole of the time, and the last half, Captain Mainwaring.

3286. Do you think there was any attempt by the officials to stop bullying at that time?—None whatever; the officials did not know of the bullying, the bullying was carried on apart from the officials.

3287. Did the beadles know anything of it?—The beadles knew little or nothing about it, but if they saw it, they were not of the stamp or character, or nature for it to have much effect upon them.

3288. To go back to the flogging; was flogging often in this school, I mean regular birching?—It became more frequent the last four or five years that I was in the school than it was before.

3289. Do you remember any case of any boy being seriously hurt by birching?—I never heard of a boy being seriously hurt. I saw five boys flogged once in the hall for immorality, about the year 1864; the boys were belonging to No. 11 ward, and they were very severely punished indeed, but I do not think they were unduly punished, considering the offence. One of the boys' legs were held under the process, but simply because he was such a big fellow, that he very nearly took the beadle off his legs in kicking, they were none of them positively damaged, I believe, for they passed jokes freely afterwards in the ward.

3290. (*The Chairman.*) How many strokes did they give them?—Varying from fourteen to twenty.

3291. Now, we understand, that the cuts never exceed twelve?—That I do not know.

3292. (*Mr. Forster.*) Was caning very frequent?—Caning was very frequent indeed, under some masters; it depended very much upon the character of the master which the boy was under.

3293. Flogging was always, I suppose, for what you may call either a breach of discipline or immorality; it was not for a fault in lessons, was it?—Not for slight offences; it had been previously to my going to the school. I have seen a boy flogged for not knowing his lessons, for being perpetually idle; but that was only in one instance, under Mr. Keymer, at Hertford, and Mr. Keymer was a very kind man, and although he used the birch, he never used it so as really to hurt any of the fellows.

3294. Was the caning violent at all?—Under certain masters, very violent indeed, and unduly severe.

3295. How did they cane generally?—It was very smart, by making a boy hold out his hand and striking the boy with great force across the second bone of the thumb. I have had weals from a caning at Hertford across my hands that have not gone away for days, for very simple offences committed in the wards; but when I got to London I was only caned once by the head beadle under Mr. Griggs, but it was slightly, and for a very small offence.

3296. Were you never caned by any of the masters during your lessons?—Very seldom. I got off very scot-free all through the school. I seldom did get the cane, or, if I did, I did not get it so severely that I recollect it.

3297. Had you any caning upon the back?—No.

3298. Did you never hear of the expression titching?—Yes, at Hertford, but the severity of it is merely an invention of the boys. Being young they invent these things, and they enlarge them in their own mind. I think it was merely an invention of the boys. I have been often titched. If a boy does not know his lessons it is very natural the master should say, "I cannot wait over you, come here," and give him one and send him off.

3299. Which did you like best, Hertford or London?—London, decidedly.

3300. Supposing that during your time you thought yourself ill-treated by a monitor, would you have felt that you could go and complain to anybody?—I threatened to do so once. In one instance, when I knew, because my conscience told me that my monitor was acting wrong; that monitor eventually I believe did have his medal taken away from him.

3301. Did you complain?—No, I did not complain; I was very averse to complaining; my nature was not of that kind, but I found that I did not get bullied again.

3302. (*Mr. Forster.*) What did you think was the general influence of the matrons upon your treatment; did they often report the boys for bad conduct?—Some did, and some did not; some matrons had good understandings with their monitors, and, consequently, the whole weight of the ward fell on the monitors.

3303. Generally speaking, were the matrons friends of the boys, or not; did they take their part, and try to make things easy for them, or not?—Some matrons did, and some did not.

3304. With regard to the beadles, what is your recollection of the way in which the beadles behaved?—I never knew an instance of cruelty from a beadle to a boy.

3305. Looking back to your experience here, with what you have learned since you have left the school, have you any suggestion to make to us with regard to the future management of the school?—I have thought over this a very great deal; I have not considered that it was worth while my writing or anything of that

kind, but I should like to say that I think a very great deal of evil that is now in the school has arisen from there not being resident masters, so that the boys may have a competent person over them out of school hours, in order that they may look up to him, and see how he behaves himself, and conduct themselves in the same way. Boys want somebody to look up to, whereas they see none but the beadles.

3306. You think that this bullying, which appears by your recollection to have been rather bad when you were here, would probably have been checked if there had been more masters upon the place?—Yes, I think it would, and the moral tone of the boys would have been elevated.

3307. Was Sunday a pleasant day when you were here, or not?—No.

3308. On Sunday, I suppose there was scarcely any master about, was there?—No masters, whatever; the boys walked about the play-ground in two's and three's. When they could get a chance of playing by the beadles not looking at them, they would do so. There was nobody to converse with them, and no person competent to interest a circle of boys out of church on Sundays.

3309. It was the business of the beadles, I suppose, to take care that they did not play?—It was just that.

3310. I suppose the assistant masters were all away on Sunday, were they not?—All away on Sunday; they never came near.

3311. Did you see much of the Head Masters at that time?—Very little; the Head Master was a quiet man. Dr. Jacob's personal feeling, I believe, was more one of retirement than otherwise.

3312. How old were you when you left?—Sixteen.

3313. Are you now, at this present time, engaged in scholastic work?—At present I am principal of a school at Chelmsford, Springfield School.

3314. How old are the boys that come to your school generally?—Varying from the age of 16 down to 9.

3315. What number are they?—I have about thirty; it is a small boarding and day school.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. HENRY McMURRAY WEST, examined.

3316. (*The Chairman.*) You are an old bluecoat boy, I believe?—I am.

3317. When did you leave the school?—About 1872 or 1873, I think it was, I do not know the exact year.

3318. Are you in any profession now?—I am in the Imperial Bank, in Lothbury.

3319. We have had a good deal of evidence about several subjects upon which the Committee would like to know your opinion; about the monitors, for instance, in the different wards, and the power that they exercise over the boys; is there any bullying going on in the wards?—I have seen great bullying while I was in the school.

3320. Do the monitors interfere when that bullying goes on?—The bullying is chiefly carried on by the monitors; they are the senior boys of the ward.

3321. What do you mean by bullying by the monitors?—A monitor may take a dislike to a boy, and then the boy has to keep quiet in the ward, and in several other things; the boy has to be tidy, and clean his boots, get up at a stated time, and all that sort of thing, and the monitor has to see that he does it; there is no one else to see.

3322. (*Mr. Forster.*) Were you a monitor yourself?—I was not.

3323. How old were you when you left the school?—I believe about 15½.

3324. How long were you in it?—I came in when I was 7.

3325. How old were you when you came to this school from Hertford?—I think I was at Hertford

about two years, or something like that. I do not know the exact time.

3326. (*The Chairman.*) Which ward were you in in London?—In No. 14.

3327. Were there monitors bullying the boys there?—During the time I was there there were a great many monitors; of course they passed through. Some were very nice boys, and others were just the contrary.

3328. They were about 15 years of age, I suppose, the monitors generally?—About that, sometimes older. I should say from 15 to 17.

3329. Did they find it difficult to exercise their authority over boys of equal age with themselves?—They did not attempt to do it; it was an impossibility. It is an impossibility for a monitor to control a boy of his own age. In nearly all cases it is the smaller boys that they have to control.

3330. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Could not the monitor report to the Warden?—Yes, he could do that.

3331. (*The Chairman.*) Would not it have been his duty to report to the Warden if anything went wrong?—It is his duty rightly, but it would not be his duty according to the tradition of the school.

3332. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Did they not do it?—They did it in some cases, but if a monitor reports to the Warden it only makes matters ten times worse, because he is looked upon as a sneak, and he loses the moral control that he had before.

3333. (*The Chairman.*) In what way did they bully the smaller boys; did they strike them?—Yes, they twisted their arms round.

Mr. T. G.
Hunt.

26 July, 1877.

Mr. H. M.
West.

26 July, 1877.

Mr. H. M.
West.
26 July, 1877.

3334. Do they think that part of their authority?—If a boy will not be quiet they certainly cuff him to make him quiet, twist his arm behind the back, catch hold of the wrist, and hit him in the ribs with the fist, and some masters, I have seen them do it just the same.

3335. Have you seen that often done?—Frequently done; it is done any day and every day.

3336. (*The Dean of Christchurch*.) Have you had it done to yourself?—Yes, many times.

3337. (*The Chairman*.) By the monitors?—By the bigger boys and the monitors.

3338. Have you had it done by the masters too?—Yes.

3339. Hitting you in the ribs?—No, not hitting me in the ribs; I have been caught and held by the wrist, and my ears boxed. One of the masters was very spiteful to me at Hertford, a Mr. Dyson, and he finished up by giving me a black eye. I dare say you will find minutes of the fact somewhere in the Committee. He cruelly ill-treated me all the time I was there, and at last he finished up by giving me a black eye.

3340. Is he one of the masters now?—I believe he is there. He took my pocket money from me. He made my life a perfect burden while I was there. He had me over a form sometimes for an hour together. He would walk round the room, and every time he has come to me, he has hit me across the back with his cane.

3341. (*The Dean of Christchurch*.) You lying down all the time?—Yes, I could bring lots of boys to prove it.

3342. What did Mr. Dyson teach?—He taught Latin. That was about the chief thing he did teach.

3343. Did you not give him any cause for this, in point of idleness and stubbornness?—No, he took spite at some boys. Some boys he was particularly fond of, and others he universally disliked.

3344. You think without any cause?—He certainly had no cause for it. He finished up by doubling his fist, and he hit me in the eye, and gave me a black eye.

3345. For any particular thing?—No, for no particular thing. I wrote home to my mother. We have the letter at home now. I remember well writing it. I wrote it privately.

3346. To whom did you write?—To my mother.

3347. Did she complain?—Yes, she did, to the Treasurer, and Mr. Dyson's cane was taken from him at the time.

3348. (*The Chairman*.) Was it taken by the Head Master?—No, there was no Head Master. Dr. Jacob was not Head Master, he was merely the upper Grammar Master.

3349. Who had control at Hertford?—Each master controlled himself as he thought proper.

3350. Had the Steward any control?—He had control over the boys out of school, and after school.

3351. To whom did your mother complain?—To the Treasurer here, to Mr. Gilpin.

3352. What did he do upon that?—He took his cane away. He deprived him of the use of the cane for some time.

3353. (*Mr Russell Gurney*.) Can you give us the date of that?—I cannot give you the date; it was at the time I was at Hertford, when I had been there about a year. He is still there.

3354. May we take the date as being one year after you went there?—Yes.

3355. In what year did you go?—In 1864, I think, I went there, and it would be, I think, in 1865, as near as I can remember.

3356. (*Mr. Forster*.) Who was the Master here; you say there was no Head Master when you came here?—No Head Master. Dr. Jacob was the Upper Grammar Master.

3357. Did Mr. Bell come while you were here?—Yes, Mr. Bell made a great many reforms when he came.

3358. How long were you with Mr. Bell?—I was

with Mr. Bell till I left. I cannot say the exact time.

3359. One or two years?—I daresay about that time.

3360. You think he improved the position of the school?—He made the only improvements I have ever seen in the place.

3361. What were they?—He took the canes away from the masters, and they could not cane the boys afterwards without entering it in a book. He supplied a punishment book to each master, and it was a check on the master. I have known a master have a class of fifty boys, and in the course of the morning he has caned the whole class five or six times, I have seen it and had it myself, he would go all round.

3362. The caning was diminished by him?—It was, very much.

3363. Was there any check to bullying after he came?—Yes, he visited the wards, and introduced lots of new things that were really good.

3364. As regards the bullying, when it was at the worst, was it most by the monitors or by the bigger boys who were not monitors?—It was by both, equally.

3365. What change do you think was made as regards that bullying, while Mr. Bell was here?—He exercised more supervision, he came into the wards, and a boy could go to Mr. Bell and tell him anything.

3366. Did they go occasionally?—Yes, if a boy wanted to make a complaint of a monitor, he knew that Mr. Bell was acting friendly, and of course that caused quite a great alteration.

3367. Who was the Warden when you came?—Mr. Griggs.

3368. Did Major Brackenbury come before you left?—Yes, I was here in the time of three Wardens, Mr. Griggs, Captain Mainwaring, and Major Brackenbury.

3369. Was there any difference in the way in which either of those gentlemen looked after the boys?—I do not think that there was an improvement with Major Brackenbury. I think Mr. Griggs was the best Warden; he was a gentleman, and he had what I may call moral control over the boys. The boys respected Mr. Griggs, they would not do cruel things to the extent that they would with Major Brackenbury.

3370. What did the beadles do while you were at the school?—They looked after the boys out of school.

3371. Did they punish the boys?—They did so, without proper orders; there was no one to control them. I have often seen them box a boy's ears.

3372. Without being told by any one of the masters to do it?—Yes.

3373. Did you ever see them cane a boy without being told to do so by the masters?—No, they did not have canes, they had no means of doing it. I have seen the beadles hit the boys with the rounder sticks that the boys play rounders with.

3374. There is a Committee of the old Blues, is there not?—I do not know anything of that. I merely came because Dr. Allen was here on Tuesday. Dr. Allen is a personal friend of mine, he wrote to me yesterday, and said that he would like to hear my evidence. I saw him last night, and I have come in consequence. I know nothing about any one else, though I believe there are some resolutions outside to be signed by the old Blues.

3375. (*The Chairman*.) Between the time when you came here and the time when you left, that is in the year 1872 or 1873, did you notice any decided difference in the state of the school with regard to bullying, either on the part of the monitors or on the part of the masters?—The bullying certainly decreased. Mr. Bell did, no doubt, put it down more than anything. He had an objection to a bully. He said publicly that he had an objection to a bully, and he would not have it.

3376. Did that make the monitors more careful in

superintending the wards?—Mr. Bell selected the monitors; he put boys of a better class for monitors.

3377. You were some years with Mr. Bell?—Yes.

3378. Then in the last year of your school life, should you say that the amount of bullying of which you have been speaking here to-day, on the part of the monitors was considerably diminished?—Yes, it was, considerably.

3379. Do you think there was a better feeling in the wards, as between the monitors and the boys that they had to look after, in other words, did the boys attend to them better?—That all depends upon the character of the monitors.

3380. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) They were more carefully selected?—Yes, they were more carefully selected by the Head Master.

3381. Did that not lead to a better feeling between

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM CRAWLEY, examined.

3384. (*The Chairman.*) Were you an old bluecoat boy?—Yes.

3385. Are you one of the committee which we understand has been appointed to give evidence, or to select witnesses to give evidence upon the enquiry which is going on here?—Yes; there were several of us outside, too many to come in, and they chose me and two more to come in and answer any questions.

3386. When did you leave Christ's Hospital?—About six years ago.

3387. What employment are you in now?—I am a clerk in the Foreign Office.

3388. You left, I think, about the year 1871?—Yes.

3389. How many years were you here and at Hertford?—Eight years altogether.

3390. That takes us back to 1863?—Yes.

3391. When did you come here from Hertford?—In 1863.

3392. How long did you stay there?—I was here more than eight years in London.

3393. What was the character of the school for bullying when you came here, was it bad?—No; it was worse in some wards than in others, and I think that most of what bullying there was, was practised by boys in the mathematical school, who were being brought up for the sea.

3394. Who was the Head Master at that time?—Dr. Jacob.

3395. Did the monitors try to stop the bullying which they saw going on in the wards?—Yes, but in the wards where the mathematical boys were, they were, as a rule, not monitors, and some of the Deputy Grecians who were monitors were rather smaller than the mathematical boys, and had really no control over them.

3396. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were the mathematical boys scattered in different wards?—While I was at the school they were latterly, but at first they were all in the last two wards.

3397. (*The Chairman.*) Were the mathematical boys the bigger boys?—Yes, as a rule, they were the strongest boys in the school, and the biggest, except the Grecians.

3398. (*Mr. Forster.*) What is the meaning of a "mathematical boy"?—A boy on King Charles's Foundation, and brought up to learn navigation, with a view to go to sea.

3399. They do not learn classics much, I suppose?—None at all.

3400. Were they often made monitors?—No, I do not think any were when I first went there, and but very few afterwards.

3401. (*The Chairman.*) Were they in a ward by themselves?—No, unluckily, there were a lot of little boys in the same wards with them.

3402. And they were the great bullies of the school when you came here first?—Yes.

the monitors and the boys?—No doubt; but very probably a monitor's appointment depends not only upon his physical strength, but upon the way he is liked in the school. Mr. Bell selecting better and a superior class of boys for monitors, I think did improve the place.

3382. (*The Chairman.*) Did the monitors exercise their authority in the last year of your school life more according to the strict rules of the school than they did by striking the boys when they wanted them to do what they thought they ought to do?—Yes, in most cases.

3383. At any rate, what you stated did not represent the actual state of the school when you left?—It did not. There was great alteration between the time of my coming and the time that I left in the way of bullying.

3403. And there were no monitors or Grecians to put it down?—No, the monitors could not, they were smaller, and the Grecians were very little in the ward.

3404. They stood aloof from the rest of the school, did they?—Yes.

3405. In the other wards was the bullying extensive or not?—No, certainly not.

3406. Each ward has about two monitors, has it not?—Two, or generally three.

3407. How did the monitors, when you first came to the school, exercise their authority?—Very kindly indeed. One always felt safer when a monitor was present than when he was away. At other times we of course got bullied, but that was when the monitors were out of the way.

3408. A great deal might depend upon the character of the monitor, I suppose?—I think if a boy had got the character of a bully he would have very little chance of being appointed monitor.

3409. During the time you were at the school you would give a good account of the way in which the monitors tried to control their wards and put down bullying?—Certainly; I do not speak because I was a monitor myself, but from my experience before I was made one.

3410. That is the general character which you would give the school?—Certainly.

3411. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When you came as a little boy, in the first instance, you felt safe if a monitor was present?—Yes, certainly.

3412. (*The Chairman.*) With regard to the punishments of the school, the assistant masters had the power of caning, had they not?—Yes.

3413. They could cane on the hand?—Yes.

3414. And on the hand only?—As a rule: some masters caned on other places, when they perhaps lost their temper a little.

3415. At the time of your coming, there was no rule making it necessary to report any punishment to the Head Master, I believe?—None at all.

3416. Mr. Bell, we are told introduced, the system of reporting?—Yes.

3417. After the reporting so instituted by Mr. Bell, was there a considerable improvement in the school, do you think?—Mr. Bell did not introduce it when he came, it was not in force when I left, at least, I do not think so.

3418. Was the caning violent?—As a rule, it would raise marks on the hand. I have had one caning myself, which I felt for three or four weeks afterwards.

3419. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Had you only one which left marks?—That is all.

3420. (*The Chairman.*) Did they hit you pretty hard upon the back ever?—No, I never was hit upon the back.

3421. Did they hit the boys upon the back?—No, I do not think so.

Mr. H. M. West.

26 July, 1877.

Mr. T. W. Crawley.

26 July, 1877.

Mr. T. W.
Crawley.
26 July, 1877.

3422. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Which masters were you under?—I was under Dr. Jacob and Mr. Bell as Head Masters. I was also under Mr. Gall, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Hooper; those were the classical masters.

3423. Are those masters here now?—I think Mr. Thompson has gone. Mr. Hawkins is here, I think.

3424. What other masters?—Mr. Potter. I forget exactly the junior mathematical master I was under.

3425. Do you think there was any undue severity in caning on the part of any of those masters?—Yes, I think so.

3426. Was it often, do you think?—No, it was only occasional.

3427. You spoke just now in this way; I think I caught the words, "Sometimes when he lost his temper"?—Yes, one master who is, I think, *non compos mentis* at the present time; he occasionally was severe.

3428. Would you say that it was in his case only that there was undue severity?—I think so. I should like to say this. From my experience of the school, I think that the system is fair; and everything went on in an improving way as far as I could judge. I was myself senior monitor for two years. In my opinion the little boys, and also the others, for the matter of that, were very much happier during the last year I was at school than when I came first.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE PENNY, examined.

Mr. W. G.
Penny.
26 July, 1877.

3437. (*The Chairman.*) You have left the Blue-coat School, I believe?—Yes, I left at Easter, 1876.

3438. How many years were you here?—Eight years.

3439. Were you at Hertford first?—Yes, for two years and a half.

3440. Then you were five and a half years here?—Yes.

3441. When you went to Hertford, was there any bullying going on in the school?—No, none at all; not from what I could tell you in my ward, and I never heard of any complaints from any of the other youths who were in the school with me at the same time.

3442. Were there any monitors in your ward?—Yes.

3443. They were very young monitors, I suppose?—Yes.

3444. Did they exercise any authority over still younger boys?—Yes, they kept them in order, but not so much as they would up here.

3445. Did they keep them in order by reporting them, or in what way?—Yes, by reporting them to the matron.

3446. When the matron came and saw that there had been bullying, she reported it?—Yes, she reported it to Mr. Ludlow, who is the Steward there.

3447. Did the Steward attend to those reports; did he ever punish the boys?—Yes he used to punish the boys.

3448. You do not think that there was any bullying went on at Hertford to any extent while you were there?—I do not think so, not in my time.

3449. You came here in 1871, I think you say?—Yes, in January, 1871.

3450. Mr. Bell was Head Master here then, was he not?—Yes.

3451. You had monitors here just the same as you had at Hertford?—Yes.

3452. Was there any bullying went on in the wards here?—There was a little sometimes, but no serious bullying at all.

3453. Was that bullying by the bigger boys who were not monitors, or by whom was that bullying, whenever it existed?—By the bigger boys in the school generally, and not the monitors.

3454. Do you think that that was in consequence of the monitors being nearly the same age with that

There was more interest taken in them, both by the masters and others.

3429. Who was the Head Master when you left?—Mr. Bell when I left. There was more interest taken in us by the masters during the last few years that I was at school, than there was at first. One hardly ever saw a master, except in school hours, during my first years at Christ's Hospital, but afterwards they invited one to their houses, and seemed to take more interest in the athletic sports, for instance.

3430. (*The Chairman.*) Did they visit the wards ever?—Yes, continually. There were about four masters, who did so habitually.

3431. That was as volunteers on their part?—Yes.

3432. They were not required to do it?—No.

3433. And it had a good effect upon the boys, you think?—Yes; I think Mr. Bell was continually in the wards, and his example was followed by Mr. Carlos especially, and one or two others.

3434. Do you think it produced a beneficial effect upon the wards?—Yes.

3435. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think that it produced an immediate visible good effect upon the wards?—I think it did.

3436. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How many nautical boys were there, or are there, do you know?—I cannot say exactly; I should say about forty, but I am not sure.

of the bigger boys, and so they did not like to interfere?—Sometimes; but sometimes a monitor would, if he was certain that no bigger boy would interfere, protect the young ones.

3455. How would he protect them?—If he could not manage the big boy himself he would report him to the Warden.

3456. Did that often happen?—Not very often, I think.

3457. Did he call the matron to come and see what was going on?—Not very often, I think; at least, I do not recollect his ever doing so.

3458. How did the monitors punish the boys in your ward when they did anything naughty, or were unruly?—Sometimes we used to stand on what we called the settles, that is, boxes at the bottom of our beds, it depended upon what offence it was, perhaps for a quarter of an hour; but I do not think he made them stand for more than half an hour. I do not think that they were allowed to let them stand more than half an hour at a time.

3459. Might you read while you were standing on the settles?—No; you had to put your hands behind you, and neither talk nor read.

3460. Then if you talked to someone, would you be punished?—Yes, perhaps he would give you a box on the ear.

3461. Was the monitor allowed to give you a box on the ear by the rules of the school?—When I first came to London I never knew any great extent of it, the monitors were not allowed to hit the boys.

3462. Generally speaking, do you think that the monitors were kind in their treatment of the boys over whom they had this charge?—Very kind; indeed, I think that they took great care of the younger boys, especially when I first came to the school; there were much bigger boys in the school then than there are now as monitors.

3463. Do you think that some small boys were cleverer than others, and that as they got up higher in the school they were made monitors?—Yes.

3464. Did those small boys exercise their authority as well as the bigger boys did?—I think so; I do not think that there is any hitting now by the monitors, or very little indeed.

3465. And you do not think that there was any complaint of undue severity then?—No.

3466. What was your ward?—No. 9, until September, 1875.

3467. Did you know a boy of the name of Copeland?—Yes, I knew very little of him, not being in his ward, I did not know very much of him, and in the playground we used to associate more with the boys of one's own ward than with the boys of other wards.

3468. You know nothing of what took place in his ward, No. 4 ward?—No, nothing at all.

3469. At school, what sort of a boy was he so far as you observed?—He had not been up in London long, I think, when I left; I never knew very much of him. I saw very little of him out of school, and I could not give you a real and true character of him.

3470. I will take you to the punishments given by the masters; we have heard a good deal about caning as a punishment given by the assistant masters; that is on the hand and on the back, we understand?—Yes.

3471. I suppose there is a great deal of difference between the way in which the masters punish the boys, some of them being much more severe than others?—Yes.

3472. Do you think that they caned pretty severely now and then?—I do not think so from the canings that I had. I do not know, except feeling the cane at the time, it never lasted, I never had any lasting effects left on me at all from the canings that I received.

3473. Would you say that the opinion of the school was or was not that the caning by the masters was justly administered, that is to say, that the boys deserved it?—That the boys deserved it, I should say most decidedly. I never knew any instance when I was in the school of any boy being unjustly punished, or complaining of the master after he had been punished.

3474. You would not say that the masters ever punished them because they had a spite against them?—No; decidedly not, I think.

3475. You do not think that the caning was unduly severe, as a rule?—No, I do not at all.

3476. Do you speak of caning on the hand, or caning on the back?—Of both; the caning on the hand used to hurt you much more than the caning on the back, because the coat was thick, and used to keep off the blow.

3477. Then the caning on the hand was very often the severest of the two?—Yes.

3478. Of course you know the phrase which we understand is used here, of "turning over"?—Yes.

3479. That was when a boy was turned over a form, and then caned on the back?—I never remember that happening up here; titching we used to call it at Hertford.

3480. Did you never know of a caning by turning a boy over a form?—At Hertford, but not here. I never heard of a boy being so treated.

3481. Would you be astonished to hear that since you left the school in May, 1876, we have had an account of one master turning a boy over a form and hitting him pretty severely?—Yes, I should. I never remember such a case all the time that I was in the school. I always thought that the masters thought that it was beneath them to hit a boy except upon the hands. I never remember their doing so on the back.

3482. Do you think that you would have remembered it; would the thing have been talked of in the school?—Yes, it might have, but I never heard it when I was at school, and I have been here several times since.

3483. (*Mr. Forster.*) Then you never saw it in your own class?—I never saw it in my class.

3484. (*The Chairman.*) You only left in 1876, I think?—Yes, I only left at Easter, 1876.

3485. Who were the masters that you were up to when you left?—Mr. Lee, who is now the Head Master; he was the master of the Great Erasmus; Mr. Mackie, senior, the master of the commercial school; Mr. Carlos, the master of the mathematical school (he

is now the head master of the mathematical school, he was second master then); Mr. Swinstead, the drawing master; and Mr. Brett, the French master. I think those were all the masters that I was under.

3486. Are you in any employment now?—I am in Hitchcock and Williams's wholesale warehouses in Paternoster Row.

3487. (*Mr. Forster.*) Were you one of the mathematical boys?—No.

3488. Which did you like best, London or Hertford?—London.

3489. Then your recollections of the school are of a pretty pleasant life here?—A very pleasant life indeed. I think the happiest days that I have ever spent were here. I never had a wish to leave the school, and was very sorry when I had to leave.

3490. Have you any brothers at the school now?—No. I have a brother who was here before me.

3491. You are not in any way connected with anybody that has to do with the school?—No, in no way whatever; at least, I have two cousins here now of the same name, in No. 9 ward.

3492. With regard to what bullying there was here, do you think that the monitors checked it, or increased it?—They checked it, I think, from what I saw in my ward.

3493. What sort of influence had the Grecians here?—We never saw very much of them out of school; they used to keep to themselves a great deal; they did not associate with us at all.

3494. They had very little to do with managing you?—Very little indeed, except in the ward; if the monitor could not manage the boys, perhaps he would go to the Grecian, and report the boy to the Grecian instead of to the Warden.

3495. When you came here, in January, 1871, Mr. Bell was Head Master then?—Yes.

3496. When you left, did the assistant masters have more or less to do with the management of the boys out of school than when you came?—They had more to do with him when I left, because, while I was here, there were visiting masters, as they were called, who went round to the wards, and visited the wards. That was instituted, when I was in the school, by Mr. Bell.

3497. What did that come to; how often did the visiting masters come to see you?—Once a week, I think, was the usual time.

3498. Did you know when they were coming?—No, they used to come at different times.

3499. At night?—Yes.

3499. At night?—Yes, at night always.

3500. Who looked after you on Sundays?—There were beadles in the playground, but at the Bible class there were the Grecians and the monitors. The monitors were always in the ward.

3501. There was no one master looking after you on Sundays?—No.

3502. Did you often go to play at cricket at Herne Hill?—The Herne Hill cricket-ground had only been opened just before I left. There was another one in Holloway that we went to before, Page's cricket-ground.

3503. Who used to take you up there?—One of the beadles named Kronk.

3504. Did the beadles ever knock the boys about while you were here?—No, I do not remember that they ever knocked the boys about; they used to report them, but I never saw a beadle hit a boy.

3505. The beadles sometimes flogged, did they not, with the Head Master being by?—Yes.

3506. You do not remember such a case as a beadle knocking about a boy of his own authority?—No, not of his own authority, never.

3507. Were there any other punishments besides flogging and caning?—Sending to detention school on a half-holiday. It all depended upon their offence. Perhaps they would be detained on a half-holiday for an hour or two hours, and on a whole holiday they would be detained for four hours.

Mr. W. G. Penny.
26 July, 1877.

- Mr. W. G. Penny.
26 July, 1977.
3508. Which did a boy think the most of?—Being detained; any boy would sooner be caned than detained.
3509. Did you ever know of a case of any boy being seriously hurt by being flogged while you were here?—No, never.
3510. Or by being caned?—No, I never heard of a boy being hurt at all.
3511. You never heard of a boy being unable to use his hand afterwards?—No, never.
3512. Then altogether you give the school a good character, do you not?—Yes.
3513. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Did you have any “mathematical” boys brought up to go into the Navy or into the Sea Service?—There used to be a few in my ward, No. 9, at different times.
3514. What sort of boys were they?—I do not think there was any difference between them and the general boys in the school.
3515. Were they bigger or older than the other boys?—No, I think not; except those in my ward.
3516. They were not known as bullies in any particular way?—No.
3517. (*Mr. Forster.*) Were you a monitor before you left?—Yes, I was, for nine months, in No. 3 ward.
3518. I suppose the boys used to wish to be monitors?—A greater part of them; I think not altogether. I think they liked a boy’s life better than a monitor’s.
3519. When you were made a monitor, did anybody tell you what you were to do as monitor?—The

monitors who were in the ward before, or the matron. I went under a different matron then, and she told me what the other monitor had done.

3520. Did none of the masters tell you what you were to do in your ward?—The Warden gave us a few words of advice before we became monitors.

3521. Did the monitors play as much as the other boys?—Yes, I think so, quite.

3522. Before you were monitor in your ward, were there any boys as big as monitors that were not monitors?—When I first came up to London, I think there were.

3523. Could the monitor manage those big boys?—Sometimes not, I think, from what I can remember, because he used to go in to the Grecian, and report a boy to the Grecian if he could not manage him himself.

3524. While you were monitor nine months, had you any big boy who would not do as you told him?—Once or twice I had occasion to report them to Major Brackenbury for not obeying me.

3525. Did they never hit back at you?—They never hit back at me at all.

3526. Had you occasion to cuff them at all?—I have boxed the ears of a big boy.

3526* (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Bigger than yourself?—Yes.

3527. (*Mr. Forster.*) And he did not hit back?—No, he did not.

3528. If you had boxed him, not being a monitor, you would have expected him to have hit back?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. FRANCIS W. LLOYD, examined.

- Mr. F. W. Lloyd.
6 July, 1877.
3529. (*The Chairman.*) You are one of the old Bluecoat Boys?—Yes.
3530. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When did you come to Christ’s Hospital?—In May, 1868.
3531. You were at Hertford, I suppose?—Yes.
3532. When did you come to London?—At Easter, 1870.
3533. When did you leave?—Easter, 1875.
3534. What ward were you in?—I was in No. 1 at Hertford, and No. 7 in London, and I afterwards went to No. 11 in London as monitor.
3535. Sometimes is a boy removed from his ward to be a monitor in another ward?—Yes, it is rather often the case.
3536. While you were at Hertford what was your experience of the school?—I did not enjoy very good health at the time, but I was well fed and I was never bullied really.
3537. There was no advantage taken of your being a weakly boy?—No; certainly not. I was not in good health. I never took much part in the school games, and for that reason I might have been unpopular, but I never had ill-treatment on that account.
3538. Neither from the monitors nor the masters?—No; I had no ill treatment.
3539. Was there much bullying then, do you think?—No, I think not.
3540. There were occasionally cases, of course, where a big boy would ill-treat a little boy?—Yes; a boy becomes what they call the swell of the school, that is the strongest boy of the school, he can beat all the other boys and then sometimes he will bully them; but as a rule, I think, they are not monitors, but boys who have no ambition in the school and are never likely to get on.
3541. Now we will come to London; you say you came in Easter, 1870, and you went into ward No. 7; there were monitors there, of course?—Yes.
3542. Were they generally the bigger boys of the ward?—With the exception of one. I should say that two of them were the biggest boys in the ward, the remaining one, I think, was among the twelve biggest boys.

3543. Were they able to maintain order in the ward?—Perfectly.

3544. Did they do that without any severe treatment?—Yes.

3545. Were they unkind to the other boys?—I have seen them protect other boys against boys in other wards.

3546. Would they protect them against a big one in their own ward?—Yes, decidedly, if in the ward.

3547. They would not do anything out of the ward?—If they saw it, of course they would, but it would be unlikely that they would happen to be there at the time.

3548. Do you think that the monitors acted as the protectors of the boys, while at the same time they kept order?—Yes, I would have preferred being with a monitor in the ward.

3549. While you were a little boy do you mean?—Yes.

3550. You were always safer when there was a monitor present?—Exactly so.

3551. What punishments did the monitors inflict? There was a punishment called “standing on the settle,” at the bottom of the boy’s bed.

3552. Did they sometimes cuff the boys?—Yes, that was done sometimes, but not to any excessive extent.

3553. Did you ever know a boy at all cruelly treated by a monitor?—Not in my ward. My ward bore a very good character at the time.

3554. During the whole time that you were there, was that the case, as you say, in that ward?—Yes, it was.

3555. Then you say you were removed to No. 11, in order to be a monitor there; in what state did you find ward No. 11?—I believe they were very orderly.

3556. Had they been kept in order well by the previous monitor, do you think?—Yes.

3557. Did you have any trouble as a monitor there?—None at all.

3558. Did the boys obey you?—I think so.

3559. You had to see that they were tidily dressed and clean, and went to bed in good time, I suppose?—Yes, and got up in good time.

3560. Had you any trouble in enforcing that?—No, I think not.

3561. Did you have to appeal ever to the Warden?—I do not think I appealed once during the time I was monitor there.

3562. Had you a good matron there?—I am afraid that I did not get on so well with the matron then as I did in my previous ward.

3563. What masters were you under?—I was under very nearly all the masters; I should say decidedly all the masters, except Mr. Wagner, in the Hertford School; and, in the London School, I began at the very bottom of the school, and with the exception of the Modern school, I think I went through every master except two or three.

3564. You did not go into the Modern school at all?—No, I was not there; there were about three or four masters in the Modern school.

3565. Did you become a Grecian?—No, I ended at the Great Erasmus; I was too old to go further.

3566. Did you see any undue severity on the part of the masters?—No, certainly not; I have seen boys caned, of course.

3567. Caned on the hand?—Yes.

3568. And caned on the back?—Hit with the cane on the back; we did not call that caning.

3569. Was it a single stroke, or was it two or three strokes?—Perhaps a couple of strokes.

3570. Was that when they were idle or talking?—Yes, when they were idle or talking in the class.

3571. Have you ever seen a boy seriously hurt?—No, I have never seen anything of that sort. Of

course I have heard of it, but I cannot say for certain whether it was true.

3572. Have you heard of it from caning on the hand, or how?—By caning on the hand I have heard of one or two cases; but I have never heard of anything serious by caning on the back.

3573. Had you a pretty good time while you were here?—I enjoyed myself very much indeed.

3574. It was really a happy part of your life?—Yes, with the exception of Hertford, where I say I was unwell.

3575. Do you think that that was the case generally with boys in your time?—Yes, all in my time; all that I have heard speak of it very favourably. I mean those who left just before and after me.

3576. How are you employed now?—I am in the city, in a commission merchant's office.

3577. Did you go straight from here there?—I did not, I went within three weeks.

3578. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You have no connection, have you, with any master or matron, or any officer of the school?—Not any whatever.

3579. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Have you any relations at the school now?—No; I have never had any relation whatever that I know of in the school, except a very distant relation of my mother's.

3580. Was there a boy named West here with you?—Yes, I remember him; he was in No. 14, in his mother's ward; his mother was matron of that ward.

3581. Did his mother continue there as matron?—No, she left the ward. The Warden would tell you about that if you were to ask him; she left the school, and I think he would know about it.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. WILLIAM LAUGEE CROSS, *examined.*

3582. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When did you come to Christ's Hospital?—I came somewhere in 1869 or 1870.

3583. That was to Hertford, I suppose?—Yes.

3584. How long were you at Hertford?—A little over a year.

3585. Then you came here in 1870 or 1871?—Yes.

3586. When did you leave?—At Christmas, 1875.

3587. In what ward were you?—In No. 16.

3588. Was that the ward you were in the whole time?—Yes.

3589. At Hertford were you happy?—As happy as a king.

3590. There was not very cruel treatment there, I suppose?—None, that I ever perceived.

3591. You were a little boy then?—Yes, I was a little boy.

3592. Was there any bullying by the big boys?—I never experienced any.

3593. Did you see any?—No; I can safely say that.

3594. As to the masters; looking back, had you any reason to complain of the masters there?—Yes, I had; but it was only that they were too lenient with me, if anything.

3595. We will come on to London. How did the monitors do in London? do you think they exercised a good influence on the ward?—Very good indeed.

3596. Were they sometimes smaller boys than some of the other boys in the ward?—Yes.

3597. How did they manage with the boys bigger than themselves?—There was always a something attached to the monitorship that would make them respected.

3598. You mean that a monitor who behaved well was respected in the ward?—Yes.

3599. Did they keep pretty good order in your ward?—They kept very good order in our ward. I never heard anybody bullied. They were always the first to cry out; that was when I was the youngest, I mean.

3600. How old were you when you became a monitor?—I was about 15; I was too rowdy to be put on before. I was was one of the wicked lot.

3601. Then I hope you did get punished sometimes?—I had my full share of it, but I never was punished unjustly once, all the way through the school. I used to try to aggravate sometimes.

3602. When you became a monitor how did you go on?—I turned round instead of going on my old ways. As I was a monitor, I had to do as a monitor was expected, and I tried to fulfil it according to what I thought was right and honourable.

3603. Were you able to keep order?—Yes.

3604. Were you obliged to punish the boys?—I only punished one boy all my life all the time I was there, and that was an elder boy, because he tried to incite some little fellows to rebel, and all that kind of thing. He would not do what I told him, and he would not keep quiet.

3605. How did you punish him?—I gave him warning that I would hit him if he did not leave off doing it, and I gave him a box on the ears, and that was all, because I did not approve of corporal punishment like that.

3606. One box on the ears brought him sober?—Yes.

3607. After that time had you no trouble?—No; no trouble.

3608. What masters were you under during your wild time?—I was under Mr. Lee when he was one of the lower masters; I have been under Mr. Wingfield; I have been under Mr. Mackie, junior, and Mr. Mackie, senior, and Mr. Sharp, and all the masters in the writing-school.

3609. Did you ever see any undue punishment under any of them?—Never once.

3610. How long were you under Mr. Mackie, junior?—I cannot tell how long exactly; I was under him for an extra class—the chemistry class—but when I was under Mr. Mackie, senior, I could see how he went on with his class as we were sitting

Mr. F. W.
Lloyd.

26 July, 1877.

Mr. W. L.
Cross.

26 July, 1877.

Mr. W. L.
Cross.
26 July, 1877.

outside; but I always thought Mr. Mackie, junior, was very much liked by the boys.

3611. Did he not use the cane a good deal?—No, I never saw him all my life; I do not think I ever saw him use it in my life.

3612. Would you be surprised to hear that there are several from whom we have heard that they were in the habit of constantly being caned by him?—I should not be surprised at anything I hear, after the letters I have seen put in the papers, for I never saw such lies in my life; but I should be very surprised to hear it, because I do not believe it.

3613. Were you there with Gibbs at all?—No, I was not. I remember Copeland, and he must have changed very much to have done what the papers say he did. He was very quiet and good tempered when I knew him.

3614. You did not know him while he was a monitor, I suppose?—No, I did not.

3615. Did you not see any severity on the part of any of the masters that you were under?—I never saw any severity whatever. I always thought they were lenient. I can speak because I was one of the worst boys both in school and out. There was one master I heard something said about, Mr. Mason; and there is one thing I should like to say about him. I was transferred to him because I was rather troublesome in the lower school. When I got up there I could not draw. If I had to draw a stool I invariably put the fourth leg out of the way. I could not put it in at all; but he never thrashed me once, for he saw that I did my best. All the time that I was under him I never noticed him to use the cane. He would talk excitedly sometimes; but I never saw him use the cane once.

3616. The cane was used in some of the schools, was it not?—Yes, of course it was used. I do not see how the school could have gone on otherwise. I was caned myself in school.

3617. On the hand or on the back?—On the hand.

3618. Did it leave its marks for some little time?—No.

3619. Were you able to use your hand freely the next day?—Yes. I should like one thing, if I could possibly come back, as a small boy even, I would

come back to-morrow and go through it all again pleasure.

3620. You would improve the time better, perhaps?—I would try to.

3621. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) What masters were you under at Hertford?—I was under Mr. Wagner, Mr. Kempton, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Sykes; that was in the writing school. In the grammar school I was under Mr. Staples, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. Dyson and Mr. Keymer.

3622. Were there any of those masters who treated the boys with greater severity than others, do you think; could you particularize any?—No, I never saw it once.

3623. What do you say as to Mr. Keymer?—No, I never saw him.

3624. Or Mr. Dyson?—No, I never saw him. He used to be rather fond of the cane sometimes, but he never used it hardly.

3625. Did he ever use it to you?—No, he never used it to me that I can remember; he never did anything very great, or I should have remembered it.

3626. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Had any one a character for it more than another?—The fellows used to be afraid of Mr. Dyson, rather, I believe, in going into the school, but it was because he made them work. I can safely say that I never saw him use the cane unmercifully, or anything of the kind. Some fellows had ideas about spite, but I do not believe he ever had spite against one fellow more than another.

3627. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You do not think he had any favourites?—No, I do not.

3628. Nor any boys whom he spited?—No; I do not think you could find masters less prone to favouritism than the Christ's Hospital masters.

3629. You have not had much experience of other schools?—No, but I know at Tiverton, at Blundell's schools, there used to be masters' favourites there.

3630. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were you at school at Tiverton?—No, but I have lived there all my life, except when at Christ's Hospital.

3631. Do you know Mr. Francis, the present head master?—I know he is an old Blue, that is all I know about him, and that he belongs to Blundell's school.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. FREDERICK SHEAN, *examined.*

Mr. F. Shean.
26 July, 1877.

3632. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When did you come to Hertford?—I first entered the Hertford school in 1866.

3633. When did you come to London?—In the beginning of 1868.

3634. When did you leave?—In 1872.

3635. Did you like Hertford?—Yes, I liked Hertford very well. I was never ill while I was there. I knew a good deal when I went down there, so I was not put under the lower masters. Directly I went down, I went under the second master, Mr. Kempton, and from there I moved to under Mr. Hannum, and he was a very kind master.

3636. Had you monitors at Hertford?—Yes, there were monitors, but they had no authority whatever.

3637. They were too little, I suppose?—Yes, they were too little. They were supposed, I believe, to wear broad girdles, but they never did so, or very seldom. The matrons had authority principally.

3638. Is that the mark of monitorship?—Yes, at Hertford, with an ordinary buckle, but in the London school it is different. Boys, after a certain grade in the school, are allowed to wear those broad girdles, with silver buckles that they buy themselves.

3639. Was order pretty well kept by the matrons?—Yes, very well indeed.

3640. Had they sufficient authority over those little boys?—They had. In some cases they were rather strict, but perhaps not too strict. The monitors certainly had not got very much authority, they were hardly anything but ordinary boys.

3641. Coming to London, what ward were you in?—When I first came up I was in No. 3.

3642. What sort of monitors had you there?—The first monitor was very mild indeed.

3643. Could he keep order?—Yes, there was order in the ward. There was certainly some bullying, but it was just at that time, I think, when the bullying system was about at its worst; that was about 1867, or the beginning of 1868.

3644. There was some bullying at that time?—What we should now call bullying there certainly was. I remember in some cases I felt myself severely injured.

3645. Was that by the monitors?—No, by the bigger boys.

3646. Whom the monitor was not able to control?—Yes.

3647. Did he try to control them?—They never bullied while the monitors were in the way. It was perhaps in a game, and if the monitor saw it the monitor invariably took the part of the boys. There was no cause for them to interfere generally; but those boys on a Saturday afternoon or any other time out of school, if they came across a little boy, would make him fag about them for any little thing. I remember that two or three of us had to carry the big boys up the stairs for their own amusement on Saturday afternoon, instead of enjoying ourselves, and that sort of thing; but in our own ward, and I believe it was so in every other ward, in about two years after I came up the bullying system ceased altogether.

3648. What led to the total cessation; could you trace it to anything?—The only thing I can think of is that all the bigger boys left, and they only left the smaller ones. All the boys remaining seemed to be small; I do not think that it was because I was growing, for I was always very small; but there were fewer big boys in our ward, and I believe it was so in the other wards. When I went to No. 8, I found it very easy to control; I became a monitor in No. 8.

3649. How long were you a monitor?—I was monitor about six months.

3650. Did you find it easy to keep order then?—Very easy. There were three of us, who were drafted from other wards.

3651. Were any of the boys bigger than yourself?—They were, in several cases, what we called the top boys.

3652. Did they obey you?—The top boys thought it beneath them to go against the monitors. There certainly was no bullying, not the slightest, when I left in 1872. I was surprised to see in the papers several letters; I wrote two myself, and I was glad to see they were put in. I was surprised to see the papers allow letters to be published that were written by men who had left the school some twenty to thirty or forty years ago; because what good they can do to the school in that way, as alterations have been going on since their time for the scholars' good, I do not see.

3653. Did you see any alteration going on while you were there?—While I was there, there were certainly Treasurers to interfere, and I found them kind Treasurers. I was not in the London school while Mr. Gilpin was Treasurer, but while Mr. White was in the London school he certainly did everything for the benefit of the boys.

3654. He was an Old Blue himself, was he not?—I believe he was, but I am not certain.

3655. He seemed you think to take great interest in the school?—He took very great interest; and I was very sorry to hear of his being obliged to leave.

3656. What masters were you under while you were in the London school?—When I first came to the London school I was put under Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Stally in the writing-school, and Mr. Penny in the grammar school. I do not think we did drawing at that time so low down in the school; I think that was all. Then, as we moved up, I went under Mr. Gall, grammar master, and Mr. Sykes, and Mr. King in the writing-school.

3657. Was Mr. Sykes in London?—Mr. Sykes is at Hertford now, but he was then the writing-master and the arithmetic-master in the London school. He ranked just above young Mr. Mackie now. He went down to take Mr. Hannum's position in the Hertford school.

3658. Were you under young Mr. Mackie at all?—No, I was not. He was in the school when I was here, but the latter part of my time he was a junior master. During the time I was here, I remember Mr. Mackie sen.'s class used to sit outside his study. He used to have two classes sometimes at the same time, in the afternoon. One class used to be in his study and the other used to be just outside, and young Mr. Mackie used to overlook us. He was very young; he was only about 21, I should think.

3659. With the different masters that you were under, what were the different punishments that were

used?—In some cases just as they seemed disposed, whether it were sheets or strokes with the cane, which were given on the hand invariably.

3660. Was there also caning on the body?—Very seldom; and that was only one master, and he was a kind-hearted man; he never would hit hard, that was Mr. Hannum, and nothing could be said against him.

3661. He used to use the cane on the back?—Yes, he used to use it, but he did not like to use it. He would come round and just give you a few cuts across the back, but there could be no cause for complaint with Mr. Hannum.

3662. Do you think there was cause for complaint with any others?—No, not to any extent. I believe that one or two did complain, but only in a school-boy's way. There was no cause for thorough complaint.

3663. Did you yourself see anything that you could speak of as a case of undue punishment?—No, I did not. I do not call to mind any case whatever. In some cases they caned the length of the hand, and I certainly think it might be altered for the other way.

3664. I thought it was always across?—No, in some cases it was along the hand.

3665. That you think a bad punishment?—Yes, I think that that might be altered. The other way would be better, because it might hurt the veins by doing it the length of the hand.

3666. Did you ever see any boy's hand injured?—No, I did not. I was at the Old Blues' meeting the other evening, and I heard a boy who had been caned say that, in order to get off some of his punishment when the cane hurt him (the cane does sometimes raise what we call a blood blister), he stuck his nail into the blister and made it bleed, and he got off the remainder of the six that he was to have. I do not think there was any cause for complaint with the masters in my time.

3667. Looking back with the experience which you now have, do you really think that the boys were injured by undue punishment?—I certainly do not.

3668. Was there any feeling of grievance or injustice amongst them, do you think?—None whatever that I can call to mind.

3669. Do you think you had a happy time?—That I certainly had. Of course, while we were there, whenever we had cause to have the cane, you would always at the time say you were very unhappy; but when you look back upon it, such things must necessarily happen.

3670. Did you often get it. No, I was very fortunate. In fact, I think I was rather quick under most of my masters.

3671. Do you think that the stupid boys did get some of it?—I am certain that the stupid boys in most cases were the ones that got caned, if there was any caning at all.

3672. Then it was not because they were inattentive but because they really were dull?—I should leave that to the master. He might find that a boy had something in him and would not learn. I cannot say how that would be. Some liked playing about instead of working.

3673. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Are you in any way connected with any officer, master or matron of the school?—No, I am not.

3674. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Have you any relations at the school?—None whatever.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. WILLIAM P. WINCOTT, *examined.*

3675. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When did you come to Christ's Hospital?—I went to Hertford in 1865.

3676. When did you come to London?—In 1868.

3677. When did you leave the school?—In 1873.

3678. What was your experience at Hertford; first of all as to the wards, were they kept in order?—Yes, they were as a rule by the ward matrons, or nurses, as they are called at Hertford.

3679. The monitors are not able to do much in the

way of keeping good order there?—I think we used to appeal to the nurses, who seem to be the supreme authority in the ward.

3680. Was there much bullying there?—Among boys of that age I think there was a certain amount, but nothing serious I believe. I never recollect any case where a boy was seriously hurt.

3681. How old were you when you first went there?—I was hardly eight.

Mr. F. Shean.
26 July, 1877.

Mr. W. P.
Wincott.
26 July, 1877.

Mr. W. P.
Wincott.

26 July, 1877.

3682. You were one of the rather little ones?—Yes, I was very young and little.

3683. Did you experience anything that you call cruelty?—No, I think not. I never recollect being bullied seriously.

3684. You were hit when you deserved it?—Yes, I have no doubt that I have been cuffed tolerably frequently, but I was never hurt seriously.

3685. Was it done systematically at all by the bigger boys to the little ones?—That was not allowed. Of course, when he did strike a young boy, the bigger boy was acting entirely upon his own authority.

3686. Used there to be a complaint made to the Steward in such cases?—I do not remember a complaint by the boys. I think if a boy complained to anybody it would probably be to the ward nurse, and she might have carried the complaint to the Steward in cases where she considered it serious.

3687. Did you see any cases in which the authorities interfered in consequence of the unkind treatment of little boys, so as to put a stop to it?—I do not think I can recollect any case. I have seen cases where perhaps the beadle has interfered; he would represent the authorities perhaps when a bigger boy might have been chasing a smaller one about, for instance. I have seen such cases as that, dare say, but I cannot remember any one in particular.

3688. You do not remember that there was any very serious case?—I do not remember a single case. I have never known a young boy who has been bullied to any serious extent.

3689. When you came from Hertford to London what ward did you come into?—I came to No. 6 ward at first, but latterly, that is to say at the beginning of the last year, I was removed to No. 8 as monitor.

3690. In No. 6 did the monitors keep order pretty well?—Yes, they used to keep order when I first entered the London school very strictly, but at the same time they were kindly regarded and we used to look upon our monitors rather as protectors in our ward. We always would go to them for protection from a bigger boy in another ward.

3691. Were there bigger boys in your own ward than the monitors, some of them?—I think not; as a rule the monitors used to be the leading boys; if not the biggest, they were at all events the highest boys.

3692. You had no difficulty in maintaining order there, had you?—I think none, while I was in the ward. The monitors used to be the supreme authority among the boys, certainly.

3693. When you became monitor in No. 8, had you any bigger boys than yourself in your ward at that time?—Yes, there were boys rather bigger than myself.

3694. Did you find any difficulty in enforcing authority over them?—At times I did, I believe, but I do not know that I ever had to go to the Warden.

3695. Did you call in the Grecian on any occasion when you were monitor?—Once I did, I remember, and that was in the case of a particularly big boy that I could not manage.

3696. What did the Grecian do?—He quieted him. I do not know whether he thrashed him or what he did, at all events he suppressed him in some way or other: it was mainly by his influence.

3697. Did any of the masters often come into your ward?—Yes; there used to be a system of visiting masters. I forget whether one master had more than one ward or not, I think he had.

3698. When was that?—That was not so when first I came to the school; perhaps it was about the middle of the time that I was in the school.

3699. Do you think that that had a good effect?—I think it had; I used to think so at the time, because they used to come into the ward, and occasionally, if the matron had any difficulty with a boy, she used to complain to the visiting master.

3700. But, independently of any complaints being made, did they talk a little with the boys?—Yes, they used very often to make a few remarks perhaps when

they came in. Mr. Hawkins was the visiting master of our ward, and he would come up and talk frequently in the evening when I was monitor in No. 8. He would very often come and talk for perhaps a quarter of an hour to us.

3701. You think that had a very good effect in the ward?—I think it had; I think it raised the moral standard, and so on, in the school.

3702. What masters were you under in London?—I went first of all when first I came up under Mr. Laing, and from him to Mr. Gall, in the grammar school (there were two departments, grammar and writing). I went from Mr. Gall to Mr. Hawkins, and from Mr. Hawkins to Mr. Thompson, then again to Mr. Hawkins from Mr. Thompson; and I finally went under the Head Master for a short time, Mr. Bell.

3703. What were the punishments that were made use of by the masters?—They used the cane occasionally, it was the one only corporal punishment they ever inflicted.

3703* Was it on the hand?—Yes, always.

3704. And on the body, too, sometimes?—I think not on the body, certainly not on the body as a regular thing; I think in the writing school I have seen a boy have a cut perhaps across the back with the cane, but very seldom indeed, and not as a regular thing; the usual punishment was on the hand.

3705. Did that have to be entered in the latter part of the time in a book?—Yes, in the latter part of the time; I think, not at the first.

3706. Those single cuts across the back were not entered, were they?—When I noticed those cuts on the back was when I first went to the school, before this system of entry was inaugurated. I think, perhaps, it may have been discontinued after that, and only the regulation punishment inflicted, which was on the fingers.

3707. Do you think there was any cruelty in the way that the punishments were inflicted?—I never thought so; I never was punished severely myself, I never recollect suffering at all; I have been caned, but I never suffered seriously from it.

3708. Do you think you were the worse for it morally, or the better?—I think rather better morally, and not worse bodily.

3709. How long were you under Mr. Laing?—I daresay about nine months, that is two different terms; one a short term and one a long term.

3710. Was there anything particular in his punishments?—I think he used the cane; he used to cane me, that is to say, he caned me a good deal when I first went, but it did me a good deal of good, I suppose, mentally, for I took his prize at the end. The first part of the time I was caned rather severely several times by him I recollect.

3711. Do you think there was any connection between the caning and the prize?—I think probably so. I think probably it made me work better.

3712. However, was there anything approaching to cruelty in it?—Certainly I do not think so. I never recollect any.

3713. Even at the time you did not think so?—At the time no doubt when I first went under Mr. Laing I used not to like him at all. I used to think he was a bully, which was the word that the boys used then, but still I consider that he did me good, and I should be sorry to speak against him now. I am so far well satisfied now with the effects that he produced.

3714. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Still you were rather afraid of him at the time?—At the time, I think I was, perhaps, when first I went.

3715. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do not you think he could have done it by imposition as well?—That is hard to say. Probably he was a better judge than I upon that point.

3716. Perhaps you would rather have a caning than be kept in for the afternoon?—There is no doubt about that. In very many cases I should, rather than be kept in the afternoon, have a caning and have done with it.

3717. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Was there any

master at Hertford that was severe to you?—No, I do not recollect scarcely being punished at all at Hertford.

3718. Was there any master at Hertford that had the character of using the cane freely?—I think of the masters, there was one who was mostly looked upon as being free with the cane, and that was Mr. Dyson, and perhaps Mr. Kempton too.

3719. Did you think that they were severe?—Mr. Dyson, I think, was the only one, and I do not think he was unduly severe; he was never unduly severe to me at all.

3720. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he use the cane more freely than the other masters?—Perhaps he did at that time.

3721. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you know anybody who complained of him, who now, looking back upon his life under Mr. Dyson, considers that he was treated with undue severity?—I did not until to-day, but to-day I happened to have heard a young man who was up here this afternoon mention it.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 27TH JULY, 1877.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.

The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.

JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

The Rev. RICHARD LEE, recalled and further examined.

3728. (*The Chairman.*) Allow me to call your attention to a few questions and answers relative to what happened on the Sunday night before the boy Gibbs' death, which, I think, are not quite clear at present. From question 428 to question 437, in Copeland's evidence, there are these questions and answers: "Have you any power to punish the boys yourself? A. No. Q. You ought only to report their misconduct to the Warden? A. Yes. Q. Have you sometimes punished this boy? A. Yes. Q. In what way? A. With my hand; cuffed him with my open hand. Q. Have you done that frequently? A. Three times. Q. Had he seemed to be hurt by it much? A. No. Q. Did he bear it well? A. He cried the last time. Q. Then that time, I suppose, was more severe than the former one? A. Yes, it was a little, but I think he cried as well, because they were going to take him down to the Head Master for misbehaving himself at Scripture. Q. That was on a Sunday, was it? A. Yes. Q. Did you punish him then for that? A. Yes." Then further on in his evidence, these questions were asked him, from No. 463 to 469: "You say during that time" (that is from Easter) "you had several times to complain to the Warden? A. Yes. Q. Did the Warden reprove him at all, do you know? A. Yes. Q. Were you present when the Warden spoke to him about it? A. Yes. Q. Did he seem angry with you for reporting him? A. No. Q. That Sunday it was not a report to the Warden merely? A. No, it was a report to the Head Master. Q. And that was what annoyed him a great deal? A. Yes, because the Head Master had just before been talking to the boys about being unruly. They had been very unruly lately, and he had just been speaking to them the same day. Q. Therefore you felt particularly bound to report this unruly conduct? A. Yes." What I have to ask you is, to explain to the Committee exactly what you did say and do on that

3722. Never before that?—No, I do not recollect any special case.

3723. Are you in any way connected with any of the masters, or any officer or matron of this school, or at Hertford?—No, not in any way, not personally.

3724. You are one of several who have been sent to us by the Committee of Old Blues, are you not?—Yes.

3725. How did they select you?—A friend of mine who is in the counting-house gave in my name, and subsequently I had a letter asking if I would attend.

3726. Were you a member of the Committee who attended that meeting who did not think so well of the school as most of you seemed to do?—I did not attend the meeting myself, but I read the report in the papers.

3727. (*Mr Russell Gurney.*) However, you are glad to come and say what you have said about the school?—Very glad indeed. I spent a happy time in the school, and feel grateful for it.

Mr. W. P.
Wincott.

26 July, 1877.

Rev. R. Lee.

27 July, 1877.

Rev. R. Lee. me. Miss Lacey was away at the time, and her sister was taking the ward, and Miss Gough's report induced me to go there a third time.

27 July, 1877. 3731. (*Mr. Walter.*) I am rather anxious to know the number of boys between the age of 15½ and 18 in the school?—Speaking approximately, I should say perhaps 80 at the outside. I could very easily find it out in the counting-house.

3732. It seems to be a peculiarity in the school that there is a missing link between the boys who leave at the ordinary age and the few Grecians who stay to an advanced age, which has an important bearing upon the whole question?—I should say

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. H. WATTS MASON, *examined.*

Mr. H. W. Mason. 3735. (*The Chairman.*) Are you one of the assistant masters in this school?—I am the head drawing master.

27 July, 1877. 3736. Was the boy Gibbs up to you?—No, I have never seen him.

3737. If boys are idle or disorderly, or you have any reason to find fault with them, what are the punishments which you administer to them?—Stopping leave, and sometimes caning, but very seldom caning.

3738. Then caning is an unusual punishment with you?—Yes, certainly. There are not many punishments in my book; it is not necessary, being the head of my department. I have the pick of the boys.

3739. When you speak of caning, do you mean hitting a boy on the hand, or do you mean to include in it (if a master chooses to do it) hitting a boy on any other part of his body, on his back or on his arm?—Both.

3740. It is part of your duty, I believe, under the more recent regulations, to report any corporal punishments which you give to the boys?—Yes, in the black book they are so reported.

3741. You do not report, do you, the detention of the boys in school?—I did a little time ago, but only on a few occasions.

3742. Do you consider that you would be bound to report if a boy was caned on the back as well as when a boy was caned on the hand?—Yes, surely so.

3743. Have you as many occasions on which you have to punish boys by caning, as you have by detaining them in school?—I punish very little either way; my punishments are very few comparatively.

3744. What would you say was a slight punishment when a caning was given to a boy. I mean in the number of strokes?—No.

3745. How many strokes do you give?—I never

there are about 30, speaking as nearly as I can at the moment.

3733. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Mr. Bell told us that on one occasion he reckoned the boys who were over 16, and he found that there were only seventeen in number, including Grecians?—There would be very few over 16. The rule is, that boys who are kept on the privileged classes leave at the vacation next before they are 16.

3734. After they are 15, the Treasurer told us?—All the boys leave at the vacation after they are 15, except some who are on the privileged classes, who are kept until the next vacation.

remember exceeding four, and I think it never should exceed four.

3746. Do you usually give four?—No, two, and sometimes one. I may supplement that by saying that I never punish a boy with the cane at all, unless I refer to my register, in which their characters are marked each day, and if I found a boy had been Bad, Very bad, and that continually, then I would punish him with the cane. I have not for some years often punished with the cane, unless I have found out that I could not stop them. If a boy was not on the visiting list, it would be no use my putting him down for stoppage of his leave, because it would not affect him. I am speaking of the visiting list of those who go out on holidays, but sometimes the boys are not allowed to go out, and it is absurd to pretend to punish a boy by saying that he shall not go out, if he is not on the visiting list, because under any circumstances he would not go out necessarily.

3747. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do we understand that all your punishments by caning are entered in your book?—There may be one or two omissions, but as a rule, I make it a practice to enter them.

3748. Even if, in passing, you find a boy very idle, and just strike him on the shoulders at the time with the cane?—I do not carry a cane about with me.

3749. Then have you to go specially for it?—Yes.

3750. I mean not those on the hand, but those on the shoulders?—I should put it down in the book; it would be quite an accident if I did not do so.

3751. Who is the under master?—Mr. Swinstead; teaching drawing here is not a luxury; it is not the old-fashioned drawing, it is downright hard work.

3752. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do they like it?—No, they do not at first, but as they advance they enter very earnestly into it.

3753. Is it compulsory?—Yes, it is compulsory, I am happy to say, throughout the school, and it would be well if it were throughout all schools.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. MALCOLM LAING, *examined.*

Mr. M. Laing. 3754. (*The Chairman.*) Are you one of the assistant masters in this school?—Yes.

27 July, 1877. 3755. What is your department in teaching?—Latin; that is to say, almost elementary Latin, as far as selections from Livy, elementary Greek, and English.

3756. Gibbs had not advanced far enough to be under you then?—I had a Gibbs, but not the Gibbs in question; it was Mervin Gibbs who was under me. The poor boy who is dead was not so high as my class.

3757. What we would rather wish to know is the character of the corporal punishment which you administer to boys who are naughty?—It varies a good deal. As far as my own personal practice goes, I never punish at all for ignorance or incapacity.

3758. Do you for idleness?—Yes, but most of all for inattention. Day after day I express myself to this effect: "You cannot help being ignorant of things, and you want things explaining over and over again,

but what I am most angry about is, that when I have been explaining a thing to you for half an hour, and I ask you a question afterwards, you cannot give me any account of what I have been saying to you."

3759. How do you punish them for inattention?—With the cane.

3760. Always?—Yes, always for inattention. It may happen that if a boy is a weak or delicate boy, or if he has not been punished before, the first or second instance of inattention he escapes with a reprimand, and what is called detention, that is, being kept to write out the lesson during his play-hour; but if he is a confirmed idler he always has the cane for inattention.

3761. Detention, I suppose, includes stopping in the school when other boys have got leave to go out?—Not necessarily so; detention simply is employing the time in writing out his lessons while other boys would be playing.

3762. With regard to caning for inattention, how do you administer it?—On the hand with the cane.

3763. How many strokes do you give a boy?—It would be one or two if it were a bad case of inattention.

3764. Do you ever hit them on the back?—Occasionally.

3765. Do you think you hit them oftener on the hand than you do on the back?—Yes, much oftener on the hand, because hitting on the back is a sort of half and half punishment; it is not looked upon so seriously by the boys as caning on the hand, and would not be recorded in the punishment book.

3766. Why is it not recorded?—It never has been recorded; I do not know why that is; giving a boy the cane on the hand is one definite punishment, but you may give a boy only a little tap on the back.

3767. I suppose the object of the black book, with reference to these punishments, is that the Head Master may know what number of punishments are going in the different classes?—Yes, but I think that since the institution of the black book, it has always been tacitly understood that only the regular punishments were recorded. I do not suppose that any master ever put down such a thing as hitting on the back or boxing a boy's ears. Of course I am not speaking from knowledge of what others do.

3768. I am now talking of caning the boys, and we understand that it would be considered by the Head Master as the proper thing for you always to report the caning of the boys, whether on the back or on the hand?—As a matter of experience, I do not think we ever have done so.

3769. But there are some of the masters who do generally record it?—I was not aware of it. My book has been commented upon at different times by different Head Masters, but that particular question was never put to me, that is to say, Do you record it if you hit a boy on the back?

3770. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I find by your book that you do sometimes exceed four strokes; Gibbs, I see, had six for excessive idleness?—Yes, that was Mervin Gibbs.

3771. They are mostly for idleness, but I see in one case, "Bad examination"?—Yes; and I should like to explain that to the Committee. At the end of every half year there is a written examination by the boys, and they are, of course, expected to display in this examination all the knowledge which they have acquired during the half year. Occasionally some of the idle boys, simply to save themselves the manual trouble of writing out those answers give up next to no papers at all, and will sit in their places doing nothing. Those papers are all carried up and sent to the examiner, and the examiner adding the marks up, and finding a low average, reports to the Committee that such a standard is low. The Committee then call us up, and we get found fault with for it. In ordinary school work, if a boy does not do his work he is punished, but we have no control over the boys during the examination time. We had not, at least, until the last few years, when the masters were required to look over the papers of their own boys. This time, for instance, before the boys gave up their papers, I warned them. I said, "I shall look over your papers, and see whether you have done your work or not." And in the case of the boys who were caned I showed them their papers and said, You have not done so and so, that is to say, you have not written out what I have taught you during the half, and they admitted that they had not. Upon which I said, I warned you before that if you did not do your work you would be punished, and that is the punishment for Bad examination to which you refer.

3772. I see there are cases of punishment by caning without reference to the number of strokes?—If there would be no figure down, it would be only one stroke.

3773. (*The Chairman.*) Have you anything to do

with the boys, do you consider, except at lessons?—*Mr. M. Laing.* I have not officially, but there are one or two boys, as I suppose is the case with every master, who become more or less attached to me personally, and I see a good deal of them; they come down and consult me about little things, or tell me of home incidents, and so on.

27 July, 1877.

3774. Do you visit any particular wards?—No, none of the masters, I think, visit the wards who do not reside on the spot; it is only the resident masters who visit the wards.

3775. Where do you reside?—At Norwood. The great majority of us live at some little distance from town, and have to come to town every day for our work.

3776. How many do you think reside in town, or near the school?—I should say there are not more than seven masters residing on the ground, the remaining seventeen residing at Greenwich, Norwood, St. John's Wood, or elsewhere in the suburbs.

3777. With regard to the seven who reside on the spot, you do not mean within the curtilage of the school, but in houses or lodgings near the school, do you not?—As a matter of fact those houses are a part of the Hospital, they are only a stone's throw from here; no other masters live, I think, within an easy distance of the Hospital.

3778. What I mean is, that those seven reside outside the gates?—Yes, but only just outside the gates; it is on the Hospital ground.

3779. Only seven reside on the spot, and all the rest reside out of town?—Yes, at a convenient distance.

3780. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You spoke of some masters boxing on the ears instead of caning; is that a common practice?—I do not think it is; not in the grammar school certainly; but I am informed, of course I do not know, that it is occasionally resorted to in the other schools. We call the grammar school one school, and we are all in one room. I never have direct occasion to go to the writing school more than twice a year. When I speak of the other schools within the Hospital, I mean the writing school, the drawing school, and the commercial school.

3781. Are you in the habit of practising this mode of punishment?—No, I do not think so. I have been 16 years here, and I may have done so occasionally; but certainly not as a habit.

3782. Have you ever hit a boy on the head with the cane?—I have, and I have been spoken to about it.

3783. Do you remember the case?—I do not remember all the particulars of it at this moment; but the Warden one day said to me, "The father of one of the boys (I hope you will take my mentioning it in good part), has complained; he does not want to make an official complaint of it, but he says you struck his boy on the head." I said, "I think you are mistaken;" but he persisted in it, and I said, "Well, if it is so, I will give you my word that it never occurs again; it may have happened;" I did not think it had happened, because the boy that he mentioned was a boy of fair ability and very good conduct; "but if the boy says so, I may have done it, I cannot recall it to my mind; you may tell the father that I am very sorry it happened, and that it shall not occur again."

3784. You do not remember the boy's name?—I do not.

3785. Do you know how long ago it was?—I should say within the last eight or ten months.

3786. You cannot remember any case before that; not so much as five years ago, say?—I do not know that I could. I could go so far as this, that if you could mention any name, and if I could recall the boy, I could tell you what sort of character he bore, and whether he was a boy that was likely to have undergone corporal punishment from me.

3787. I may mention the name of Houchen?—Yes, I remember him perfectly well.

3788. He left in the year 1872, that is five years

Mr. M. Laing. ago, and he says that he was struck upon the head with a cane by you, and also cuffed on the ear by a master till his ear became black, and the only master whose name he mentioned was Mr. Laing?—I remember the boy perfectly well. So far as I remember him and his case generally, I think he was a boy who would be likely to be subjected to corporal punishment.

27 July, 1877.

3789. You cannot say yes or no to the particular facts?—I should be very sorry to deny it after this lapse of time, if the boy distinctly says that I did it.

3790. Do you wish to make any observations to the Committee who are enquiring into this Hospital with regard to the present education, as compared with what it was ten years ago?—Since Mr. Bell came here he raised the standard, I should say, looking at the papers for several years past, in each class nearly 90 per cent.; I am speaking now more especially of the grammar school, the particular department in which I work.

3791. (*The Chairman.*) That is Latin and elementary Greek?—Yes. This school has been called upon unfairly, as I consider, to compete with other great public schools. The Committee naturally look to success at the Universities as a test of the teaching here. The consequence is that a greater pressure has been put upon all classes; and seeing the very mixed character of the boys, it is a matter of extreme difficulty for any master to work up boys of such different mental gifts as the son of a glass cutter, the son of a navvy, the son of a barrister, or the son of a clergyman, or other professional man; they may all be put in the same class, and no allowance is made for the difference of intellectual capacity in each boy; they must all be brought up to a certain standard.

3792. Is it not the case that the school is broken up into different schools, such as the grammar school, the commercial school, the classical school, the mathematical school, and so on?—Yes.

3793. Are the boys in all those schools raised up to the higher standard?—I think mainly in the grammar school.

3794. (*Mr. Walter.*) Are we to understand from that that, in your opinion, the amount of corporal punishment has been increased, in order to drive the boys up to that standard?—Yes; that is the inference that I should wish you to draw. As a matter of fact, we cannot bring boys up to the required standard without having recourse to what I should consider an undue amount of corporal punishment. For myself, I think that the boys have too much work to do and not enough time to do it in.

3795. (*The Chairman.*) You, yourself, have remarked to-day that you do not think it right to punish boys for that which they cannot do, but to punish them for inattention, and further on you say that you have increased the punishments of the boys; if they are really attentive, and try to do the work, and cannot do it, according to your own theory you would not punish them then?—Supposing the master of a school has a letter telling him that his continuance as a master depended upon his boys passing a better examination, you can imagine what the result must be.

3796. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Have you ever had that said to you?—Yes; the following is a letter to me from the clerk of Christ's Hospital, London, dated the 9th of February, 1877: "The sub-committee of Education have had under their notice (on a reference from the Committee of Almoners) the circumstance that at the last December examination your classes were found inferior in several respects to those of the less experienced master, Mr. Cornish. And the sub-committee having reported, I have now to acquaint you that the Governors have decided that a special examination of your classes, and of those of Mr. Cornish, to be conducted by an independent examiner, be made at Easter next" (that was last Easter); "that if your classes are then reported to be still in an unsatisfactory state you must be pre-

pared to accept the consequences, and that your continuance as a master will depend upon the result of such examination."

3797. Do you mean that in consequence of that letter there has been an increase of punishments in your class?—Yes. I have been obliged to work them in play hours, and every particle of time that I could get hold of, most probably to the sacrifice of work in other departments.

3798. (*The Chairman.*) Do I understand you to say that you compel them to work in play hours?—The school bell rings at a particular hour, and if we have so much work to do that it cannot be done within the regular time, our only chance is then to prolong the school hours until the work is done.

3799. Have you any authority to prolong the school hours without the sanction of the Head Master?—We have never considered it necessary to have the sanction of the Head Master for it. On half-holidays and on leave days I have been obliged to come here to make up arrears in the class-work.

3800. Do the boys complain of that?—Yes, they do, and the master too; it falls much more heavily on the master than on the boys.

3801. Have you ever reported this to the Head Master?—I have, to the previous Head Master. I complained to him two or three times that our boys had too much work to do in the hour of preparation before breakfast in the morning. Each master whom the boy was going to see the next day had set his boys enough work to occupy the whole of that hour for himself. For instance, the writing-master would give his boys quite enough work to take up their whole time, the English master would give the boys a similar amount of work to be prepared, and the grammar master would also do the same.

3802. How long ago is it since you made any report to the Head Master about it?—Two or three times I reported to Mr. Bell before he left. I said, more than once, that the boys had not time to do all their work, but he pooh-poohed it.

3803. Have you ever made any report upon the subject to the Head Master since Mr. Bell left?—Some boys have complained to me that they had not time to do their work, and on one occasion I referred them to Mr. Lee, but Mr. Lee has been Head Master so short a time that he hardly sees his way quite clearly to meet that point.

3804. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) The entries in your black book seem to be very irregular. Can you show us that there has been any increase of punishment since there was this threat of your dismissal which you have read?—I cannot show that. I can only state as a fact that I have been obliged to encroach upon the boys' time and my own, and to be very much stricter with them than I should otherwise have been.

3805. This book professes to begin in October, 1872, but the very first entry is September, 1873; and it would also appear that the greater part of those entries were written at the same time, and not on each day?—They were not written all at one time; they were written sometimes as they each occurred, but very often they are written when the class work is over for the day, because of the interruption to the school work which must ensue, whilst the Master is writing down all the details of the boys' age, fault, &c.

3806. Do you more frequently have canings on the shoulders, or on the hand?—I should say on the hand oftenest.

3807. (*Mr. Walter.*) Supposing that, upon some occasions, you struck a boy with the cane on the head, would that be likely to have been done in a moment of irritation, or in the same deliberate way in which you would cane a boy on the hand or on the shoulders?—It would be done in a moment of irritation, suddenly, on seeing something directly at variance with well-known rules. Such a case as this might occur: supposing the boys were all sitting

at the form doing an exercise, or something of that sort, I might go behind the whole class to see how they were getting on, and perhaps I might find some boy copying his work from the next boy, or even from an open book; on detecting such a flagrant

act of misbehaviour in walking round, I should be inclined to strike a boy on the back. Mr. M. Ising.
27 July, 1877.

3808. I am supposing a case of your striking a boy on the head?—I should not do that intentionally, and certainly not as a fixed punishment.

(The Witness withdrew.)

Major HENRY BRACKENBURY, further examined.

3809. (The Chairman.) We are approaching the close of this enquiry, and I understand that you have some circumstances relating to the enquiry which you wish to submit to us?—Yes, I should be glad to speak, for instance, as to the point of the monitors and their age.

3810. (Mr. Forster.) Evidence has been given to us that the discipline in the school has been rather made more difficult by the young age of the monitors; have you any remark to make upon that?—I demur to that, from the fact that their authority is very rarely contested.

3811. Do you know of cases in which there are boys, who are not monitors, in a ward that are quite as big as the monitors?—Frequently as big, but seldom of the same class, unless they are boys who are not morally fit to be made monitors.

3812. The experience in most schools is that there is no boy more difficult to manage than a boy who is bigger, as it were, than his progress in the school?—That is so.

3813. In that case do you find no practical difficulty from the monitors being responsible for the good conduct of their wards, and having such boys to deal with?—Very seldom. The boys of this class and the monitor would co-operate, and they would support him in any case of a big boy of a lower class contesting his authority.

3814. Have you known such to be the case?—Rarely. I have known it, but not frequently.

3815. Looking merely to the discipline, would you not prefer that the Grecian should have the place of the monitor?—If that were possible; but I think it is quite impossible under the present system of the Grecians, although they have the power.

3816. We are informed that, practically, they take very little part in the discipline of the school; do you think that that is correct?—Practically they take very little part in the discipline of the school, except when specially called upon by the monitor or the matron of the ward, finding the monitor's power insufficient.

3817. Do you think that they are often so called upon?—Only when necessary, not very often; because, as I have said before, the monitors do not frequently require that support. There are difficulties in the way of the Grecians taking this part. In the first place, they have a room of their own, which is a common room, in which they pass a great deal of their time, therefore they are not constantly in the wards. One of their privileges is, that they are at liberty to go out at all times up to eight o'clock at night in play-hours, therefore they are not constantly in the wards as the monitors are; that is another difficulty. They have a study at present separated from the rest of the ward, and therefore they are not amongst the boys. For those reasons I think it better that they should be kept as a reference and assistance to the monitors, rather than that they should be called upon to take an active part in the discipline of the smaller boys.

3818. Is there not, also, this difference between their position and that of the Sixth Form in a large public school such as Rugby, for instance, that whereas most of the boys at Rugby would aim at being in the Sixth, but a very small proportion of the boys at Christ's Hospital have any expectation of being Grecians, but are expected to leave and go into commercial pursuits before the age at which they would become Grecians?—That is so.

3819. And therefore the Grecians, are by the very fact that they are Grecians, in a class set apart to

some extent from the other boys?—That is also the case.

3820. Have you any other remark to make about the position of the Grecians or the monitors?—I think it would be very undesirable that the practice which prevails in some schools of allowing Grecians, or boys in their position, to inflict corporal punishment should be introduced here.

3821. I understand you to say that it is contrary to the rules that the monitors should inflict any corporal punishment?—It is distinctly contrary to the rules.

3822. What has been stated to us in evidence is that, although contrary to the rules, it is so impossible for them to preserve discipline without it, that it is a rule which cannot be expected to be observed. Of course I need not tell you that any rule in the discipline of a school which cannot be expected to be observed, is an objection to that system of discipline?—It is generally observed; it is broken, I have no doubt, occasionally, but generally observed. There are some wards in which, I believe, it is rarely or scarcely ever broken.

3823. Do you think that the monitors can be expected to fulfil their duties, and yet to keep that rule?—I do.

3824. (Mr. Walter.) Would it be too strong to put the question in this way: Are you not aware that the rule is habitually disregarded, that the monitors consider it wholly impossible to observe it, and that they do not pretend to observe it?—They do pretend to observe it. I will tell you of a conversation which I had since this enquiry commenced, with an ex-monitor; I met him in the street, and I said to him, "When you were a monitor, were you in the habit of thrashing the fellows in your ward?" He laughed, and he said, "No, sir, I was not, but I have occasionally said to a boy, 'Which will you have done, will you be thrashed, or go to the Warden?' and the boy has invariably elected to be thrashed." Of course you cannot prevent anything of that kind, and I believe that when it is done it is done in that manner.

3825. (The Chairman.) I observe that this was said by Copeland in his evidence. He was asked, "What do you consider the limit of your authority in punishing?" and he replied, "We are not allowed to punish the boys at all; we have to report them, Q. Then your duty is simply to report? A. Yes, but there are things that a monitor cannot report; it is what everybody does, and the monitor does cuff them and always has done."—I can only say that I know that it must happen in a school, but the boy has put it too strongly; it is not allowed, and if a boy complains of his monitor cuffing him, the monitor is censured or punished if it is a grave case.

3826. Then is it not the fact that the practice is in general contrary to the rule?—No, it is not, in my opinion. The only case in which I should support a monitor in having struck a boy, would be if he came to me and said, "Such a boy distinctly refused to obey me in the presence of the ward." I should say to the monitor, You are a very much older boy, and I think if a fellow does that, he must take the consequence.

3827. (The Dean of Christchurch.) Instructions were issued by Mr. Bell, when he was here, to the Grecians and monitors, with respect to corporal punishment, warning them against a box on the ears of a special kind; did not that imply that he knew that the boys had a certain amount of corporal punishment?—I think

Major H.
Brackenbury.
27 July, 1877.

Major H.
Brackenbury.
27 July, 1877.

that Mr. Bell's ideas and mine were a little bit different on that point. There has been a divergence of opinion on the point of corporal punishment by boys.

3828. (*Mr. Forster.*) Will you describe that divergence?—I think that Mr. Bell thought that the senior boys should have the power of inflicting corporal punishment. I thought it was not desirable, under any circumstances, that they should have it.

3829. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Then we have the inconvenience of two officers in supreme authority, one recommending, and the other not approving of the boys doing that?—I do not say that. I account for what Mr. Bell says, and the guarded way in which he gave that order, from that fact.

3830. I will read it. "Grecians, probationers, and monitors of wards, are hereby again warned that boxing on the ears is liable to cause serious mischief, and is therefore strictly forbidden"?—I took exception at the time to that way of putting it, but being required by my charge to defer to Mr. Bell, I let it stand. There was no question of contest in that case. I deferred to Mr. Bell's opinion.

3831. He goes on to say that he thinks it is absolutely necessary that they should be allowed to enforce their power by some amount of corporal punishment?—In my experience that has led to very unsatisfactory results.

3832. In fact you differ from Mr. Bell?—Yes, I differ on that point.

3833. (*Mr. Forster.*) What was your next point?—With regard to the masters out of school.

3834. Evidence has been given to us, that the assistant masters do not consider themselves responsible for the discipline out of school, and in fact many of them live so far from the school that it would be impossible that they should interfere; have you any remark to make upon that matter?—Some of the visiting masters live practically within the school; you can see their houses from these windows.

3835. How many masters are there altogether?—I cannot tell the exact number, but I should think between twenty-three and thirty; I will ascertain it from the counting-house.

3836. Do you not think that there are great disadvantages resulting from this non-residence of the masters?—If the masters took no part in the care of the boys out of school, I should think so; but as a matter of fact, four of them do take part systematically.

3837. What part?—Each one of them takes four wards, and he goes up into the wards and confers with the boys and advises them, and in doing so, as a matter of fact, I think it does a great deal of good in that manner.

3838. How often do they go?—Very frequently. They go at their own discretion.

3839. Who are those masters?—One is the head mathematical master, Mr. Carlos, another is the head French master, Dr. Brett, a third is the head writing master, Mr. Mackie, senior, who has been here a great many years, and the fourth is a younger master, Mr. Bennett, a clergyman. Mr. Carlos and Mr. Mackie, and I believe Dr. Brett, do it very constantly.

3840. When you say, "very constantly," how often in the week would either of them go?—More than once a week. I should think possibly twice, and possibly more frequently.

3841. Does that mean that they go after the boys have gone upstairs to bed?—They go after the boys have been rung up to their wards, and while the younger boys are getting into bed.

3842. On Sundays, who looks after the boys?—The matrons.

3843. Do you think that the visiting masters exercise any supervision over the matrons?—Certainly not over the matrons.

3844. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do they consult with them?—I think they consult with the matrons, indeed I know that they consult with the matrons about the boys.

3845. (*Mr. Forster.*) But the question I want to ask is this: supposing that there be any ward in which there is a serious case of breach of discipline, or that the ward is evidently in a disorganised state, is any one of the assistant masters responsible either to you or to the Head Master for the condition of that ward?—No; I am responsible for the condition of that ward.

3846. Then, in fact, you are responsible for the discipline of those 650 to 700 boys?—Clearly so out of school.

3847. On Sundays who helps you in seeing that there is discipline kept?—On Sundays while the boys are at religious instruction, the school is entirely under the masters.

3848. Under which masters?—Under the Head Master, assisted by the visiting masters. They attend to the religious instruction.

3849. Do you mean those four visiting masters whom you have mentioned?—Those four.

3850. And do they attend every Sunday?—They attend constantly. I would rather not say positively. Mr. Lee can tell you of that perfectly, and everything about the visiting masters.

3851. Do you consider that there is any one of the masters, or any number of the masters, who, by the conditions of their employment, are bound to assist the Head Master in preserving discipline on Sunday?—I cannot say what they are bound to do, I can only say what they do, and that they do assist him.

3852. Do you think that every Sunday those visiting masters are assisting the Head Master?—Some of them certainly are.

3853. You think that there is never a Sunday without the Head Master being assisted by some of the visiting masters?—I think there is never any Sunday without; Mr. Mackie and Mr. Carlos are constantly here, every day almost.

3854. I suppose we are to understand that you, being responsible for the discipline, do not consider that you ought to have any further assistance than you have at present?—I should be most happy to have any assistance; I should not like to have any person entitled to punish, so as to alter the system in the wards, to punish without reference to me. I think that would upset the system of discipline altogether. If there were to be three or four masters going into the wards, and holding independent enquiries, I think it would upset the discipline, and I think it would harry the boys, who would be punishable by the masters in the school, and liable to punishment by the Warden out of school, and liable to punishment by one of the masters, probably holding different views, for other offences out of school. I should be very pleased to have any assistance.

3855. Do you think that you want any further assistance in the supervision?—At present I am not disposed to say there has been a failure for want of supervision, but if it were offered, I should be very glad to accept it. My work is very arduous, and it would relieve me of very grave responsibility.

3856. To what extent do you rely on the beadles for supervision?—They are bound to bring to my notice, and do bring, any breach of discipline, but no further.

3857. It has been stated to us that practically, during play hours, there is very often nobody to look after the boys at all except the beadles; is that the case, do you think?—When I am away, Mr. Sharpe, the librarian, is here in play hours.

3858. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Mr. Bell wrote a letter to the "Times" in which he stated that several of the masters had volunteered to visit the wards and that you objected to their doing so?—In looking at that letter this morning, I think he does not say so.

3859. This is what he states; he was asked: "Could you state, or do you object to state, the reason why that system of visitation to a great extent failed; you say in your letter in the 'Times,' there was some difficulty with the Warden?" to which he replied, "I found that the Warden looked upon it as

interfering in some way with his control, and I think there is a good deal to be said for his view. He considered that he was chargeable with the discipline, and that the intrusion of another authority into the wards might breed confusion;" do you assent to that?—I object to have cases reinvestigated by the Visiting Masters after I have decided upon them. I have always been grateful for the help of the visiting masters. On the occasion when I first came here cases were attempted to be reinvestigated which had been decided by me, and the result of such reinvestigation was carried to the Head Master; that I thought subversive of any discipline, and I protested against it.

3860. But he said that the system of visitation to some extent failed because of some difficulty with the Warden?—There was no difficulty on my part, I was grateful for the help; I do not agree to that. If it failed, it was not on that account. I have explained how far I objected to the system as at first introduced, but it was modified so that there was no reinvestigation, and I am in frequent communication with the visiting masters, and very grateful for the help that they give me.

3861. (*Mr. Walter.*) I should like to know the reason which led you to take a different view from Mr. Bell as to the working of the monitorial system with regard to their exercise of punishment, whether it was from your own knowledge of boy character, or from anything that you have witnessed in the operation of the system?—Partly from my knowledge of boy character, and partly that in the earlier part of my holding office here some very severe and almost brutal cases of thrashings occurred.

3862. Were the cases to which you refer inflicted by boys of the usual age of monitors?—One of the worst cases was inflicted by a Grecian.

3863. (*Mr. Forster.*) Professedly in carrying out discipline?—Yes, professedly in carrying out discipline.

3864. Will you just describe that case to us?—He and some other Grecians had a boy up and thrashed him very severely.

3865. (*Mr. Walter.*) Had this boy been reported to you by the monitor?—It is five or six years ago, and I do not exactly know that I could recall it now. I know this, that they thrashed him so severely that the boy, whose ear was bleeding, was in a state in which no boy ought to have been put by another boy.

3866. Was that a punishment which no master would have inflicted under any circumstances?—Under no circumstances. Had I known of it it would not have been inflicted.

3867. (*Mr. Forster.*) How did it come to your knowledge?—I presume that it was reported to me by the ward matron, but at this distance of time I cannot charge my memory.

3868. What happened in consequence?—Mr. Bell and I investigated the matter, and Mr. Bell dealt with the Grecian. I do not know how he dealt with him.

3869. You do not remember at all what the boy had done?—Not the least.

3870. Can you tell us of any other case?—I do not know that I can. That was a case which made a great impression upon me.

3871. That was a case, not of one Grecian by himself, but of getting other Grecians to help him?—Other Grecians, I think, were present.

3872. Can you recollect whether the offence for which they punished the boy was one which at all concerned their power over the boy; was it because he had refused to obey them, or was it in order to maintain their power, as it were?—My impression is, that it was some matter of class feeling; but I do not like to state positively.

3873. (*Mr. Walter.*) What do you mean by class feeling?—I think it was some conflict with the Grecians as a class that caused it.

3874. Do you recollect any case of a serious abuse

of power by a monitor?—I cannot charge my memory with the particulars.

3875. (*Mr. Forster.*) Can you give us any information as to the time that the boys are in their wards generally?—I find that the boys are in hall, at school, and at play on ordinary days between twelve and thirteen hours.

3876. The boys do not go into their wards in the daytime, do they?—They have liberty to do so, but they are not made much use of in the daytime.

3877. The Grecian can go into his study when he likes, can he not?—Yes.

3878. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You say that the boys do go into the wards whenever they like?—Yes, whenever they like.

3879. (*Mr. Forster.*) Supposing that two or three boys chose to go into the ward, is there anybody there to look after them at all?—The ward matron is always there during play hours.

3880. Do you consider that she is transgressing her duty if she is not there?—Yes, and I am aware that she does not transgress in that matter.

3881. Then it is the duty of the ward matron to have the oversight of the wards whenever the boys come there during play hours?—It is, and they are there during all the play hours.

3882. Is there any other remark that you wish to make about the boys' employment of their time?—Only that the elder boys can only have about an hour and a half at the outside shut up in their wards, and the younger boys three quarters of an hour before they go to bed, which I think would tend to show that the supervision was as much as is necessary.

3883. When do the boys that are not monitors go up to their rooms for bed?—The hour varies in summer to winter.

3884. Take the present time?—They go up at a quarter to eight.

3885. When do the monitors go up?—At the same time.

3886. When are the boys who are not monitors expected to be in bed?—The boys of the junior classes by nine o'clock, and the monitors and the senior classes go to bed at a quarter to ten, and are in bed before ten.

3887. Then that means that the monitors and the senior classes are two hours in their wards from the time that they go up, to their getting into bed?—They are employed a considerable portion of that time in washing and in prayer, what is called "duty"; and, therefore, they are not actually shut up in their wards for the whole of that time; they are washing for about twenty minutes, and they have a long prayer and reading the Scriptures, which lasts some ten minutes, so that they are really about an hour and a half.

3888. Who reads that prayer?—It is read by one of the senior monitors, who is called the marker.

3889. Do you mean that there are only two monitors in the ward that you are speaking of?—Two or three.

3890. And it is one of those two or three who reads the prayer?—It is.

3891. Is that done directly they come up?—It varies with the time of the year; it is done either immediately before the washing or immediately after.

3892. Do you mean to say that it takes them twenty minutes to get their washing done in the evening?—The lavatories are small, and all the boys do not go in at the same time, so that practically it takes quite that time.

3893. No particular boy would want more than two or three minutes to wash in, would he?—He has more than washing to do; he has to clean his shoes, and that takes him ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.

3894. However, doing something or other, they are in the wards two hours?—Yes, they are in the wards, or in the lavatory outside the wards.

3895. The bigger boys two hours before they got

Major H.
Brackenbury.
27 July, 1877.

Major H.
Brackenbury.
27 July, 1877.

into bed, and the younger boys an hour and a quarter?—Yes.

3896. When is the Grecian expected to go up?—The Grecian must be in his ward before ten o'clock.

3897. I presume he may take his own time about going to bed?—He is supposed to be in bed by eleven, but if a boy is working hard, we are not very strict about his keeping up the light.

3898. What light does he have?—Gas.

3899. Do you think that, considering these boys are from an hour and a quarter to two hours in the ward, without the supervision of any master, their discipline can be properly maintained by the matron, assisted by the monitors?—As a matter of fact it is.

3900. Would you like to make any remark about the present relation of the Head Master to the assistant masters?—I do not know whether I am competent to do that.

3901. Still, as you have had great experience, the Committee would be glad of your opinion?—My own opinion is, that it is very desirable to have a man in the position of the Treasurer, as the head of everything here, instead of the Head Master. I think that he is less liable to be prejudiced, and he would probably be selected because he is a good administrator. It does not follow that because a man is a scholar, he should be a good administrator. I believe that for the advantage of the boys, and for the comfort of the masters, the present system is one to be desired.

3902. Upon what grounds do you base that opinion?—I think that the Treasurer, being in a different sphere from the master, would be less liable to a tendency to crotchety and experimental reforms. I think that he would be more likely to weigh and consider anything that came before him, being only a referee, than a man who is constantly engaged in contact with subordinates.

3903. Is the Treasurer brought into contact with the boys?—Not to a great extent.

3904. Do you think that no harm results from the boys being aware that there is a person with whom they are not brought into immediate contact who is the ultimate authority over them?—Certainly not; the boys have great respect for the Treasurer, and great respect for the Head Master.

3905. You do not think that the fact that they know that there is somebody over the Head Master, and over you, at all diminishes the influence or authority which either the Head Master or you have over them?—Practically no, because the Treasurer acts on the recommendation of the Head Master and the Warden, and the boys well know that.

3906. Then if the Treasurer acts upon the recommendation of the Head Master or the Warden, what good does the Treasurer do?—Of course he is not bound to act on the recommendation.

3907. That is the relation of the Head Master to the Treasurer. Now, with regard to the relation of the Head Master to the assistant masters, do you think that the present system is a good one?—I am not competent to give a decided opinion upon that point.

3908. As regards the relation between yourself and the Head Master, do you think that that is clearly enough defined?—I think it is sufficiently clearly defined by the Head Master's charge and mine.

3909. What do you exactly understand that relation to be?—That we confer on all matters of importance with regard to discipline, and that I defer to the Head Master in cases of difference with regard to discipline.

3910. Do you consider that the relation is this, that in any serious case of discipline, it is your duty to consult the Head Master?—Certainly.

3911. And supposing that the Head Master, after hearing your opinion, should differ from you as to what should be done, would it be your duty to concede your own opinion, and to change your own action in deference to the Head Master?—By my charge, yes.

3912. Practically, is that the way in which it works?—Practically, it is, but I should state that there has been no question of deferring, we have constantly consulted together and settled what is to be done.

3913. Still I suppose you do not consider yourself in the same position towards the Head Master as one of the assistant masters, for instance, at Rugby or at Eton would be with the Head Masters there?—No, certainly not.

3914. I mean, not merely as regards the fact, that you are not appointed by the Head Master, but you would conceive that he was more bound to consider your opinion?—Clearly so.

3915. Are you of opinion that this relation between you and the Head Master is upon a satisfactory footing, so that it does not require alteration?—I am, and I think Mr. Lee, the present Head Master, will testify to the same effect, from what I understand from him.

3916. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Mr. Bell states this, that although by the charge the Warden is instructed to resort to the Head Master for advice and direction in all cases of difficulty in respect of discipline, as well as of appointment of monitors, &c., yet it is not definitely stated that the Warden is to take the advice after he has asked for it; and he also states that in many cases he found very considerable difficulty in preserving the harmony which was requisite between the two officers?—I can only say that I discovered that fact after Mr. Bell had ceased to be the Head Master here; we were working together cordially, and on most friendly terms, up to the time that Mr. Bell left; and a letter which he wrote to the Committee just before leaving making this statement, perfectly astonished me.

3917. (*Mr. Walter.*) In the case of complaint of any of the under masters, with reference to their incompetency or neglect of duty, would the Head Master in any way consult with you about that?—No, in no way.

3918. (*Mr. Forster.*) Take the case of punishments; supposing that any one of the headles were to allow himself to knock a boy about, whose business would it be to see that that was not done, yours or the Head Master's?—Mine.

3919. Supposing, on the other hand, that any Assistant Master were to be over severe in punishing a boy during lessons, you would have nothing whatever to do with that?—Nothing whatever.

3920. But supposing that a matron were to transgress her duty, that would be your business, would it not?—Yes, that would be my business.

3921. (*The Chairman.*) Take the case of the misconduct of Gibbs on the last Sunday, that would have been reported to the Head Master, and not to the Warden, because it was whilst instruction was going on in the Scripture lessons, but might it not have happened that that would be reported to you as well as the Head Master?—No, it is understood that "sides" are considered as school.

3922. If the bigger boys obstructed the Scripture lesson, would that be reported to you?—No, that would not be reported to me, because that would be considered entirely as an offence in school. It was not even reported to me as a matter of fact.

3923. (*Mr. Forster.*) With regard to the suggestions as to the removal of the school into the country, have you any remark to make?—I do not know that I have any suggestion to make.

3924. We have had evidence showing that the discipline would probably be more easily preserved if the school was removed to the country?—My opinion is, that the discipline is preserved, and that we preserve it, perhaps, with greater ease on account of the limited area of the building. The boys are under more constant supervision.

3925. You mean that the fact that you have not got that inconvenience which exists in the country of there being a neighbourhood around the school which is within bounds, as it were?—Quite so.

3926. Is no boy allowed to go into the streets at all without leave?—Not without a written pass from me.

3927. About how often are those passes given?—They are very common for a short time, to buy little things.

3928. Most of the big boys are allowed to go out, practically, I suppose, if they can show a good reason?—If they can show a good reason I always give them a pass.

3929. What is the length of the play hour in the middle of the day?—From a quarter past twelve to a quarter past one, and during that time the boys have to wash.

3930. Would you give a boy a pass to go out for half an hour during that time?—If he showed that he had a very good reason for it, certainly.

3931. As regards the half-holidays, I suppose boys who live in London very often ask for passes to go home?—I will explain that. On half-holidays every master gives a certain number of boys what are called tickets, enabling them to spend the half-holiday at home. Those tickets are only given to boys whose friends have expressed a wish that they should have leave on half-holidays. No other boy goes out unless his friends write to me, and I give him leave to go out for a half-holiday.

3932. What precaution do you take to be sure that when a boy goes out professedly to go home he does go home?—I am unable to take any precaution.

3933. It is no rule of the school that he is obliged to bring back any letter from his parents?—No, it is not.

3934. I suppose that one reason for maintaining the dress is the advantage that it gives for checking the boys' conduct in London, is it not?—It is a great protection to the boys rather than a check upon their conduct.

3935. It will, after all, be only a limited number of boys that go out in that way, because a good many boys come from the country?—Only boys can go out whose friends live so near as to express a wish to have them out on those days; other boys are not eligible to go out, except upon a written application from their friends.

3936. Do the boys go out to see their friends much on Sunday?—Never.

3937. What is the reason for that?—It is contrary to an order of the Governors.

3938. Do you think that that rule works well?—Personally, I should be glad if they went out, but there are very strong objections on the part of the Governors, and I think the Head Master objects to it. My own personal opinion is that I should not object to it.

3939. Do you think that the playground is large enough for nearly 700 boys?—No.

3940. It would be very difficult, would it not, to increase its size in London?—It would be very difficult.

3941. What conveniences have you for playing in wet weather?—The cloisters.

3942. You have no covered court?—No covered court.

3943. Would it be easy to have one?—Very; the ground which is occupied as a gymnasium might be covered in.

3944. Have you had much experience during the course of your life of public schools?—Great experience of this school.

3945. You never were at a public school, were you?—No, never at a public school.

3946. Therefore you could not answer the question as to whether the boys at this school play as much as they do at public schools generally?—I think they do now, from what I know of them. I think they always played as much as other boys, but they used to play in a different manner; now they play very much in the same manner as boys at other schools.

3947. Do they play at football?—They do to a great extent, both here and at Herne Hill.

3948. Is there room enough here for football?—Yes, there is an immense amount of football played here.

3949. Is there anything else you would like to mention to the Committee?—No, I do not think so.

3950. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You expressed a strong opinion in favour of the present system of management by the Head Master and Warden, co-ordinate with one another, you are no doubt aware that it only exists in this school, and I believe that it exists in no other place?—I believe only in this school, but there is no other school like it.

3951. Do you think there is any particular reason in this school to make it imperative, which does not exist at Eton or Rugby?—I think it would be impossible to carry on any other system in this school as it exists here.

3952. (*Mr. Forster.*) You mean with the present system of assistant masters, so many of them not living at the school?—With the present system, and further than that, introducing any other system would involve a great increase of expense.

3953. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) There is an impossibility, one might say, of bringing them into immediate contiguity with the school?—Yes, I believe so; I believe the result would be advantageous to discipline if you did do so.

3954. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do you at all know what quantity of pocket money the boys generally bring with them?—No, it varies; some of them have a great deal.

3955. And some of them, I suppose, very little?—Yes, some of them very little; but the majority have a very fair amount of pocket money, or even I might say a large amount.

3956. Is there any rule in the school with regard to little boys about pocket money at all?—Every half-year I send a circular to the parents of all the boys, urging on them to give the pocket money into the charge of the ward matron, so that it may be given out to the boys weekly.

3957. Is that generally done?—That is generally done, not universally.

3958. Have you ever had any cases brought before you of boys being threatened or bullied by the other boys to give up their pocket money?—I cannot say specially pocket money, but there have been cases of bigger boys bullying little boys with regard to money.

3959. That is a matter which of course you would think very serious indeed?—Very serious indeed. Of course you are aware that it does occur in every school.

3960. But have you any reason to suppose that the fact of their having a possible access to such a city as London makes the possession of pocket money particularly dangerous here?—I do not think so.

3961. Do you think that the boys get out without leave?—Rarely.

3962. Have you had any cases of their getting out by night?—Never.

3963. I suppose there are men at every door, and they would be bound to look after the doors?—Yes, they are bound to look after the doors.

3964. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Was there a matron here of the name of West?—Yes.

3965. Will you state the circumstances under which she left the school?—She came into the hall in a state of intoxication.

3966. How long ago was this?—About three or four years ago. The case was brought to the notice of the Treasurers at the time that Mr. Foster White was ill, and they investigated the case, and it resulted in her being obliged to leave in March, 1873.

3967. Was her son at the school?—He was.

3968. At that time?—No, he left on the 20th of January, 1870.

3969. Do you remember his Christian name?—Henry Mac Murray West.

Major H.
Brackenbury.
27 July, 1877.

Major H. Brackenbury. 3970. Did you see him here yesterday?—Yes, it was the same boy that appeared before the Committee yesterday.

27 July, 1877. 3971. And that was her son?—Yes, it was.

3972. (*Mr. Forster.*) Mr. Bennett, who is, I think, one of the visiting masters that you spoke of, in his evidence before us, was asked this at question 2468: "I suppose there are long intervals between the times when you go to the wards?" and his reply was, "I try to go once a fortnight to each of my wards; that is the plan which I propose to myself, and perhaps sometimes I go oftener, but lately I have been very busy, and I do not think I have been quite as much of late." I rather gather, from what you have said to-day, that it was your opinion that they went oftener than that?—Mr. Bennett has been very recently appointed visiting master. I know that Mr. Carlos and Mr. Mackie go very much more frequently; I speak from my long knowledge of them, rather than my recent knowledge of Mr. Bennett.

3973. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) But have they special wards?—Yes.

3974. So that those wards that Mr. Bennett visits have not been visited?—No; that is hardly the fault of the system, it is the fault of not carrying out the system, I think.

3975. (*The Chairman.*) Do those four masters, between them, visit all the wards?—Each one takes three or four; it is a voluntary matter; they undertook to do it, and up to this time they have done it. It could easily be made compulsory.

3976. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do you think it could be made compulsory, with fairness to the masters, without an increase to their salary?—No.

3977. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) What is the quantity of meat allowed by the dietary?—Four ounces of cooked meat without bone.

3978. Is that minimum practically insisted upon?—Yes, that is the minimum.

3979. Are they allowed to have more?—If more is wanted the ward matrons send down for it on the order of the Steward, who is in the hall at dinner time.

3980. Practically any boy is allowed to have a second help?—Yes.

3981. And the first help is supposed to be four ounces?—Recently, in order to diminish the immense amount of waste, we have devised a plan of issuing the meat to the boys, and instead of serving a boy with his full portion at first, a small portion was put on his plate, and the boy could come up again and

again for more; and the consequence is, that if a boy is not eating his dinner, and leaves the whole of his dinner, he leaves only two ounces, and that diminishes the waste.

3982. (*Mr. Forster.*) Was it frequently the case that a boy left his dinner altogether?—Constantly.

3983. How do you account for that?—Very often they have hampers of things, which they eat before they go into the hall; all sorts of trash they eat.

3984. Do they get a good many hampers from their friends?—They have a great deal sent in that way, and they buy a great deal of trash, and eat it after they come out of school.

3985. You have what are called leave days here, have you not?—Yes.

3986. How often are they?—The second Wednesday in every month, and certain other days, the President's birthday, the Queen's birthday, the accession of Queen Elizabeth, leave for speech day, and generally one or two others.

3987. What happens on those leave days?—All the boys who are put on the list to visit without invitation, go out to their friends at nine o'clock in the morning; no other boys go out, but on a written application from their parents or friends.

3988. What proportion of the boys have friends in London?—On visiting days there are generally left behind in school something under one-fourth.

3989. Have they a full holiday on those days?—Yes, full holiday. I should like to state that, since I have been here, I have arranged for them to go to the various museums, under proper charge, on whole and half-holidays. All those who wish to go are allowed to go under charge.

3990. (*The Chairman.*) When do you require them to return?—When they go under charge they go after dinner and come back to tea.

3991. When do you require those who go home to their parents to return?—They return at seven in the winter, and at eight in the summer.

3992. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you ascertained the number of assistant masters?—Yes; a return has been handed to me from the counting-house, from which I find that there are seven head masters and twenty-two assistant masters. I also observe that there are two joint head masters in the commercial school department.

3993. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) We had a boy named Penny before us yesterday; you also have a master named Penny?—Yes, but he is no relation.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Rev. RICHARD LEE, further examined.

3994. (*The Chairman.*) It has been stated to us that a very great deal more is required of the boys with regard to their lessons than was required some time ago, and that the demand for this additional instruction was going on increasing; is that so?—Yes, the standard has undoubtedly increased very sensibly.

3995. The phrase used by Mr. Laing was, that it was raised 90 per cent.; do you agree with that?—I really do not know about 90 per cent.; that is a figure of speech, I think.

3996. He said that it began with Mr. Bell, and went on increasing through Mr. Bell's time?—Undoubtedly the standard has been raised very much.

3997. Do you think that the standard has been unduly raised as regards the power of the boys?—Certainly not.

3998. Has it been raised to such a point as that if the boys are attentive and diligent you think that they could do their work without being required to do extra work out of school time, and so to diminish their play hours?—Their idle hours are diminished, certainly; I do not know whether their play hours are.

3999. Would you say that in raising the standard so much there has been any necessity for increasing

the punishment to the boys to keep them up to the mark?—No, I think not. Some masters do a very great deal of work with very little punishment, and others punish a good deal.

4000. The reports of the different punishments are very irregular, we find; they do not accurately state and include everything that they ought to do with regard to the punishments; were you aware of that?—No, I was not. I have been Head Master but a year. The punishments inflicted under Mr. Bell I felt a delicacy in going very much into.

4001. (*Mr. Forster.*) With regard to the assistance which you get from the assistant masters, how many masters are what are called visiting masters?—Five, I think.

4002. Major Brackenbury stated that he thought it was four, but you think it is five?—It is five; Wards 1, 2, and 3, are taken by Dr. Brette, the head French master; Wards 4 and 5, by Mr. Bennett; Wards 6, 7, and 8, by Mr. Carlos, the head mathematical master; Wards 9, 10, 11, and 16, by Mr. Mackie, senior; and Wards 12, 13, 14, and 15, by Mr. Bell, the second mathematical master.

4003. Is he any relation of the late Head Master?—No.

4004. Those five gentlemen, I suppose, all live close by?—Yes.

4005. What is it that you rely upon them for doing?—To visit the wards as my representative; to see whether things are satisfactory; to advise with any boys that may be reported or mentioned to them as unsatisfactory by the matron; to assist the matron; to advise the monitors, and generally to advise with me as to the condition of those different wards.

4006. How often would you expect that each one of them would visit the wards under his control?—At least once a week.

4007. You would not expect them to visit a ward more than once a week?—No, not more than that.

4008. Do you rely upon their helping you on Sundays at all?—They have helped me on Sundays, but the whole matter of visiting the wards is voluntary. They have helped me very considerably on Sundays in visiting the wards, not as regards any Sunday duty.

4009. As regards the Scripture instruction on Sunday, it is conducted, is it not, by the Grecian and the monitors?—It is conducted by the Grecian and the monitors.

4010. Who is there to look after the boys on Sunday besides yourself and the Warden throughout the day?—Only the beades and any master who may happen to be passing through the building; any one of the resident masters would probably, if he were walking about, talk to one or two of the boys, but really there is nobody except the Warden and myself here on Sundays that is bound to look after them.

4011. Mr. Bell gave it as rather a strong opinion that it was a great disadvantage to the school that the assistant masters were not expected, and, in fact, most of them were not able to have much to do with the management of the boys out of school; do you find that a disadvantage?—I think it is a disadvantage.

4012. It is stated that while the school remains in London, it would be very difficult to avoid that state of things; do you agree with that?—I think it would be difficult.

4013. I suppose that all the masters who can live close by, do live close by?—Yes, the houses are filled.

4014. And most of the other masters live a considerable distance off, do they not?—Yes.

4015. Has there been any increase in the salaries of those five visiting masters on account of their taking this supervision?—No.

4016. No application has been made to the Governors for such increase?—No, not that I am aware of, not during my year of office, certainly.

4017. Do you think that what they have to do as visiting masters implies additional work every day except Sundays?—It may or may not; I do not think it does, as a matter of fact. I may mention that during the illness of our late head mathematical master, Mr. Potter, during Mr. Bell's time, I acted myself as a visiting master for some three or four months, in charge of certain wards.

4018. Do you consider that it is part of your duty, as Head Master, to visit the wards or not?—Distinctly a part of my duty.

4019. And do you practically visit each of those wards once a week?—Yes, it is very seldom that a fortnight goes without a visit from me. My visits are mostly made on Sundays.

4020. In what rooms is the Scripture instruction given on Sunday?—In the wards.

4021. At what time?—Between four and five in the afternoon.

4022. Of what does it consist?—On three Sundays of the month, one or two, or sometimes even three chapters of the Bible are read and explained by the Grecian. I see the Grecians myself at half past nine on the Sunday morning, and take the chapters with them, and then they retail to their wards what they have got from me in the morning.

4023. Did you ever hear, or were you ever present while any one of the Grecians was giving this explanation?—Yes, I am constantly present.

4024. Do the Grecians know that they are liable to your coming in and seeing how they perform this duty?—They are certain to see me.

4025. But that is a matter upon which you do not get the assistance of the other masters?—Yes, the visiting masters have helped me during this hour on Sunday very much during the last year.

4026. Have there been Sundays on which you have been without any help?—I think not.

4027. You do not rely upon the visiting masters at all for any supervision over the boys in the playground?—No, I do not rely upon them for that, certainly not.

4028. Has the position of the visiting masters worked quite well with the position of the Warden?—There are some difficulties in the way, but there has been no real difficulty during the last year.

4029. Were you at any public schools?—I was educated at Christ's Hospital.

4030. (*The Dean of Christchurch*). Are the wards much used in the daytime by the boys?—They are used a good deal in the daytime.

4031. Who is present to see that nothing improper takes place in the daytime?—The matron and the monitors may or may not be present at any particular time.

4032. Do you feel sure that the matrons are always present when the wards are open to the boys in the daytime?—No, I cannot feel sure. I have very little control over the matrons.

4033. We understand that before they go to bed they have an hour, or some of them two hours (the senior boys two hours, and the other boys upwards of an hour) in the wards; do you think that is a good plan; what do they do in that time?—They prepare their lessons.

4034. Where do they sit?—At the table in the ward, there are forms on the side of the table.

4035. Is there room for all the boys in the ward to sit down?—No, not all to sit, only the boys in certain classes, the boys who have more work than can be done in the preparation school.

4036. What do the others do?—They go to bed.

4037. It appears they are not obliged to go to bed till eight o'clock; what do they do before then?—They play till then. They play about the grounds in the summer-time; after supper they play, I think, till a quarter past eight, then they are rung into their wards, they wash, the juniors go to bed, and some of the seniors sit up till a quarter to ten.

4038. (*Mr. Forster*.) The Warden gave us the impression that all the boys went up at a quarter to eight, that they remained in their wards till they went to bed, with the exception of washing in the room close by, that the younger boys went to bed at nine, and the monitors and bigger boys at ten; you do not think that that is exactly the state of things? I do not.

4039. What do you think is the case?—I think they go to their wards. I do not know whether it is a quarter to, or a quarter past eight; then they wash, then they have prayers, then the juniors go to bed, and the upper ones sit up till a quarter to ten; I think it is substantially the same.

4040. I will just read you some evidence that was given to us by an old Blue, but it was evidence as to what took place before 1868, and therefore the question I am going to ask you is merely whether you think this state of things will exist now. With regard to Sunday, he was asked this: "On Sunday, I suppose, there is scarcely any master about, is there? A. No masters whatever; the boys walked about the playground in two's and three's. When they could get a chance of playing by the beades not looking at them, they would do so; there was nobody to converse with them, and no person competent to interest a circle of boys out of church on Sundays;" how would you say that that would compare with the present state of the Sundays?—I am afraid it is pretty much the case still.

Rev. B. Lee.
27 July, 1877.

Rev. R. Lee. 4041. "It was the business of the beadles, I suppose, to take care that they did not play? A. It was just that." I suppose that is the business of the beadles, it is not?—Yes.

27 July, 1877.

4042. "I suppose the assistant masters were all away on Sunday, were they not? A. All away on Sunday, they never came near?"—That is not quite correct now.

4043. Major Brackenbury tells us that the boys are not allowed to go home to their friends on Sunday?—They are not allowed to leave the gates on Sunday, excepting for very special reasons.

4044. Do you think it is a good regulation that they should not be allowed to go home to their friends on Sunday?—Yes, I think so.

4045. Upon what ground do you think that?—I think it very desirable that the school, as a school, should attend church together, and that all the boys should be with us for their Scripture instruction on Sunday afternoon, and I think it is very desirable that the whole school should attend our own special service in the hall at seven o'clock.

4046. How long does that special service last?—Just an hour.

4047. Is every boy expected to go to church twice and to this special service?—They go to Christchurch in the morning, and to our own service in the hall in the evening. They have only two services.

It was a change introduced by Mr. Bell to have service in the hall. We used to go twice to Christchurch.

4048. Is there any common service in the morning here?—At Christchurch, not in the school.

4049. I mean on week days?—No, there are prayers before breakfast in the hall every morning.

4050. At which all the boys are present?—Yes, at which all the boys are present.

4051. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Is it somewhat like what they have before dinner?—Rather longer, I should say.

4052. (*Mr. Walter.*) Is the character of the service at Christchurch of a kind to be particularly useful to the boys; as regards the sermon, is it addressed to them particularly?—No, the sermon is not addressed to the boys, it is addressed to the congregation.

4053. (*Mr. Forster.*) They have special pews, I suppose, at Christchurch?—The boys occupy the galleries.

4054. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Have they plenty of room there?—Plenty of room, but they are very uncomfortably arranged.

4055. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do they go to bed on Sundays at the same time as on other days?—Rather earlier, I should think.

4056. When did you, yourself, leave Christ's Hospital School?—In the year 1865.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

[Adjourned to to-morrow at 12 o'clock.]

SATURDAY, 28TH JULY, 1877.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P., in the Chair.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.

JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. ARTHUR LIONEL SMITH, *examined.*

Mr. A. L. Smith.

28 July, 1877.

4057. (*The Chairman.*) May I ask what your profession is?—I am a student at the Bar.

4058. When was it you left Christ's Hospital?—In the middle of 1869; October.

4059. How long were you here?—I was here eleven and a-half years.

4060. You first of all were, I suppose, at Hertford?—Yes, for two years.

4061. You went there in 1858, I suppose?—Yes, in the beginning of 1858.

4062. And then in the beginning of 1860 you came up to London?—Yes.

4063. Which ward were you in in London?—I was in No. 2 first, and then in No. 10, and then in No. 7.

4064. You had two removals, therefore?—Yes, in the wards. When I had been up about three-quarters of a year, a good many of us were removed to No. 10. There had been a good deal of disturbance in the school, but I do not know the exact cause of our removal, because we were all younger. Some of the wards were more disorderly than others, and they attempted to mix them.

4065. Was there an undue proportion of big boys in it?—I was too young to really know.

4066. What was the reason of the removal to No. 7?—A senior to me became a Grecian in No. 10, and we could not have two Grecians there, so then I went away to another ward.

4067. Were you a monitor any time?—Yes, three years.

4068. That was in No. 10?—Yes.

4069. (*Mr. Walter.*) What age were you when you became Grecian?—15½.

4070. (*The Chairman.*) First of all, in No. 2, you were one of the smaller boys there?—Quite.

4071. Was there any ill-usage of the smaller boys at that time in No. 2?—I do not think it was anything very serious. As far as I can make out, it was a little worse than other schools.

4072. (*Mr. Walter.*) What is your knowledge of other schools derived from?—I have known boys educated there, and I have myself talked with a good many, and known them since they went to Eton. I have talked a great deal with my own schoolfellows and other men at Oxford about it.

4073. (*The Chairman.*) There was more bullying, you think, in No. 2 ward, than in other schools?—Yes, but I do not think very seriously.

4074. Were there monitors to that ward?—Yes.

4075. What line did they take?—In this particular case the monitors were the chief agents in it.

4076. Were they the biggest boys?—They were the biggest boys in the ward, except, of course, the Grecian. I think it was more disorderliness through there not being any strong authority over the monitors in the wards. I do not think the bullying was anything very bad.

4077. But you said the monitors were the worst?—Yes, through there not being any strong authority of a senior boy over the monitors, who would generally be under 15.

4078. Did the monitors use their authority as monitors oppressively?—I can hardly say their authority, but they oppressively use their power as bigger boys.

4079. Then you went into No. 10; when did you go into No. 10?—Some time in 1860.

4080. How was it there?—That was supposed to be a very well arranged ward, and there was very little bullying on the whole there.

4081. Were the monitors bigger boys there?—There were a good many in my time.

4082. Were they generally the biggest boys in the ward?—Yes, generally.

4083. And was their authority well used?—Yes, on the whole.

4084. And did the little boys look to them as protectors against the bigger boys?—If the case was very severe they would; but of course there is a strong feeling against appealing to a monitor from another boy.

4085. Still, if the monitors saw anything wrong they would interfere?—Yes, they would not allow it if they saw it.

4086. You were a monitor yourself in No. 10 for three years, you say?—Yes.

4087. Were you at that time one of the bigger boys in the ward?—I was made a monitor very young, and therefore was not one of the bigger boys.

4088. How did you find your authority attended to there, if there were bigger boys in the ward?—I had a very much bigger boy a senior monitor to me.

4089. Was your authority attended to there?—It could easily be made to be attended to.

4090. In what way?—By appealing to the Warden, or to the Head Master, or to what they call the visiting masters.

4091. There were visitors at that time, then?—Yes.

4092. This, as I understand, would be in about 1866. Was there a visiting master who came in at all regularly?—Yes.

4093. And if there was any necessity you appealed to him, or, if not, to the Warden?—Yes.

4094. And then your authority was enforced?—Yes.

4095. You think there was good order during the time you were monitor, first of all by the aid of your senior monitor, and then by yourself?—Yes.

4096. Did any attempt at bullying the smaller boys go on then?—Hardly, I think; I do not remember anything definite.

4097. Then you became a Grecian and went into No. 7 ward?—Yes.

4098. Did you, as a Grecian, interfere at all in the management of the ward?—I did not at first, because it was not common to do so, and there was a sort of etiquette against it; but, after a short time, I found it necessary to do so, because it was very disorderly. I am afraid it was chiefly for my own comfort that I interfered, to prevent so much noise.

4099. Were you attended to?—The Grecian is always the biggest boy in the ward, and is very much attended to.

4100. Were the monitors inefficient there?—Yes. The wards got very much like a college, and there was a certain tradition, one way or the other, of orderliness or disorderliness. No. 10 was always well ordered when I was there, and No. 7 happened to be badly ordered generally.

4101. You were obliged constantly to interfere in No. 7?—Yes.

4102. Was your authority attended to at once, or did you appeal to the Warden or Master?—The Grecian's authority is the strongest in the school, because he is the only big boy among a number of small ones; none would have dared to resist him.

4103. On the whole, during the time you were there, do you think there was much more bullying than at other schools?—Not much more.

4104. And not so much in No. 10, I suppose?—No, there was very little there.

4105. What do you say as to the masters; was there much corporal punishment?—Yes; I think there was a great deal in the lower part of the school.

4106. What was the corporal punishment?—Nearly all caning.

4107. Caning on the hand?—Yes.

4108. Was there much caning upon the body?—No, not so much; that was not the regular course, at any rate.

4109. Then the caning on the hand was done with some degree of order?—Yes.

4110. There was no black book in your time, was there, in which the punishments were entered?—No, I do not think so; I never heard of one.

4111. And no report made of the punishments to anyone?—I do not think so; I never heard of such a thing.

4112. Did there appear to you to be an undue amount of corporal punishment?—Yes, but the whole tone of the school was very severe, especially when first I went there.

4113. Did that improve?—Yes, very visibly.

4114. By the time you left do you think there was an undue amount of corporal punishment?—I think there was an unnecessary amount in the lower part of the school.

4115. Was there any particular master whom you could point out who is there still; we do not want to hear of masters who are gone?—No, I should not like to specify any one in particular, any one that I know to be there now.

4116. Now is there any information that you think you can usefully give to us as the result of your experience?—Do you mean as to what I have observed about the school, or as to what I think would be changes for the better?

4117. As to what you have observed as a defect which can be removed, taking the time when you left, when you say the school had improved?—Do you mean especially in reference to the tone of the school?

4118. Yes, we are not going into the educational part?—Or into anything connected with the food or the health?

4119. Is there anything as to the food that you can tell us?—I believe when I speak about the food I represent the opinion of a considerable number who were there with me, or a little before or after; because at Oxford we once discussed the feasibility of writing a number of letters on the subject of the management of the school, in which one of the most serious charges would have been the badness of the food under the old management.

4120. In what way was it bad; was it bad, or insufficient?—It was not only that, it was very plain; but in several ways it was repulsive to the boys.

4121. Do you mean that the quality of the food was bad?—I think the quality was very inferior to what it had been supposed to be, and it was, I should imagine, very much beneath contract, judging by the contracts we saw occasionally in the papers.

4122. You think it was inferior to the contract?—I think so. I do not know whether it is worth while giving an illustration. The boys were, I daresay, rather particular about their food compared to what boys ordinarily are, because of living in London, I imagine. That I took from a report made by the "Lancet," some years ago, which I remember reading, and it struck me as very true; but certainly they used not, as a rule, to eat the meat; I cannot say whether it was because it came in a lukewarm state, or rather greasy, or from what cause, that they were not in perfect health, but I remember one boy who for many years never touched his meat, but used to stick his fork into it, put the fork under the table and give it a jerk, which carried it about ten yards down the table; and there was investigation made as to where this meat came from, and as they went to the wrong end of the table (which was a long one), they never could find out where it came from; and by accident (I forget what accident) he was at last detected and punished. I do not think a boy in health used to go without good meat if it were brought to him, simply for a fancy, for many years.

Mr. A. L. Smith.

28 July, 1877.

Mr. A. L.
Smith.
28 July, 1877.

4123. Did he eat it after his punishment?—I think not; I do not remember distinctly.

4124. Now did you find the meat bad yourself?—I do not think I exactly did; but then when I say that, certainly for the first three years that I was in London till I became a monitor, I was very badly fed in every way.

4125. Do you mean that the bread or the meat was bad in quality, or that the meat was badly cooked?—The bread was certainly bad in quality. I am speaking now, I may say, on behalf, not authoritatively on behalf, but I know I should have the support of a good many of my schoolfellows who were there at the same time; we often discuss the question.

4126. Was the bread mouldy?—No, I do not say mouldy. I daresay a school is fanciful, and tradition has a great deal of influence, but whenever the boys discovered small black substances, which I daresay were harmless enough, in the bread (I do not remember what they were), they used always to call them bugs, and anyone who found one of these in the bread would not touch the bread. If you ever read Charles Lamb's Essays on the school, you would understand a great deal better the tone of it than you would from anything I could say; there are two essays of his which show the strength of tradition and etiquette, especially in the matter of food.

4127. Do you think the meat was bad in quality, or that it was ill-dressed?—Ill-dressed, I should think. It was kept waiting a long time after it had been carved, perhaps necessarily so when one matron had to carve for fifty boys; she carved, then grace was said, and perhaps ten minutes was taken over that, and then they began to serve it. They carved before grace while they were waiting, to save themselves the labour after grace, because it took a long time. I cannot prove it by small points or by describing the food myself, but I can say that if the vote of a large majority was taken it would be found to be that the food was very bad. I can say one thing definitely, that I have seen the gentleman who had to supervise the food, the Steward, take a piece of cold meat which was prismatic in colour from being kept so long in hot weather, and eat it; he used to take snuff to a great extent, and I believe he had lost the sense of taste. After that he said this meat was very good for the boys in the ward.

4128. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you remember what meat it was?—I do not remember, it was some cold meat.

4129. (*The Chairman.*) Was any complaint made?—The boys themselves were very discontented indeed about the food always.

4130. Was any complaint made in any way through their parents, as far as you know?—A complaint was made in one way, by the boys keeping their potatoes, which they always objected to, I do not remember why. They saved them after the meal to pelt, I think the Steward, with. I remember that happening more than once.

4131. Who was the Steward at that time?—His name was Brooks.

4132. Did you find any fault with the potatoes, or was it that when not very hungry the boys liked to have them for play?—I do not know why they should not be hungry, because they had no food except what the school could supply, or the boys could get for themselves, and most of them had very little pocket money. At this distance of time, I cannot specify the complaint about the potatoes.

4133. Have you taken any interest in the school since that time, to learn what was going on?—I have only lately been in London; I have not been at the school in the last few years, but I have kept up acquaintance with the Grecians who came to Oxford and Cambridge.

4134. Do you recollect whether there has been any improvement since then?—I have not heard of it.

4135. Have you heard the same kind of complaints

in recent times of the food?—I have not heard them speak about the food so much.

4136. (*Mr. Forster.*) You say there were visiting masters while you were at the school; do you remember the name of the visiting master of your ward?—Yes, Mr. Bowker.

4137. He lived in one of these houses, I suppose, close to the school?—No, I believe it was unusual; but he lived some distance off, and came I should not like to say how often, once a week, perhaps, or less.

4138. And visited the ward in the evening?—Yes, to receive any reports, and speak to any of the boys that he knew.

4139. And therefore, at that time, it was the custom for the visiting masters to go to all the wards?—Yes.

4140. Who was the Head Master then?—Dr. Jacobs; but in the last part of my time Mr. Bell was Head Master.

4141. And had you these visiting masters under Dr. Jacobs?—Yes.

4142. Have you received any information as to the state of the school in this last year or two?—I have heard that, after the reforms were begun a few years ago, when Mr. Bell first came, and when the Commission had been sitting, it had gone back, and was very much as it was in a great many respects.

4143. You were here at the time of the Commission?—Yes, I remember it very well.

4144. And there were reforms at that time, were there?—There were the beginnings of reforms rather than anything else while I was there, because I was only there a year after the Commission.

4145. What was done at that time in the way of reform?—There was an attempt to give the Head Master more power, to give the school one head instead of three, and to make the sixth form take part in the government of the school and influence the other boys.

4146. What is your opinion upon that point; do you think that it can be expected that the Grecians should take part in the management of the school as the sixth form do in the public schools?—Yes, I think it can be expected; and without that I do not see how the school is to be brought to the same level as others.

4147. We are told that it would be very difficult for the Grecians to do so, on account of their time being so much occupied in their own work?—But are they more occupied than the sixth form at another public school?

4148. You, remembering your experience as a Grecian, would not think that a valid reason?—No, not at all.

4149. When you were a Grecian, had you to give any corporal punishment to the boys in the ward to keep them in order?—Very rarely, because they knew it would come; there was no one nearly strong enough to make any resistance.

4150. I gather that you think one ground of the want of discipline in the school was that the monitors were too young, and physically too weak to control the bigger boys?—Yes.

4151. Those bigger boys being very likely the most troublesome?—Yes.

4152. You mean boys who were bigger than their progress in the school?—Yes; it was left in great measure to the accident of the monitor being good or bad, whether the ward was well governed; even to the accident of his being big or little.

4153. As regards the food, you say it was not at all an uncommon thing for a boy not to take his meat at dinner?—I remember very well one of the Grecians in the same parting, that is to say, in the same year with me, not eating his food for more than a year, I should say; taking a dislike to it, and feeding himself as best he could out of his own pocket-money.

4154. The Grecians have a different table from the others, have they not?—Yes, but it is supposed to

be to a great extent the same food; it is very nearly the same dinner.

4155. But did the boys often supply themselves with food?—Whenever they could; for instance, if the boys were allowed to go out to the bath (in those days there was only one, and it was some way from the school), they used to rush out of the ranks and buy bread at the bakers' shops.

4156. Did they get any hampers from their friends?—Not many; a great many of the boys were orphans, or their relatives were abroad.

4157. What I want to know is, when a boy did not take the meat at the school dinner, did he generally manage to get something in its place, either by buying it or in a hamper from his friends?—Hampers were very rare, and money was rare, too. Perhaps I might mention on this point that a great deal also depends in a ward on the matron, so far as the comfort and the health of the boys goes.

4158. But has she anything to do with the food?—No, except the carving of it; but if she is maternal in spirit she can look after them, and does look after them. I remember noticing the difference in that respect between the two wards I was in.

4159. But that would not tell upon the question of food, would it?—Yes, she gives them little things, not directly food, but if a boy was likely to have a very bad cold, for instance, she would try and cure him before sending him to the infirmary.

4160. But all the food is supplied indiscriminately to the ward?—Yes, but the disposition of the matron makes a great deal of difference to the comfort and health in a ward; a great deal lies in her hands, and I do not think as a rule they are equal to the post.

4161. You have no relation to the school now?—None whatever.

4162. (Mr. Walter.) Have you ever seen a flogging administered at the school?—Yes, about three times.

4163. Those were exceptional cases, I presume?—Yes.

4164. It was generally administered privately?—Yes, if a boy had behaved very badly in a ward they would often flog him before the ward.

4165. Was the punishment considered severe?—Yes, very severe.

4166. (Mr. Forster.) With reference to the food again, when you were here whom did you consider responsible for the food that was given to you, the Head Master or the Warden?—Neither; the Steward, but really the cook. The Grecians used to have an organised system of tipping the cook and the cook's wife.

4167. Who is the Steward?—The Steward was a gentleman who was Warden in reality, though he was called, I believe, Steward, and I do not think they considered him a good enough man for the place, not sufficiently educated, and they made him Steward to look after the food, and they made the Warden a new office. I might say another thing that struck me was that a good many of the boys had rheumatism very badly; it was rather common. The wards were, I think, very badly warmed, I mean insufficiently warmed; there was one large fire in one very large draughty dormitory, and the boys were not allowed, as a rule, to approach it, or were not in the well-governed wards; they were kept sitting at the tables. I had rheumatic fever myself, and I remember some of my friends being extremely astonished. There are a good many cold, draughty cloisters, and the boys had not games on a respectable scale, nothing to do except to stand about.

4168. (Mr. Walter.) In your opinion would going with the head uncovered have anything to do with that?—No, I do not think that that did any harm, because the boys got so used to it.

4169. Going back to the flogging question, it was considered a very severe punishment in your time, you say?—Yes.

4170. Was it administered by the beadle in those

three cases to which you refer?—Yes, by the beadle.

4171. How many cuts were given?—I think six was the least number that was given. I do not remember what was the greatest number; eighteen, I think, was the greatest number. It was between six and eighteen.

4172. (The Chairman.) What is the most that you yourself have seen?—I do not know; my impression is twelve.

4174. (Mr. Walter.) Was more than one birch used, or only one?—Two, I think.

4173. You have known cases where two have been used for the same boy?—It is so many years since I saw it; two used to be carried, but whether they were both used I do not know.

4175. Did the boys ever make use of their girdles to beat each other with?—Yes.

4176. Was that a common practice; I should like to know to what extent it was practised?—Yes, I should say rather common; it was the most handy weapon they had.

4177. Do they use it in quarrels among themselves, or in the form of bullying?—They do not fight with it; but a boy would use it as an instrument of torture to a smaller one.

4178. It is a formidable weapon, is it not; it hurts a good deal?—Yes, there is a stiff leather thong. But I ought to say that I do not think the relations of the boys between themselves were bad, but the relation of the boys to those that governed them.

4179. (The Chairman.) Do you mean to the monitors?—Not so much to the monitors, more going upwards; I mean all the governing body, whatever shape it took, was very unpopular. There was no strong *esprit de corps* in the school; the boys were not at all proud of their school; they were always running away, or trying to do it; that was a perpetual theme, and that is one of the strongest impressions that I have about the school; and what struck me most when I went up to Oxford, was the great pride that an ordinary schoolboy takes in his school.

4180. Was that partly because it was something of a charity school?—No, I do not think so; I never heard anybody disown it, or anything of the kind.

4181. (Mr. Walter.) There was a good deal of running away, you say?—Yes; very much more talking about it. The hatred the boys felt towards the school, and the desire to get out of it, was a very strong feeling in the lower parts of the school. I remember a gang of boys running away to Epping Forest, and being away, I think, some of them, weeks; I remember what a commotion it excited; and some boys were always running away.

4182. (Mr. Forster.) Were you there at that time?—Yes, I could give the name of the leading boy, his name was

4183. For how long were they away on that occasion?—My impression is that some of them were away for weeks.

4184. (The Chairman.) And were they taken back again?—Yes, they came back.

4185. (Mr. Forster.) What was done with them? They were all flogged to begin with, and afterwards taken out of the wards they belonged to, and put into different ones; and the leading boy came into the ward I was in, and he used tell me his adventures.

4186. (The Chairman.) Can you give us the date when that occurred?—1865, I think.

4187. (Mr. Walter.) Did you ascertain what was the reason for such a wholesale flight as that; was it for a lark?—It was planned for months beforehand; it was from a feeling that all boys in the school would have shared, a desire to get away nearly at any price; it was hatred of the school, and I think it is a great deal owing to the confinement, the general roughness, and the sense of being very much pent up.

4188. At that time had they any playground, as

Mr. A. L. Smith.

28 July, 1877.

Mr. A. L.
Smith.

28 July, 1877.

they have now, at Herne Hill?—No, and the boys themselves felt that as a great want. The gymnasium made a great deal of difference in that; it was a safety valve for their spirits.

4189. (*The Chairman.*) When did the gymnasium come?—In 1866, I think, or perhaps later.

4190. (*Mr. Forster.*) What sort of Sundays used you to have when you were here?—Do you mean at first as a small boy?

4191. Yes?—Very strict; and we used to dislike them much more than the week days.

4192. Did the Sundays get pleasanter as you got older?—Yes, because you were left to yourself a great deal more.

4193. (*Mr. Walter.*) Looking back to your experience of the school as a whole, during the eleven years you were there, are your impressions of it painful or pleasant?—Very unpleasant, the whole of them nearly, until the very end of one's time, when one really becomes one's own master much more, and could go out a great deal more.

4194. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think that a great effect is due to the fact of boys having no vent for play?—A very great effect, I am certain. I remember

that they used in consequence to indulge in breakfast sports among themselves. I remember that it was a popular amusement for some time in our ward to see how long you could be hanged by the neck from a rail in the stone staircases, and I remember one boy being nearly suffocated by being hanged too long, and when some of the boys engaged in it were brought up before the Warden, they said that they wanted a gymnasium, which was, I remember, the answer we had agreed to give amongst ourselves.

4195. And did that lead to your having the gymnasium?—I think it had a great effect.

4196. (*Mr. Walter.*) Besides the disposition to run away which the confinement produced, have you any reason to think that it led to immoral practices among the boys?—Not worse, I should think, than at other schools.

4197. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did your experience lead you to think that the school got better or worse during the time you were here?—Sensibly better, steadily better.

4198. Did you find any difference made by Mr. Bell's coming?—A great difference; so much so that I should have thought his loss very serious.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. JAMES WATKINS, examined.

Mr. J.
Watkins.

28 July, 1877.

4199. (*The Chairman.*) What is your profession?—A schoolmaster, at Chelmsford.

4200. You are so still?—Yes.

4201. How long have you been so?—All my life.

4202. You have had a great number of boys under you in your time?—Yes, a great many during my time.

4203. Among others, had you this poor boy Gibbs?—Yes.

4204. When did he come to you?—I think he left me in 1875. He was with me for fifteen months previously to his going to Christ's Hospital.

4205. What number of boys were there in your school?—From twenty to thirty at that time.

4206. Boarders?—Yes.

4207. (*Mr. Forster.*) It is a school which you keep yourself?—Yes, a private school.

4208. (*The Chairman.*) Are you in any way connected with Christ's Hospital?—No.

4209. Have you had many boys that have come to you before going to Christ's Hospital?—I have had a great many during the time I have kept school, and I have had four or five since I have been down in Essex.

4210. It is only a few, I suppose, of your boys who have ever anything to do with Christ's Hospital?—Several have come to us till the parents have had an opportunity of getting them a nomination to Christ's Hospital.

4211. Among others, you had this poor boy Gibbs under your care, you say?—Yes.

4212. What was his character as far as you could judge while he was with you?—He was a very curious boy indeed.

4213. (*Mr. Walter.*) What age was he when he came to you?—Between eight and nine, I think, he was over eight.

4214. (*The Chairman.*) Was he at all a forward boy when he came to you?—No, very backward indeed.

4215. You say he was a curious boy, in what way was he a curious boy?—He would never associate with any other boys, or make friends with any, he was very quarrelsome.

4216. How was he as to his studies?—He would not do anything, or try to learn anything, because he said he did not wish to come to this school.

4217. There was, therefore, some thought of his coming here when he first came to you; is that so?—About three months previous to his leaving me his father got a nomination, I think.

4218. There is a preliminary examination here before boys are admitted?—Yes.

4219. Did you endeavour to prepare him for it?—I endeavoured to get him as much forward as I possibly could, so that he might be able to come in.

4220. And how did you succeed?—I do not know, I am sure; he would tear his book up before you and say he would not do it.

4221. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did he give any reason to you why he did not wish to come here?—No, I never heard any reason. In fact he was a spoilt boy at home, I think.

4222. (*The Chairman.*) How did he submit to your discipline?—He was very troublesome.

4223. What sort of punishments did you inflict on him?—I did not punish him much, he was a boy you could not make anything of by punishment.

4224. Could you make anything of him by kindness?—No, he was an obstinate boy; I have seen his father beat him to such an extent that if I had done so I should have been taken up and put in prison for it, and as soon as it was over he cared nothing about it.

4225. Did he run away while he was with you?—Yes, and came back again.

4226. How long did he keep away?—He would come in, perhaps, at ten or eleven o'clock at night, when his father was down.

4227. While his father was there, as I understand you, he would run away?—Yes; his father came down to see him, and for some trifling thing which he said to the boy, away he went, and the father stopped all night, and the boy did not return till ten or eleven o'clock at night.

4228. Did that occur more than once?—Yes.

4229. Was there anything of timidity about the boy, was he a timid boy at all?—No, he was always fighting; I have known him fight and kick boys perhaps three or four years older than himself. He did not seem to have any fear of anything.

4230. Was he a truthful boy?—No; I may say that when he first came to me I was told that he was sent down entirely because they could not manage him at home.

4231. Who told you that; did the father tell you that?—A friend of theirs who recommended him to me.

4232. You say he was not a truthful boy?—No, and he was an annoying boy to the other boys in the school; he would take and destroy anything that belonged to them.

4233. That would be mischief rather; but in the way of falsehood, I mean?—He was very guilty of telling untruths.

4234. And that you frequently found, did you? Yes.

4235. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did anything in his conduct give you a notion that he was at all wrong in his head?—No.

4236. When you saw the mention of his having killed himself were you very much surprised?—No, I thought he had been playing and done it by accident, to frighten them from punishing him.

4237. You think it is possible that he might have hoped to be caught trying to hang himself, and not intending to kill himself?—Yes, my impression was that he never did it intentionally.

4238. I should like to ask, when boys come from your school to Christ's Hospital, how long is it generally before they come that their parents know that they have got the nomination for them?—Some have known it for six months or nine months before. I had two little boys that had a brother here at the same time. I think they promised them a nomination eighteen months before they came.

4239. I suppose it is not common for them to have

come to you before they have received the nomination, or is it a common thing for a boy to come to you after his parents know that he is coming to Christ's Hospital?—They do not remove them till such time as they enter the school at Christ's Hospital.

4240. But is it often the case that a parent, when he sends his boy to your school, says, "Now I have got a nomination for him for Christ's Hospital; will you prepare him for it?"—Yes.

4241. That is not uncommon?—Not uncommon.

4242. You have had a good many boys who have come here?—A good many, at different times.

4243. Have you seen any of them since?—Frequently.

4244. What character do they give the school?—A very good character. I had two little boys, brothers, that were coming here, and one brother was at the school here, and I had a good many letters from him; he spoke very highly of the school, and encouraged his brothers to get into the school.

4245. Is he there now?—No, he has left some few years ago.

4246. Have you had any that were there quite lately?—Within the last four or five years, I think.

Mr. J.
Watkins.
—
28 July, 1877.

The Witness withdrew.)

[Adjourned.]

APPENDIX F.

THE CHARGE OF THE HEAD MASTER.

1. You have been appointed at a General Court to be the Head Master of this House during the pleasure of the Governors, with a residence within the Hospital; and it is your office and duty to exercise a general superintendence and control, as well over the several school departments and studies of the Hospital, as over the discipline of the boys, whether in or out of school-hours; to see that the curriculum of education which may be settled from time to time by the Governors for observance in the several schools be carried out by the masters, and that the discipline out of school-hours be conducted generally by the Warden and others, in accordance with the present well understood regulations of the Hospital, or with such as may be prescribed by the Governors from time to time.

2. As Head Master you will have a seat at the Sub-Committee of Education; and although having no vote, it will be your duty at all meetings of the Sub-Committee to give the best information and advice in your power, as well as to do the like, whenever called upon by the General Court or the Committee of Almoners, to which end you will take counsel, as occasion may suggest, with any of the masters; and will, besides, assemble the principal masters of departments, as well as the assistant masters of the Upper Grammar School (at least once in each half-year) for the consideration and friendly discussion of any suggestions which may be made for improving the education, the class or school arrangements, or the general discipline. You will also invite the assistance of the Warden at any of such conferences, whenever you may deem it, from the nature of the case, advisable to do so.

3. The entire Grammar School Department in the London Establishment will be under your personal direction and control, in the manner prescribed in the "Orders for the Government of the Grammar School" from time to time, your special charge as regards tuition being the Grecians' and Senior Deputy Grecians' Forms. And although, for the actual work of instruction and carrying on of the several school departments other than the Grammar School, the Governors will continue to hold the chief master of each department responsible, yet it will be your duty from time to time, and whenever you may think fit, to visit each of such departments, and to see that the work of education is being sedulously and effectively carried on throughout, and if, upon any of such visits, you think proper to examine one or more of the classes, you will, of course, do so; exercising therein such discretion as in no way to weaken the authority of the masters.

4. You shall not absent yourself from your duties at any time without the knowledge and consent of the Treasurer or Committee of Almoners; and when any such occasion of absence arises, you shall appoint one or other of the assistant masters in the Upper School to take charge of your scholars. In like manner, no other master is to be absent from his duties for a single school-day, or part of a day, without your knowledge and permission; whilst for any longer absence, leave is also to be obtained from the Treasurer or the Committee. And the progress of the boys in their education being essentially connected with the punctual attendance of their masters during the prescribed school-hours, your attention is specially directed to this point; and whilst it will be your duty, in the first instance, privately to admonish any master who may fail therein, it will be equally your duty to report to the Committee any habitual or repeated deviation from duty in this respect. In the case also of marked incapacity or serious dereliction of duty on the part of any master, it will be incumbent on you to communicate the same to the Treasurer and Committee.

5. The whole of the books, maps, and other school apparatus and materials being provided at the expense of the Hospital, the Governors, on grounds of economy, uniformity of teaching, &c., deem it right to enjoin that such books only be used in the several schools and forms, and in the religious instruction, as have been or shall be, from time to time, approved by the Committee of Almoners or the Sub-Committee of Education; and that any master desirous of introducing or adopting a new book shall only do so with your

approval and the sanction of the Governors. All requisitions of books, maps, slates, &c., shall be inscribed and signed by the master making them respectively, in a book provided for the purpose at the Counting-house; but all such requisitions shall be subject to your approval, by initials or counter-signature as regards the Grammar School, and as regards any other school department to like approval by its own chief master. The list of the books proposed by the several principal masters for prizes at the half-yearly examinations are to be also submitted for your approval before such books be ordered.

6. You shall, at least once in each half-year, visit the Hospital's establishment at Hertford, and ascertain whether the work of preparatory education is being carried on steadily and efficiently in the several schools there, including the Girls' School; and shall, after each such visit, make a brief report to the Committee of your observations. And if, on any visit to Hertford, or on any examination, such as is mentioned below, you shall observe a want of progress amongst the boys or girls, it will be your duty to notice it to the Head Master of the Hertford School; and should such deficiency be still observable on subsequent occasions, to call the attention of the Committee thereto. On each removal of boys from the Hertford to the London establishment you shall examine the boys thus introduced, and distribute them amongst the assistant masters in the Grammar School, so as to equalize the respective numbers under the assistant masters as nearly as may be possible, and shall assign at once to a higher form any boy or boys whose ability or progress may indicate fitness for such promotion.

7. The direction of the religious instruction throughout the establishment being entrusted to the Head Master, it is your special duty to see that the whole of the boys are, in school, taught the Catechism, as well as systematically instructed in Bible history, and otherwise in the Christian religion, with the application of its precepts as rules of every-day conduct, according to the principles and doctrine of the Church of England. And you are empowered to assign a part in such instruction to any of the masters or assistant masters, whom you may select from time to time for the purpose, and especially to the Grammar Masters; any such arrangement being subject to the sanction of the Committee.

8. You will, likewise, regulate the religious instruction of the boys at "Sides," in their wards, or otherwise, upon Sundays, and the course of Scripture reading in the Great Hall, and in the wards; and will be responsible for the spiritual care and attendance of the sick, for which last-named purpose yourself, or some clerical master appointed by you, shall visit the infirmary occasionally during the week, and regularly on Sunday. You shall also take care that the Morning and Evening Service be read at the infirmary, each Sunday, by one of the Grecians to as many of the patients as can be safely assembled, unless, owing to the prevalence of any infectious disorder, the Medical Officer should advise its temporary discontinuance. And, if any of the boys are afflicted with dangerous or lingering illness, and you require assistance, you shall direct the attention of the particular masters of such boys to them, in order that those masters may administer such spiritual instruction and advice as may be suitable in the particular case.

9. You shall, on each Sunday evening (except during the vacations), in person, or by competent clergymen on your behalf, conduct Divine Service, with a short lecture to the boys, in the Great Hall. And it shall be your duty also, with the assistance, if necessary, of one or more of the other clerical masters, to prepare for Confirmation such boys as in your judgment may from time to time appear proper candidates for that rite.

10. You are not permitted to take any private pupils, or to hold any benefice, cure, or lectureship, or to undertake clerical duty away from the Hospital (unless at the vacations), but you are expected habitually to be present at the Sunday morning service at Christchurch. And, although at liberty to officiate there on any occasion on which the Vicar may invite, or yourself offer your services, yet you will be restricted from undertaking such occasional duty elsewhere, except at the vacations, or with the Treasurer's permission. And the masters, generally, are restricted from performing any week day clerical duty or undertaking any other duty or employment which may interfere with their school duties or require absence therefrom.

11. The examination of newly-presented boys and girls in the several standards will be conducted by the principal masters of the Commercial School (the Head Mathematical Master assisting therein with respect to boys presented for admission on "Special Presentations" for the Royal Mathematical Foundation for Sea Service), but such examinations will be under your superintendence, and be subject to your judgment in doubtful cases; and no child is to be adjudged as "failed" without you decide to that effect.

12. And whereas, by the ancient practice of this House, in reference to the great number of the children constantly maintained and educated therein, the discipline and government of the boys when out of school have been assigned hitherto to officers other than the masters, and the details of such duties are now confided to the Warden, that officer will be held responsible for the due performance of them. But, inasmuch as the Governors have placed in your hands the general control of the discipline, you will from time to time, as circumstances may suggest, visit the Grecians' rooms, the wards, and the Great Hall; and if in any matters connected with the out of school discipline of the boys you consider there should be alteration or amendment, you will immediately direct the attention of the Warden thereto, as well as concert measures with him, and, if necessary, with the Treasurer, for bringing about the desired change. You shall be ready at all times to support the Warden with your advice and authority, and to investigate, in conjunction with him, any offences of more than ordinary gravity, as well as any irregularities that may be reported with regard to Grecians or any of the senior boys.

The Warden having full instructions in his "Charge" to resort to you for advice or direction in all cases of difficulty with respect to the discipline, as well as in the appointment of monitors, &c., further detail is unnecessary here.

13. You shall exercise a general control over the Boys' Library, which you shall visit from time to time; and the Librarian shall not be at liberty to order fresh books for such library, or to place in it any fresh book, whether given or purchased, without your previous approval.

14. The ordinary punishments are to be tasks, impositions, deprivation of privilege, and stopping on leave-days; and resort is to be had as rarely to corporal punishment as is consistent with the preservation of discipline. Each master has authority to punish for school offences the boys under his own care; but no master is to punish the scholars of another except in his absence. The principal master of each department is to take care that no undue severity is exercised, and no assistant or under master is to punish with the rod without the previous sanction of the principal master of his department. At the same time the superintendence of the Head Master over the discipline is understood to include the regulation of all corporal punishment whatever, whether in or out of school-time.

15. Each master and each assistant or under master shall enter all corporal punishments inflicted by him in a book to be kept by himself, but open to your inspection at any time when you may call for it.

16. The Grecians being exempted by an order of the Committee from corporal punishment, it is your duty, in all cases of grave misconduct or of insubordination and idleness on the part of any of them, where admonitions and the milder forms of punishment have failed, to make a special report thereof to the Treasurer and Committee.

17. After each half-yearly examination the school position and character of each boy shall be certified by the respective masters in the various departments, with the testimony of the Warden in each case as to his general conduct out of school; and such collective certificate shall be sent to each boy's parents or friends. Each master (to whom it applies) shall also give a certificate in duplicate of the attainments and conduct of each boy when about to be discharged from the Hospital, in order to one copy thereof being left at the Counting-house, and submitted to the Committee, and the other being taken home by the boy himself.

This Charge points out your principal duties and responsibilities as Head Master, which you are hereby strictly enjoined to perform and observe. And it is also earnestly recommended to you to promote the welfare of the boys committed to your care, and to advance the interest, usefulness, and reputation of this religious, royal, and ancient Foundation, by every other means in your power.

M. S. S. DIPNALL,
Clerk.

Christ's Hospital,
6 September, 1876.

N.B.—The foregoing charge may be amended in its details from time to time by the Committee of Almoners, as they may consider necessary or desirable for the more effective working of the establishment.

APPENDIX G.

THE TREASURER'S CHARGE.

Having been chosen at a General Court of the Governors to the important office of Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, you will be pleased to take notice of the several powers conferred and duties enjoined upon you in the following charge; and you are further expected to observe and perform the regulations and duties set forth in the Synopsis presented to you with this charge.

1. Your office and charge is to receive and pay all such sums of money as by any means shall appertain or belong to the relieving and comforting of the poor children in this House; as well as all other moneys, the receipt and expenditure of which have been given upon trust to the Governors of this Hospital by various benefactors; in the performance of this duty following such rules and directions for the receipt and payment of moneys, and for keeping the accounts, as have been, or may from time to time be, prescribed by the Committee of Almoners or the General Court.

2. And forasmuch as you are the chief executive officer of this House, it is further committed to you to have the general superintendence over every master, officer, servant, and child within or belonging to this Hospital, to see that not only all the officers and persons who are employed in managing the revenues and attending to the general business of the Hospital, fulfil their duties correctly, faithfully, and zealously, but also that all those to whom the education, instruction, and oversight of the poor children of this House, as well in time of sickness as of health, are committed, act towards them justly and kindly; that they reward the diligent, correct the idle, repress the unruly, comfort the sick, and teach the children under their care to be kind and affectionate to each other, obedient to their superiors, and good examples of the effects of wholesome discipline and Christian education. And in case it shall appear to you that anything has happened, or been committed by any person within the Hospital, tending to the subversion of discipline, the corruption of morals, the causing of scandal, or inflicting any injury upon the character and reputation of the Hospital, it shall be your duty to take such steps as may be necessary, both for ascertaining the nature and extent of the evil, and also for repressing and remedying the same. And to this end you have authority to summon before you any of the masters, officers, or servants of this Hospital, and to admonish or reprimand them for any misconduct or neglect of duty. If any person so admonished shall still persevere in neglect of duty, or if any be guilty of insubordination, or of flagrant immorality, or misconduct, you are in such case authorised to suspend the offender from office, and to take the earliest opportunity of bringing him or her before the Committee of Almoners, or before the General Court, as may appear to you to be most expedient. At the same time you will take care to use such prudence and circumspection as to the manner, the time, and occasion of reproving or correcting the faults or neglects of any master or officer, that the children under their care may not be induced to despise or be tempted to disobey such master or officer.

3. In the absence of the President, it is your office to preside at all Courts and Committees of the Governors; and it is part of your care not only to see that Courts and Committees be duly summoned, but also to the utmost of your power to give the Governors, whenever assembled, such counsel, advice and information, as may most conduce to the honour and well-being of this royal Foundation, and to the welfare, temporal and spiritual, of the poor children here maintained.

This is your Charge, which you are desired to observe; and your labour and pains herein shall be rewarded at the hands of Almighty God, whom you chiefly serve in this office; for as the Apostle saith, "Godliness shall have its perfect reward, not only in this world, but in the world to come."

To
JOHN DERBY ALLCROFT, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

M. S. S. DIPNALL, Clerk.
25th April, 1873.

SYNOPSIS OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE TREASURER OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

I.—As to the Property and Cash of the Hospital.

Court, June,
1849.

1. To be one of the Trustees of the Hospital's property in the public stocks and funds; and, with the President and the six Auditors of Accounts, who are Almoners, to stand possessed of the Hospital's cash at the Bank of England.

2. To see that all dividends of stock are promptly received and paid into the Bank of England to the account of the President, Treasurer, and Governors, as well as any legacies, benefactions, or other moneys of the Hospital that may come to your hands; and to require the Receiver to pay into the said account all moneys and cheques received by him for or on account of the Hospital, or of any of its Trusts or Charities, and that, as far as possible, on the same day on which they are received.

3. To report all legacies, benefactions, and donations to the General Court; and to sign receipts for legacies, when paid to the Hospital, or any of the Trusts and Charities above referred to, and to cause all legacies to be forthwith invested in the names of the proper Trustees.

4.* To sign all cheques drawn on the Hospital's account at the Bank, such cheques to be signed also by one of the six Auditors before-mentioned, and countersigned by the Clerk.

5.* To inspect at pleasure the ledgers or any of the cash accounts, and to have access at all times to the other books and records of the Hospital, but especially to require the Receiver to make up weekly the "General Cash Book," and to submit the same to the Treasurer at the earliest opportunity for his allowance and signature, and with it to submit also the banking account, the "Bank Pass Book," and the account of cash advanced to him for wages, taxes, and other like outgoings.

6.* To watch over the Hospital's finances and expenditure, and to see that the several fair cash books are made up and balanced at the end of every month; and a statement of the cash balances read at the first meeting of the Committee in each month.

7.* To require that the annual "General Account" be ready by the 10th February, and to submit the same (after its examination and approval by the Auditors), to the General Court in March, with the Committee's report of the state of the House, and the number of presentations which can be properly issued for the admission of children.

8.* To pay, or cause to be paid, as they become due, all salaries of masters and officers, as well as stipends, pensions, and exhibitions; and also to pay sums on account of contracts for works, on proper certificates, signed by the Surveyor or Land Surveyor, being furnished; but not to pay the balance of any such contract, or any bills of tradesmen or others, until "allowed" by two of the Auditors of Accounts.

9.* To sign cheques for such sums as may be required by the Receiver to pay taxes, wages, and apprentice fees, pensions to the blind, and other persons, and such current charges as have heretofore been usually paid on demand; it being understood that, with the exception of such petty payments as have been customarily made at the discretion of the Treasurer, no moneys are to be paid on account of the Governors (other than those above mentioned), unless in pursuance of a specific order of the General Court or Committee of Almoners.

See Charge of
a Committee
Governor, and
Charges of
Clerk, Sur-
veyor, and
Land Sur-
veyor.

10. With two or more members of the Sub-Committee of Renters, the Clerk and the Surveyor, to view all estates in the country, as well as houses and premises in London belonging to the Hospital, when the leases thereof respectively are within a year or two of their expiration, and previous to such property being re-let; taking care that reports of such views are prepared by the Clerk, and valuations of the property submitted by the Surveyor, for the information of the Sub-Committee of Renters or the Committee of Almoners.

11. To sign for and on behalf of the Governors, when submitted to you by the Hospital's Solicitor or the Clerk, such agreements for leases, or for yearly or other tenancies, not requiring the Hospital's Seal, as well as such contracts for provisions, stores, works, or commodities, as are in conformity with the orders of the General Court or of the Committee of Almoners; also to sign, on the margin, leases which have been duly authorised and examined, preparatory to their receiving the Hospital's Seal, as well as assignments and other deeds requiring the licence of the Governors.

12. To seek the advice and assistance of the Hospital's Solicitor whenever it may appear expedient to do so; taking care not to commit the Governors to any suit or other important legal proceeding or litigation, without the previous sanction of the Court or Committee.

Committee,
5 Oct., 1838,
and Court,
23 Nov., 1838.

13. To consider carefully all applications from parents of boys or girls educated in the Hospital, or others on their behalf, for an augmentation of the ordinary premium payable from the Hospital's Apprenticing Funds, and to award on behalf of the Governors, and within the limits prescribed by the Order in Chancery relating thereto, the sum which, in your judgment, may be fairly and beneficially allowed in each case.

See will of Mr.
St. Amand,
and Order of
Court thereon.

14. To have the custody, agreeably to the will of James St. Amand, Esq., of the miniature picture set in gold of his grandfather, John St. Amand, Esq., and to produce and show the same at the first General Court in each year, as well as (if required) once in each year to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, or to such person as he may depute to demand a sight thereof.

See Order of
Committee,
3 July, 1849.

15. To keep safely also the bonds of such officers of the Hospital as are required to find security, and produce the same at the first Committee meeting in March in each year, reporting on that occasion (or at any other meeting) any case in which fresh sureties or other alteration may be required.

See Charge of
1835, con-
nected with
Clause 2 in the
abbreviated
Charge of
1867.

16. To take care to the best of your ability that there be no loss, waste, or embezzlement of the Hospital's property; that strict economy be observed in every department, and that the Wardrobe Keeper, the House Steward, the Steward at Hertford, and all other persons having the custody or disbursement of the Hospital's moneys, stores, or commodities, keep proper books to account for the same, it being within the power of the Treasurer to demand of such officers, and at any time, an exact account of all moneys and articles entrusted to them, and to require the production of the balances of such moneys and articles as may appear by such books of account to be in their hands.

See Architect
and Surveyor's
Charge and
Order of

17. To authorise the Surveyor to execute such ordinary repairs in the Hospital's Establishments as it may be necessary to effect without delay; and to inspect, with the Surveyor, any residences of masters or officers which may be vacated, or in which considerable or general repairs may be required, and to cause proper estimates or tenders to be submitted to the Committee, and their sanction obtained, before any considerable repairs, alterations, or other works are commenced.

* See Treasurer's Charge as revised, 1849; and Receiver's Charge, 1849 and 1864.

II.—*As the Chief Executive Officer of the Hospital.*

1 To have the oversight of every master, officer, servant, and child of or belonging to this Hospital, whether on the London or Hertford Establishment, with authority to inspect all parts of both establishments at pleasure; and, generally, to exercise all the powers described in paragraph II. of "The Treasurer's Charge."

Court, 21 May, 1835, and Charge as revised 1835, 1849, 1867.

2. In the case of offences on the part of boys of a gravity to call for the intervention of the Treasurer, he has authority, after due enquiry, and consultation with the Head Master and the Warden, or either of them, to deal summarily or otherwise with the same as he may think proper, and if the offence be such as to render advisable the removal of the boy or boys offending, to direct a communication to that effect to be made to their parents or friends, but the Treasurer is not to resort to the expulsion of any boy (unless he be over 15 years of age) without an order to that effect of the Committee of Almoners. Analogous authority is also vested in the Treasurer as regards any child at the Hertford Establishment.

Court, 22 July, 1868.

3. In concert with the Head Master, from time to time, to require the removal at a month's notice of any boy, who, having had permission to remain in the Hospital beyond 15 years of age, may be found to be idle or not making good use of the additional opportunity of education afforded him.

Court, 22 July, 1868.

4. To grant leave of absence to any master, officer, or servant of the Hospital, for such brief period as the special circumstances of the case may warrant.

5. In any emergency the Treasurer may give such directions as may appear to him to be necessary or advisable; and on such occasions he shall be entitled to the ready aid of every master, officer, or other person in the Hospital's service; and at all other times he is to expect their cheerful co-operation and their acquiescence in any directions that he may give them in relation to their respective duties.

III. *As to Meetings of the Governors, &c.*

1. In the absence of the President it is the Treasurer's function to preside at all Courts, Committees, and Sub-Committees of the Governors; but in the absence of the Treasurer any other Governor may, by vote of the Governors present, be then and there appointed to preside. And in the absence of the President from illness or other cause, the Treasurer is to direct the clerk to summon such General Courts as may be required by Standing Orders, and at the direction of the Committee of Almoners, or any five of them, the Treasurer is, in the absence of the President, to cause a General Court to be convened at any other time for the despatch of urgent or special business.

v. President's and Treasurer's Charges.

2. In like manner, in the absence of the President, the Treasurer presides in the Great Hall on occasion of the public suppers of the boys, as well as at any entertainments in the Court Room, unless he offers the chair to the Lord Mayor. In the absence of the Treasurer from indisposition, or otherwise, any Governor may be appointed to preside.

By long established usage.

3. Besides the monthly meetings of the Committee of Almoners the Treasurer is to cause Committees and Sub-Committees to be summoned at such moderate intervals as will ensure the prompt and convenient despatch of the multiform business of the Hospital. The Treasurer is expected also to assist the Governors assembled with the best information and advice on the subjects submitted for consideration, which it may be in his power to give.

4. With regard to children presented for admission, the Treasurer is expected to be watchful that none are admitted who, from the pecuniary circumstances of their parents, are not proper objects of this Hospital's care; and he is also to use his best endeavours to prevent the appointment of any other than duly qualified and suitable persons to any mastership, office, or employment, in either of the Hospital's Establishments, or of improper persons to any of the Charities at the disposal of the Governors.

5. The Treasurer is further expected to perform all such customary duties, and to exercise all such rights and privileges as have heretofore appertained or been incident to the honourable office of Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, and to advance the reputation and usefulness of this ancient House by every means in his power.

6. In the execution of the above-mentioned duties, the Governors do not expect the Treasurer to burden himself with correspondence, or with those details which more properly belong to the paid officers of the Hospital; and he is at all times entitled to receive therein the ready assistance of the Clerk, and of the officers in their several departments.

M. S. S. DIPNALL,
Clerk.

25 April, 1873.

APPENDIX H.

THE CHARGE OF THE WARDEN.

1. Whereas you have been appointed by the General Court to be the Warden in this Hospital's London establishment, subject to re-election as from the 5th day of April in each year. And whereas it is provided by the Orders of the Hospital that faults committed by the boys when in school shall be duly punished by the masters, it is your office and duty to take care that at all other times the boys are under such control and supervision as may prevent the commission of, fault, or ensure its detection, and may encourage them to behave properly, with due respect to all persons and with kindness and justice to each other.

Settled by Committee, 4 Nov., 1868.

2. And to this end it is your duty to be present in the Great Hall during the meals*, to take care that the boys come into the Hall in an orderly manner, and clean and decent in their persons and apparel, that the appointed portion of Scripture and the Form of Prayer be reverently read in turn by such of the Grecians as

* Subject to Clause 17.

the Head Master may appoint for that duty, and that the boys depart not before grace is said, or leave is duly given.

3. You shall, every* Sunday morning and afternoon, as well as on the usual holidays and public days, go with the boys to Christchurch, and shall provide to the utmost of your power that during Divine Service in church, and at all other times when they are engaged in any religious duties, whether in the Hall or in their wards, they behave with reverence and propriety, for this purpose appointing proper persons to superintend them, and calling such persons to account if any indecorous behaviour should take place, without its being noticed and reported to you.

4. You shall carefully observe the conduct of the porter, beadles, shop-keeper, cobblers, watchmen, and subordinate officers generally employed in the Hospital, and see that they are constantly at their posts and occupied with their respective duties. And you shall so frequently visit the different parts of the Hospital as to ascertain whether the orders which you may have given with regard to the boys and their supervision by the Grecians, the monitors, the beadles, or others, are duly obeyed.

5. You shall, as frequently as your other duties will admit, and especially in the evening, visit the several wards and observe whether everything is in good order; these visits not being made in rotation, but to various wards at different times at your discretion, so that neither the ward matrons nor the boys may know when to expect you, and so that every ward shall be visited by you at least once in each week.

With regard to the ward matrons and female servants of the Hospital, the Governors have committed the government and oversight of them, as to their personal conduct, and the domestic affairs of the wards, to the Matron. If, therefore, you should observe anything amiss in any of those respects, you shall in the first instance call the attention of the Matron thereto, and if the same be not corrected you shall then report it to the Treasurer; at the same time, in matters of discipline affecting the boys, the ward matrons are amenable to your authority and direction.

6. You shall cause such watch to be kept at the gates that improper persons may not be admitted into the Hospital, and that all strangers leave it at the appointed time.

7. You shall every day visit the sick ward and ascertain the names of all such boys as are kept wholly from school by sickness or accident, as well as of those who are required to attend for medical treatment at certain hours, or have been sent there at any time of the day in consequence of slight injuries or disorders.

8. On the introduction of fresh boys from the Hertford establishment from time to time, you shall assign them to the various wards, and (as may occasionally be found expedient for reasons of discipline, or for other very special cause) it will be competent to you to remove any boy from one ward to another.

9. And whereas it is provided, by an order of the Governors, that the Head Master shall have the general control of the education and discipline of the boys throughout, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Committee of Almoners, it will be your duty to defer readily to any advice or direction which you may receive from the Head Master, and in all cases of grave misconduct on the part of any of the boys, you will privately confer with him before inflicting punishment or otherwise disposing of the case.

10. You shall also, to the utmost of your ability, support the authority and moral influence of the Head Master and of the masters generally, as well as of the Matron and ward matrons, the Grecians, monitors, and beadles, and without delay investigate such complaints as may be made to you by any of them of misbehaviour or irregularity on the part of any of the boys. And you shall give special attention to any information which you may receive from any master with regard to the general character or conduct of any boy. In selecting boys for the post of monitor, you will also make such inquiries of their masters as to their behaviour in school as may appear necessary, and will not appoint any boy to be a ward monitor until he has been approved by the Head Master.

11. For offences committed out of school by any of the boys (other than those of the Grecians'† Form), you are authorised and required, after proper investigation, to correct and punish the offenders, having in each case due regard to age, disposition, and general character, and abstaining from all undue severity or harshness in the use of corporal or other punishment.

12. It will be in your discretion, on the half-holidays, to grant leave out to any boys for special reason, and on the application of parents or friends, or by way of reward, as well as to punish offenders by detaining them in the Hospital on whole holidays, or by deprivation of privilege. You will also regulate generally, on leave-days and at the vacations, the exit or detention of boys whose parents or friends express to you some special wish on the subject. And if upon any occasion it should come to your knowledge that an improper concourse of boys has taken place, or is likely to take place beyond the bounds of the Hospital, you shall take means to prevent or repress it, either by repairing yourself with all speed to the spot, or sending proper persons to recall the boys home.

13. To prevent the boys from going out without leave, you shall, whenever you may think proper, cause them to be summoned to the Hall by the ringing of the bell, and have their names called over, and a report made to you of all absentees. You shall also cause the bell to be rung daily at the appointed hours, for the boys to rise, to go into school, to assemble in the Hall for meals, or in their wards, to prepare for Church, and at such other times as may be usual or necessary.

14. You shall take special care that the boys do not play at cards, dice, or any improper or mischievous games, or introduce improper books or periodicals, or wear any clothes but such as are provided for them by the Hospital.

15. In any case of marked insubordination, or of the prevalence of bad language, oppressive conduct, or other impropriety in particular wards, or among particular sections of boys, or of other special difficulty, you shall seek the counsel and co-operation of the Head Master, and if the Head Master and yourself think proper, shall confer thereon with the Treasurer, and in any emergency, or in case of serious misconduct on the part of any of the sub-officers, you will report the circumstances to the Treasurer, as the representative of the Governors, and to his directions you are, upon all occasions, to submit yourself.

16. You shall not engage in any profession, trade, business, or other occupation, but shall devote your whole time with zeal and fidelity to the service of this Hospital. At the Midsummer and Christmas vacations, when the boys generally have gone home to their friends, you will be allowed such reasonable absence and relaxation as the Hospital's arrangements will admit of, subject to your place being supplied as the Treasurer may approve, but you are on no account to absent yourself from your duties, or to sleep out of the Hospital at any time, without the permission of the Treasurer.

17. And inasmuch as your office is one of grave responsibility, and requires constant watchfulness and

* Subject to Clause 17.

† "Probationers" belong to this Form.

attention from morning till night, and that every day in the week, the Governors have directed the Librarian* to assist you in some of your duties, so that you may have necessary relaxation during the week, and the particular duties in which he is to assist you are the correspondence incidental to your office, and occasional attendance for you at meal times in the Hall, and at Church on Sundays. You will take special care, however, that yourself and such assistant are never absent at the same time, and that the Hospital is never left without the supervision of one of you.

18. You are, at all times, to have a careful eye to the health, deportment, and personal appearance of the boys, and in a friendly way to communicate to the Medical Officer, the Wardrobe-keeper, the House Steward, or the Matron, any matters which you may think should receive their attention, and the Wardrobe-keeper (as having a seat in your office), is to confer, freely with you on any point on which he may require your opinion or advice.

19. You shall not receive any fee, gratuity, present, or perquisite, from any of the boys' friends.

20. And whereas, from the age and school position of the Grecians,† it is much desired by the Governors that some special interest should be taken in them, and a forbearing yet firm supervision be exercised with regard to their general conduct,

(a.) It shall be your duty to take notice of any Grecian who does not rise in the morning at the appointed time, or who is absent from the Hall at breakfast, dinner, or supper, without leave, or does not come into the Hall at the proper time, or who goes to bed at improper hours.

(b.) You will likewise notice any Grecian who shall pass the bounds unauthorised, and (except in the case of special leave) being given to any one or more of them to be out later, you will require the Grecians to return to the Hospital by such hour in the evening as shall be appointed by the Treasurer from time to time.

(c.) In the case of any neglect of the regulations, or of any impropriety of conduct on the part of a Grecian, whether he be at the time within the Hospital, or beyond its bounds, it will be your duty, on being apprized of it, to mark it by public or private remonstrance or reprimand, or by suspension of the privilege of exit (the Grecians being exempted from all corporal punishment), as in your judgment may appear best, but if such irregularity be of a serious nature, or your admonitions are unheeded, you will report such Grecian to the Head Master, and if it appear to him and to you to be necessary or advisable, will also acquaint the Treasurer with the matter, that he may bring the case before the Committee, should he consider it expedient to do so.

(d.) No Grecian is permitted to act as private tutor in any family, or to any boys, either in or out of the Hospital, or to receive from parents or friends gratuities or payments for such services.

21. This Charge points out the principal duties of your office, which you are hereby strictly enjoined to perform. You are likewise required to attend to such additional or other orders as shall be given you from time to time by the General Court, the Committee of Almoners, or Treasurer. And it is earnestly recommended to you to inculcate amongst the boys a high sense of honour, truthfulness, and duty, to promote in every way the welfare of the children, and uphold the credit and reputation of this House, by every means in your power.

N.B.—The foregoing Charge may be amended as to its details from time to time, by the Committee of Almoners, as they find necessary or advisable for the better discipline of the House.

* Now also Wardrobe-keeper.

† "Probationers" are included in this term.

APPENDIX I.

Return of Punishments with the Cane (called "Cakes" in the School language) as recorded by 22 Masters and by the Warden.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.*	* To 18th July. This represents nearly two-thirds of the actual School time of the year.
Average Total of Boys..	704	716	680	675	672	As in succession to those who leave, about 170 Boys are draughted from the Hertford School in the course of each year; the total of Boys who pass under the Masters' and Warden's observation is considerably larger than the "average" number or the number in the School at any one time.
Grammar School	V. Note † 140	108	298	243	201	The Under French Master states that his Punishment Book was destroyed in January, 1877.
Mathematical School..	86	72	80	134	106	
French School	1	3	0	2	2	
Commercial School	155	167	243	291	217	
Drawing School	153	173	88	115	88	
By the Warden	Books destroyed.	24	Last term only.	70	50	

† NOTE.—The Returns for 1878 and 1874 are incomplete, owing to certain Masters having left during these years.

About seven-eighths of the total number of Boys in the Hospital attend the Grammar and Commercial Schools; about one-third attend the Mathematical School; and about two-thirds the Drawing School. About three-fourths attend the French School; but all the Boys learn French; some of the elementary French being taken by the Lower Grammar Masters. All boys below the Grecian Class (the full complement of which is 25) are liable to corporal punishment.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.*	* To 18th July.
Boys running away ..	1	..	..	1	1	GENERAL NOTE.—For ordinary School offences, as repeated idleness, inattention, or neglect of tasks or impositions, one or two strokes with the cane are the usual punishment, and the like for small out of School offences. For impertinence, lying, dishonesty, &c., three, four, or six strokes are given, according to circumstances. Whilst the rod is reserved for special cases.
" removed for misconduct ..	..	..	..	5	2	
" flogged (i.e., punished with a birch rod, called in School language "Brushing") ..	5	5	9	14	5	

APPENDIX J.

THE DIETARY OF THE BOYS AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

LONDON, 23rd July, 1877.

THE GENERAL BREAKFASTS— $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk, with or without hot or cold water as each boy pleases, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. dripping 3 days.

THE SPECIAL BREAKFASTS— $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, 4 oz. cold meat, with cocoa, a pint each (by order of the medical officer).

THE GRECIANS' BREAKFASTS— $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread, 1 oz. butter, 8 oz. cold meat or 4 oz. bacon, and a pint of coffee.

THE MONITORS' BREAKFASTS— $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread, 1 oz. butter, and a pint of coffee.

THE GENERAL DINNER—ON MONDAY—8 oz. bread, 4 oz. roast mutton,* 8 oz. of potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of ale.

ON TUESDAY—3 oz. bread, 4 oz. roast pork,† 4 oz. potatoes, greens or lettuces occasionally instead of potatoes.

ON WEDNESDAY—3 oz. bread, 4 oz. roast mutton, 8 oz. potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of ale.

ON THURSDAY—3 oz. bread, 4 oz. roast beef, 8 oz. potatoes.

ON FRIDAY—3 oz. bread, 4 oz. roast mutton, 4 oz. potatoes, greens, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of ale.

ON SATURDAY—8 oz. bread, 4 oz. roast beef, 8 oz. potatoes.

ON SUNDAY—3 oz. bread, 4 oz. roast beef or veal, 8 oz. potatoes, or lettuces with a dressing during the season.

* The meat at dinner is to be 4 oz. of cooked meat free of bone.

† Except during hot weather, when beef is substituted for pork.

NOTE.—On two days a week each boy has 6 oz. Yorkshire pudding additional, and occasionally 4 oz. suet pudding additional.

Some little variety is introduced, so that the boys have, say—

Once in three weeks, about, hash instead of joints.

Once in four weeks, about, meat pies instead of joints.

Once a fortnight, about, stewed rabbits instead of joints.

Also about 80 boys have $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of ale every day at dinner instead of on three days only a week (by order of the medical officer).

THE GRECIANS' DINNER—Same as the boys, only double allowance of meat and 1 oz. cheese additional, with a pint of ale daily, instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint. They have also occasionally a fish dinner—about 16 times in the year.

THE MONITORS' DINNER—Same as the boys, only $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of ale daily, instead of three days a week only.

THE GENERAL SUPPER—6 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. butter, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk and water. Treacle once a week instead of butter.

THE "LATE" SUPPER—For about 200 of the elder boys, 4 oz. bread and 1 oz. cheese.

NOTE.—With regard to bread, any boy asking for it may have an extra supply; for which purpose a quantity, by way of reserve, is sent up at each meal.

GEORGE BROOKS,

Steward.

S 2

APPENDIX K. **DIETARY OBSERVED AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, HERTFORD.** *For Boys aged between 8 and about 12½ years; for Girls aged from 8 to 15.*

	Breakfast—8 a.m.	Dinner—1 p.m.	Supper about 6 p.m. according to season.	Remarks.
SUNDAY	½ pint of Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, the milk forming a fourth part 6 oz. of Bread* ½ oz. Dripping	4 oz. Roast Beef (free from bone) 8 oz. Plain Boiled Potatoes 2½ oz. Bread	½ pint new Milk 6 oz. Bread ½ oz. Butter	The Roast Meats during Summer to be served cold at the Steward's discretion, with Salad of Lettuces, Onions, &c., in lieu of Potatoes
MONDAY	Ditto	4 oz. Roast Mutton† 4 oz. Plain Boiled Potatoes, or Boiled Rice 4 oz. Cabbage 2½ oz. Bread	½ pint new Milk 6 oz. Bread 1 oz. Treacle	
TUESDAY	Ditto	¾ pint of Pea Soup, made with the Meat chopped up in it, with Carrots, Turnips, Celery, &c. 6 oz. Plain Suet Pudding 2½ oz. Bread	½ pint new Milk 6 oz. Bread ½ oz. Butter	On Tuesdays in Winter give Plain Plum Puddings instead of Suet Puddings
WEDNESDAY	Ditto	As on Monday	½ pint new Milk 6 oz. Bread 1 oz. Treacle	
THURSDAY	Ditto	4 oz. Boiled Beef 4 oz. Carrots, Turnips, &c. 4 oz. Suet Dumplings 2½ oz. Bread	½ pint new Milk 6 oz. Bread ½ oz. Butter	On alternate Thursdays in Spring and early Summer give Boiled Rice with Stewed Rhubarb and Sugar, instead of Suet Dumplings
FRIDAY	Ditto	4 oz. Roast Mutton 8 oz. Potatoes mashed with dripping 2½ oz. Bread	½ pint new Milk 6 oz. Bread 1 oz. Treacle	
SATURDAY	Ditto	Irish Stew, with Potatoes, Carrots, Onions, and Plain Dumplings therein (a quantity that may fairly equal the Dinner on other days) 2½ oz. Bread	½ pint new Milk 6 oz. Bread ½ oz. Butter	

Water to be the general beverage at Dinner, except in the case of those children for whom Beer or Porter is ordered by the Medical Officer. A small additional quantity of Bread may be given if asked for by any boy. The bread to be made in long 30-oz. loaves, so as to cut up into the various rations without a remainder.

* Girls aged over 12 years to have 7½ oz. of Bread at breakfast time; and 2½ oz. Bread and ½ oz. Butter for "late supper," say at 8.30 or 9 p.m. Oatmeal Porridge may be given to the boys of two wards each morning on week days during the winter season; say ½ pint of Porridge with ½ pint of Milk, and 8 oz. of Bread. The girls to have Porridge occasionally.

† Roast Pork is given once a week when weather is suitable. Cold Meat on Sundays and in hot weather, perhaps twice in the week besides.

M. S. S. DIPNALL, Clerk.

25th July, 1877.

APPENDIX L.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, HERTFORD.

RETURN of the Number of Boys admitted into the Infirmary each month during the Twelve months from 16th July, 1876, to 15th July, 1877.

Extracted from the Weekly Report of the Medical Officer.

Nature of Illness	1876						1877							Total
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	
Chicken Pox	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	18	12	*1	1	2	44
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Scarlatina	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bruises on the face, arms, or legs ..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	11
Inflamed eyes or eyelids	1	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	15
Disordered stomach	2	..	..	8	11	9	..	1	3	3	1	2	1	41
Mumps	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	21
Ringworm †	12	..	2	9	1	..	6	2	6	3	1	3	..	45
Wound on the wrist .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cough or cold .. .. .	..	..	2	..	1	2	3	8	..	2	7	14	5	44
Sprained ankle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Congestion of the lungs .. ..	..	..	..	*1	..	..	2	3	..	*2	..	*1	..	9
Sores on the face or ears .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	8
Inflamed or sore hands or feet ..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	4	3	..	1	14
Eruption .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Toothache or gum-boil .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Swollen or inflamed face .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Shingles .. .. .	..	..	..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jaundice .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chilblains .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
Swollen glands .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	2	..	8
Inflamed ears .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sore throat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Rose rash .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	73	2	..	..	2	78
Rheumatism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Boils .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Eruption on the head .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Incontinence of urine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Pleurisy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Swallowed a pencil .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total	31	10	8	29	22	17	17	30	111	40	18	30	12	375

* These were cases of girls.

† The cases of "Ringworm" were not always detained in the Infirmary, but were kept under the observation of the Medical Officer.

APPENDIX M.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

RETURN of the Number of Boys admitted into the Infirmary each month during the Twelve months from July 17th, 1876, to July 19th, 1877.

(Extracted from the Weekly Report of the Medical Officer.)

Nature of Illness	1876						1877							Total
	July	*August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	
Disordered stomach	9	..	16	22	25	7	5	22	28	16	20	17	7	194
Sore throat	4	..	4	16	24	11	1	4	5	9	8	3	..	89
Injury to side	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Debility	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cold or cough	4	5	9	1	..	..	4	4	5	2	..	34
Injury to eye	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Black eye	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Inflammation of the ears..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inflamed legs or arms	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Abscess	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	6
Ringworm	1	..	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	1	10
Eruption on the face or head	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5
Face-ache or swollen face	3	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	11
Ear-ache	2	..	..	2
Injury to knee or pain in knee	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Inflammation of the eyes..	3	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	11
Broken arm	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Injury to foot or heel	1	1	..	2
Sprain or sprained ankle	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	6
Dislocation of thumb, shoulder, elbow, or wrist	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5
Quinsy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Broken collar bone	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Fall on the head	2	..	2
Bronchitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heart disease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eruption	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Eruption on leg	1	..	..	1
Cut leg, head, lip, or ear	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Pain in chest, or chest affection	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Head-ache	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
Ulcer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatism	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rheumatic fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet fever	1	..	..	1
Rose rash	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Inflammation of the lungs	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Sore knee, leg, foot, ankle, or hand	3	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	11
Scald or burn	1	1	..	..	1	..	3
Carbuncles or boils	1	1	2	1	..	1	6
Pain in the side	2	..	..	..	..	2
Nettle rash	1	..	..	..	..	1
Sore or inflamed mouth	4	1	1	..	6
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	1
Jaundice	1	..	..	..	1
Typhoid fever	2	1	3
Swollen foot	1	..	1
Attempted suicide	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	14	..	34	62	70	80	10	88	54	48	48	38	20	461

* School closed for the summer vacation.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL INQUIRY
COMMISSION.

REPORT.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of
Her Majesty, 1877.*

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY
HARRISON & SONS,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

1877.

[O.—1849. PRICE 1s. 7d.]

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES COMMISSION.

[32 & 33 VICTORIA, CH. 42.]

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHURCH TEMPORALITIES

IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1877.

[C.—1648.] *Price 3d.*

CONTENTS.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS DURING THE YEAR 1876.

	Page
<i>I. Sale of Land let to Tenants, &c.,</i>	4
<i>Yearly Tenures,</i>	4
<i>Perpetuity Rents,</i>	5
<i>Renewable Leaseholds,</i>	5
<i>House Property,</i>	5
<i>Sales in the Landed Estates Court,</i>	5
<i>II. Sale of Glebe-houses and Mensal Lands,</i>	6
<i>See-houses, Glebe-houses, and Mensal Lands sold to The Representative Church Body,</i>	6
<i>Sales of Residues of Mensal Lands excluded from Sales to The Representative Church Body,</i>	6
<i>III. Sale and Conversion of Tithe Rent-charge,</i>	6
<i>IV. Collection of Revenue and Purchase-money,</i>	6
<i>V. Payment of Annuitants,</i>	6
<i>VI. Discharge of Liabilities,</i>	7
<i>VII. Miscellaneous,</i>	7

PART II.

THE SURPLUS.

<i>Estimate of the Surplus which may be expected to be at the disposal of Parliament,</i>	7
---	---

APPENDIX.

<i>No. 1.—Report of Solicitor as to Arrears of Tithe Rent-charge,</i>	10
<i>No. 2.—Accounts of the Commissioners for Year ended 31st December, 1876, and from 26th July, 1869, to 31st December, 1876,</i>	11

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF CHURCH TEMPORALITIES

IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

TO HIS GRACE THE MOST NOBLE JOHN, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND, &c.

We, The Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, beg leave to submit to your Grace our Report for the year 1876.

Our Report will consist of two parts :—

- 1st. A narrative of our proceedings during the year 1876.
- 2nd. An estimate of the surplus which may be expected to be at the disposal of Parliament, out of the property vested in us by "The Irish Church Act, 1869," after the discharge of all the liabilities imposed upon it by the Legislature.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS DURING THE YEAR 1876.

In this statement we pursue the same order as we adopted in our Report for the preceding year :—

I. Sale of Land let to Tenants, &c.

Yearly tenures.
Perpetuity rents.
Renewable leaseholds.
House property.
Sales in the Landed Estates Court.

II. Sale of Glebe-Houses and Mensal Lands.

See-houses, glebe-houses, and mensal lands sold to the Representative Church Body.
Sale of residues of mensal lands excluded from sales to the Representative Church Body.

III. Sale and Conversion of Tithe rent-charge.

IV. Collection of Revenue and Purchase-money.

V. Payment of Annuitants.

VI. Discharge of Liabilities.

VII. Miscellaneous.

Land let to
tenants.
Yearly
tenures.

I.—SALE OF LAND LET TO TENANTS.

Yearly Tenures—Sales to Tenants.

In this branch of our sales very satisfactory progress has been made during the past year.

As the property coming under this description has been sold principally to tenant farmers—thereby constituting a class of small fee-simple proprietors—we think that a detailed account of what has been done will be interesting.*

During the year 1876, 241 first offers of sales were made to tenants, which completed a total of 7,843 offers made under the 34th section of the Irish Church Act, every tenant being entitled by that section to the right of pre-emption of his holding. Seven hundred and twenty-six sales on first offers, exclusive of sales in the Landed Estates Court, were effected during the year, a large number of tenants to whom offers had been made during the year 1875 having completed the purchase of their holdings during 1876. The annual rent of these 726 holdings was £9,446, and the purchase-money £220,230, of which the sum of £113,120 was paid in cash, and £107,110 secured by mortgage. The average rate of purchase was $23\frac{1}{4}$ times the rent.

These transactions practically completed the sales that were obligatory on us under the 34th section of the Act, except in the cases of estates that were put into the Landed Estates Court, some of which have, however, been withdrawn, to be dealt with in our own office. The general result, so far, of the operation of the 34th section was, that out of the 8,432 persons who were on our books as tenants when the church property vested in us, 4,114 became, in response to *first* offers, absolute proprietors of their holdings.

In our Report for 1875, we stated that, for reasons which we then gave in detail, it was our intention to make *second* offers of sale to tenants who had not availed themselves of the first, as we considered that by doing so we should carry into effect the policy of the Irish Church Act, to the benefit of both the tenants and the public. As a preparatory step to making second offers, and also with a view to subsequent sales to the public, we caused a complete revision of the valuation and acreage of the property remaining unsold to be carried out. We thought this the more necessary, as, under the immense pressure of business thrown upon our staff by the commutation and compensation clauses of the Act during the first years of the Commission, the general inspection and valuation of the tenants' holdings was necessarily conducted with great dispatch. The result of this revision was very satisfactory, the changes made in the valuation were not material, and the exact information obtained as to the extent and circumstances of the different farms was of the utmost importance as regards sales to the public.

According to the progress of this work of review, *second* offers of sale were issued to the tenants; 1,979 were sent out during the year. The acceptances were very numerous, though hardly so many as we expected. There were 422 holdings bought, of the annual rent of £4,114, for £90,730, of which the sum of £39,443 was paid in cash, and £51,287 secured by mortgage.

These 422 purchasing tenants, added to the number already given as having bought their farms on the *first* offers sent to them, make up a total of 4,536 small proprietors, created up to the end of 1876 by the operation of the Irish Church Act.

The number will be increased during the present year, as the issue of offers to tenants is still going on, and the sales of the property that was brought into the Landed Estates Court will be proceeded with.

We attribute the general success of the plan of creating a class of small proprietors out of a body of poor tenant farmers, chiefly to two causes—

The first and principal is, of course, the advantageous terms on which the purchase-money of the holdings is payable. The privilege to pay only one-fourth of the price in cash, whilst three-fourths may remain on mortgage, is a most valuable boon.

Indeed, without some arrangement of the sort, purchases by small farmers would be impracticable.

The second cause is, in our opinion, that the farmer has not been obliged to take the initiative in opening negotiations for the purchase of his farm, nor afterwards to conduct any correspondence on the subject. Everything has been made easy to him. He has not been obliged to encounter that real calamity for an illiterate man—writing a letter. A fair price has been put upon his farm, full printed explanations and instructions

* A Return giving the names of the purchasers of each holding sold up to 1st July, 1876, together with date of sale, annual rent, purchase-money, and situation of property sold, was furnished by the Commissioners in 1876, pursuant to an Order of the House of Lords, dated 20th June, 1876.—(See Parliamentary Paper, 1876, No. 203.)

accompanied the offer which was sent to him. He has had only to write, or get written for him, from one to six words on a printed form supplied to him ; to sign his name or affix his mark ; to provide within three months one-fourth of the purchase-money, and the thing was done. He was transformed, without trouble to himself, from a rent-paying tenant into a landed proprietor. Short and simple forms of conveyance and mortgage were settled and printed by our authority, and thus the cost of the transaction was reduced to a minimum.

Yearly Tenures—Sales to the Public.

Yearly
tenures—
Sales to the
public.

During the year 1876 we have been engaged in selling property of this sort to the public. On the refusal of the tenants to avail themselves of the second offers made to them, their lands are, with as little delay as possible, submitted by advertisement to public competition. Tenders are invited for any amount of land from one holding upwards, and the highest tender, if it come up to the reserved price fixed, is, after a fortnight's delay, accepted. Under this system we have sold during the year 429 holdings to 62 purchasers, the annual value being £4,716, and the price realized being £106,894, of which £69,603 has been paid in cash, and the balance, £37,291, secured by mortgage ; the rate of purchase is $22\frac{1}{2}$ times the rent.

We have by these sales, for the first time, been able to judge by comparison of the fairness of the prices which we ourselves, under the authority of the Act, placed on the tenants' holdings, and the result, though not bearing out the opinion that we expressed last year, that higher prices would be obtained from the tenants than from the public, has been most satisfactory, and is creditable to the skill and carefulness of our principal valuator, Mr. Murrough O'Brien, the lands purchased by public competition at the rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ times the rent having been on an average offered by us to the tenants, chiefly on his reports and valuation, at the rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ times the rent. We attach some importance to this result, as it may fairly be inferred from it that our prices throughout have been just. Our responsibility in fixing them has been considerable, there being danger on the one hand lest we might practically deprive the tenant of his right of pre-emption by putting too high a price on his farm, and, on the other, lest by fixing the price too low the public interest should suffer.

Perpetuity Rents.

Perpetuity
rents.

During the past year 93 Perpetuity Rents, of the annual value of £6,296 14s. 2d., were sold for £159,301 8s. 5d., being twenty-five years' purchase of the rents as provided for in the 34th section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869 ;" £80,024 0s. 4d. of this sum was paid in cash, and the balance, £79,277 8s. 1d., secured by mortgage.

Renewable Leaseholds.

Renewable
leaseholds.

Sixty sales of renewable leaseholds have been effected, the annual value of these leaseholds, including annual renewal fines, being £1,452 15s. 4d. The purchase-money realized was £48,302—in cash, £22,538 ; secured by mortgage, £25,764 ; but this amount includes very large arrears of fines, which were necessarily paid up before the sales could be completed. The figures given, therefore, do not show the number of years' purchase of the annual value of this property which was received. It was, in fact, about twenty-seven years' purchase of the annual rents and fines.

Sales of House Property to the Public.

Sales of
house pro-
perty to the
public.

Eighty-nine lots of house property have been sold in the year to 71 purchasers. The rent was £1,605, and the purchase-money £35,370 (of which £28,163 was paid in cash, and £7,207 secured by mortgage), or twenty-two years' purchase of the rent. These houses have been sold by public auction at our office by our own officers.

The high price realized as compared with the annual rent is in consequence of the houses being all, or nearly all, held on lease at a rent below their real value. A large purchase-money was given in most cases, in consideration of the reversionary profit.

Sales in the Landed Estates Court.

Sales in the
Landed
Estates
Court.

Fifty-one holdings, of the annual value of £564, have been sold in the Landed Estates Court for £12,620, being on an average $22\frac{1}{2}$ years' purchase of the rental.

Sale of
glebe-houses
and mensal
lands.

II.—SALE OF GLEBE-HOUSES AND MENSAL LANDS.

See-Houses, Glebe-Houses and Mensal Lands, sold to the Representative Church Body.

Three see-houses and 146 glebe-houses, with the mensal lands decided to be necessary for the convenient enjoyment of each house, have been vested in the Representative Church Body, under the provisions of the 27th and 28th sections of the "Irish Church Act, 1869," for the sum of £89,900 0s. 6d. in cash, subject to £441 a year head rent (a further sum of £14,175 2s., having been however paid during the year 1876, in respect of houses and lands vested, but unpaid for in 1875).

It must be remembered that see and glebe houses are in all cases sold pursuant to the direction of the 27th section very much below their value, and in many cases they are vested in the Representative Church Body at a nominal price, the worth of the site only being taken into account.

Sale of resi-
dues of men-
sal lands.

Sale of residues of Mensal Lands excluded from sales to the Representative Church Body.

The residues of mensal lands excluded from sales to the Representative Church Body, being entirely under our own control, and no rights in respect of them being given to any persons by any section of the Act, have been sold at high prices. The annual value of these lands disposed of during the year, in eighty-nine lots, was £2,684 16s. 10d., and the purchase-money realized was £67,744 18s. 8d., being 25½ years' purchase of the rent. The amount paid in cash was £30,331 10s. 4d., secured by mortgage, £37,413 8s. 4d.

Sale and
conversion
of tithe
rent-charge.

III.—SALE AND CONVERSION OF TITHE RENT-CHARGE.

The sale of tithe rent-charge has proceeded more slowly during the past year than in the preceding ones, £1,285 8s. 1½d. a year has been sold for £27,682 9s. in cash, and £8,259 0s. 7d. a year has been sold on the loan system, that is, converted into terminable annuities.

IV.—COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND PURCHASE-MONEY.

Arrears of
revenue.

Arrears of Revenue.

During the last six months of the year great and successful exertions have been made to enforce the payment of arrears. With this object specially in view, though other reasons also weighed with us, we changed our solicitor in June, appointing a new one with the conditions imposed on him of transacting our business in chambers in this office, where he would be in constant and easy communication with the collector, and also of practically devoting his whole time to our affairs.

Appendix
No. 1,
page 10.

The result of the change has been completely satisfactory. Out of £17,300 arrears referred to the solicitor in June, £12,549 has been collected. His report on the schedule containing them is appended. The total amount of arrears due on the 31st December, 1876, was less by about £9,000 than on the 31st December, 1875.

Summary of
sales.

Summary of Sales.

Our sales of every description during the past year, realized the total sum of £1,094,021 2s. 2d. Of this amount £537,078 11s. 4d. was paid in cash, and £556,942 10s. 10d. secured by mortgage.

Summary of
receipts.

Summary of Receipts.

Our total receipts in cash for the year have been £1,234,686 2s. 5d., of which the sum of £537,078 11s. 4d. was purchase-money in respect of sales effected during the year.

Annuity-takers.

V.—PAYMENT OF ANNUITY-TAKERS.

The annuity-takers mentioned in our last report as on the books of the Commission, have been reduced in number during the year from 401 to 384, consequent on the death of five incumbents, one curate, two Nonconformist ministers, and seven clerks, sextons, &c., and on the commutation of two sextons. These deaths and commutations have reduced the total amount of the annuities payable from £26,019 12s. to £23,794 10s., the reduction being £2,225 2s. per annum.

VI.—DISCHARGE OF LIABILITIES.

Discharge of liabilities.

Since the date of our last report, the 31st January, 1876, we have handed over to the Commissioners for Reduction of the National Debt, £800,000 in repayment of advances, and £291,754 for interest; total, £1,091,754.

The amount of our debt at the date of this Report is £7,600,000.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous business.—
Appeals to the full court.*Appeals to the Full Court.**

Several cases of appeal from the order of one Commissioner (involving important questions affecting certain classes of property vested in the Commissioners) were heard and decided by his Honor the Master of the Rolls and the Commissioners.

Compensation to Owners of Advowsons.

Compensation to owners of advowsons.

The sum of £26,282 2s. 4d. has been paid during the past year, and there remain but eleven cases unsettled, which it is expected will be disposed of during the present year.

Expenses of Commission.

Expenses of Commission.

The total net cost of the Commission, that is, in respect of salaries, rent, postage, stationery, printing, travelling expenses, surveys, &c., &c., for the past year, has been £23,217, being a reduction of £3,956, as compared with the net cost in respect of charges under the same heads of £27,173 for the year 1875.

Accounts.

Accounts.

Our accounts to the 31st December, 1876, and for the whole period of the Commission, are appended to this Report.

Appendix
No. 2, page
11.

PART II.

ESTIMATE OF THE SURPLUS WHICH MAY BE EXPECTED TO BE AT THE DISPOSAL OF PARLIAMENT.

We have now advanced so far in realizing the property vested in us by the Irish Church Act that we are able to form a tolerably accurate estimate of the surplus which will remain to be applied as Parliament may direct, under the provisions of the 68th section of that Act. We find that, owing to the price at which we have sold the lands being larger than was expected, and also to the delay from various circumstances, impossible to foresee, which has taken place in disposing of the property generally, the amount of surplus will be considerably greater than we anticipated in 1874, as our capital liabilities have been met more largely out of income and less out of purchase-moneys than was or could have been then calculated. It must be borne in mind when the "surplus" is mentioned, that the provisions of the Irish Church Act are such that the surplus cannot consist of a capital sum lying to our credit in a bank. It must necessarily be an annual revenue composed both of terminable annuities and also, as will be seen, of a considerable sum payable annually for ever.

Estimated Surplus.

In order to state the surplus as a capital sum it will be requisite to make a calculation capitalising the annual revenue, whether such revenue be terminable or perpetual.

Before proceeding further, however, we desire to guard ourselves carefully against being understood to guarantee that the actual surplus shall agree precisely with our estimate.

There is still about one and a quarter millions' worth of land to be sold; and though in our calculation we take the price that we shall receive for it at only twenty years' purchase of the rental, it is of course possible, as some of the lands are very badly circumstanced, that that amount may not be realized.

Another contingency that may slightly derange our calculations is, that during the next two years a large number of tithe rent-charge payers who have not converted their perpetual liabilities into terminable annuities, may come forward and do so. We do not expect that they will, and we shall assume in our estimate that they will not, as it is unlikely that having allowed six years to elapse without availing themselves of the facilities for conversion afforded to them, they will now consider it for their interest to do so.

Neither do we anticipate that many more of the perpetuity rents will be sold. In the case of this description of property, as well as in that of the tithe rent-charge remain-

* Constituted by Act 35 & 36 Vic., cap. 13, sec. 2.

ing unconverted into terminable annuities, we shall take for granted that no further purchases of any importance will be made. It is rather for the public advantage that there should be none; but if there be, our estimate, as we have said, will not be materially affected.

With these preliminary observations, we shall now give the details necessary to show how the amount of the probable surplus is arrived at.

The total sum necessary for the compensation of life interests, and for carrying out the other provisions of the Irish Church Act, was £11,180,000. Of this amount we estimate that we shall have paid off at the end of 1879, £4,755,000; and that there will then remain a liability of £6,425,000; namely, £6,200,000 to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and a capital charge of about £225,000 in respect of annuitants and pensioners.

The whole liability at the end of 1879 being thus calculated to be £6,425,000, the full amount of the property charged with it must next be stated.

Revenue in
1879.

The annual revenue of the Commission will at that time, as nearly as we can estimate it, be as follows:—

	£
Tithe rent-charge (unconverted and permanent),	215,000
Do. do. converted into Terminable annuities,	162,000
Perpetuity rents,	67,000
Terminable land annuities,	129,000
Interest on purchase-money standing out on mortgage,	30,000
Estimated average annual receipt in reduction of charges on mortgaged lands,	15,000
	<hr/>
	618,000
Deduct life annuities and pensions,	25,000
	<hr/>
Net annual revenue (1879), without allowing for collection and future management, &c., &c.,	£593,000

If the whole of these annual receipts, after providing for the cost of management, be devoted to the liquidation of the debt, then in 1893 the debt will be extinguished.

Revenue in
1893.

The annual revenue remaining payable in 1893 will be, according to our estimate, as follows:—

	£
Tithe rent-charge (permanent),	215,000
Do. do. Terminable annuities,	153,000
Perpetuity rents,	67,000
Terminable land annuities,	129,000
Interest on purchase-money standing out on mortgage,	21,000
Estimated average annual receipt in redemption of charges on mortgaged lands,	15,000
	<hr/>
	£600,000

Revenue in
1893 cap-
italised.

And as the debt will, on the condition mentioned, be then extinguished, the surplus in 1893 will be the whole capital value of the then existing annual revenue of £600,000.

This value will be—

Surplus in
1893.

	£
Permanent tithe rent-charge (£215,000, valued at 22½ years' purchase),	4,837,500
Do. do. terminable annuities, £153,000, 31 years to run, valued at 18·7 years' purchase,	2,861,100
Perpetuity rents, £67,000 (25 years' purchase),	1,675,000
Terminable land annuities, £129,000 (5 years to run), valued at 4·5 years' purchase,	580,500
Purchase-money standing out on mortgage in 1879, £750,000, less 14 years' probable receipt at £15,000 a year (£210,000),	540,000
	<hr/>
	£10,494,100

Revenue in
1879 capita-
lised.

If the surplus be calculated at the end of 1879 the result will be different.

The capital value of the gross annual revenue of £618,000 in 1879, will, at the end of that year, be—

	£
Tithe rent-charge, permanent, £215,000, valued at 22½ years' purchase,	4,837,500
Do. do. Terminable annuities (long), £153,000, 45 years to run, valued at 22·5 years' purchase,	3,442,500
Tithe rent-charge, terminable annuities (short), £9,000, 14 years to run, valued at 10·9 years' purchase,	98,100
Perpetuity rents, £67,000 (25 years' purchase),	1,675,000
Terminable land annuities, £129,000, 19 years to run, valued at 13·1 years' purchase,	1,689,900
Purchase-money (estimated) that will remain standing out on mortgage in 1879,	750,000
	<hr/>
	£12,493,000

But from this sum must be deducted the liabilities, amounting to £6,425,000, to which the property will be subject in 1879, as already explained. Liabilities
in 1879.

The remainder (£6,068,000) will be approximately the capital value of the surplus at the end of the present Commission. Surplus
in 1879.

The reason of the difference in the surplus when calculated in 1893 and in 1879 is this—

Though the annual instalments of the terminable annuities are composed of both interest (that is, income) and capital, the greater portion of the annual receipts will represent income, not capital.

The result is, that the liquidation of the debt between 1879 and 1893 will be effected chiefly by income, and that consequently during that period the amount of capital applied to paying off the debt will only be about £2,000,000; the annual income, as distinguished from capital, liquidating the balance of £4,200,000. Therefore, during the fourteen years in question, the capital value of the property will only fall from £12,493,000 to £10,494,100, nearly the whole diminution, of course, taking place in the value of the terminable annuities, though the capital sum standing out on mortgage will also, it is calculated, be lessened by annual receipts in reduction of the charges on the property mortgaged.

Reverting to the surplus of six millions in 1879, as possessing a more practical interest than the remote ten and a half millions of 1893, it may be useful to point out the various modes in which the smaller but nearer sum may then be made available for public purposes by postponing or prolonging the liquidation of the principal of the debt due to the Government.

1. Should a large capital sum be required for any special object, the property being worth twelve and a half millions, and the charge on it being only six and a half millions, Parliament might safely sanction a further advance of public money on the security of the estate.

2. It might be arranged that the interest only on the debt (£6,200,000) in 1879 to the National Debt Commissioners should be paid. This would absorb about £219,000 a year out of an annual income of £593,000, leaving a balance of about £374,000 to be disposed of as the Legislature might think fit.

3. An annual sum of £393,000 might be set apart for the redemption of the debt with interest. This amount, if permanent, would be sufficient to discharge both principal and interest in twenty-three and a half years; but as after nineteen years the terminable land annuities will expire, and the annual receipts will then diminish, the period for redemption must be extended to twenty-five years. If this plan were adopted, £200,000 a year would, from 1880 to 1904, be at the disposal of Parliament for the benefit of the country.

After 1904, the whole revenue would be available for public purposes, and the annual receipts would then be about £470,000. This revenue would continue until 1924, when the terminable Tithe Rent-charge Annuities will expire. There would then remain a permanent unencumbered income of about £280,000 a year.

(Signed),

MONCK,

JAMES ANTHONY LAWSON,

} Commissioners of
Church-Temporalities
in Ireland.

24, UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN,
3rd February, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT OF SOLICITOR AS TO ARREARS OF TITHE RENT-CHARGE.

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES COMMISSION,
SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT, 24, UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN,
25th January, 1877.

TITHE RENT-CHARGE SCHEDULE.

SIR,

As directed by you I furnish report on Schedule of Arrears of Tithe Rent-charge for the information of the Commissioners.

The Schedule of arrears was furnished to me for collection on the 28th of June, 1876, and contained 795 cases, representing an arrear of £17,300.

Up to this date I have recovered and paid over £12,549, representing 543 cases.

There are therefore 252 cases, representing a sum of £4,751 1s. 10d., still remaining unpaid.

I send herewith a Schedule of the unpaid cases, with my observations in each case, showing what steps have been taken to recover the sum still outstanding; and for the convenience of the Commissioners, on the other side of this letter you will find a short summary of such Schedule.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

JOHN H. FRANKS.

DENIS GODLEY, Esq.

SUMMARY of SCHEDULE of ARREARS of TITHE RENT-CHARGE.

CLASS OF PROCEEDINGS.	No. of Cases on Schedule.	Gross sums represented in each case.
		£ s. d.
Judgments recovered but not yet realized,	34	553 8 10
Receivers appointed at suit of Commissioners and other parties,	15	1,023 9 5
Properties sold in Landed Estates Court and arrears to be paid out of Court,	23	549 19 1
Writs out, but time to plead not expired,	45	649 3 9
With Collection Department for local inquiry,	51	668 3 11
Defences filed to Commissioners' action,	7	145 0 2
Equity Proceedings pending,	13	367 0 2
Parties liable recently dead,	15	147 15 5
Time for payment given,	12	115 9 3
Objections to statement,	8	134 18 5
Correspondence still proceeding,	21	235 1 8
Applications for apportionments pending,	3	34 17 5
Liability under investigation,	3	56 8 8
Bankrupts, arrears secured,	2	70 5 8
Total gross sum still outstanding,	£	4,751 1 10

APPENDIX No. 2.

ACCOUNTS

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHURCH TEMPORALITIES IN IRELAND.

I.—FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876,

AND

II.—FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26th JULY, 1869 (THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE
COMMISSION), TO 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

	Pages
A.—CASH ACCOUNTS,	12 & 16
B.—MORTGAGE ACCOUNTS, &c. (Sales of Property on Credit, &c.),	14 & 20
C.—SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENTS, showing Gross Sales of Property (Cash and Credit transactions),	14 & 20

ACCOUNTS of The COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in IRELAND, under the provisions

I.—FOR THE YEAR ENDED

DR.

A.—CASH

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
36	To BALANCE on the 1st January, 1876 :						
	Cash,	45,930	9	6			
	Deposit Account, Bank of Ireland,	280,000	0	0			
		305,930	9	6			
	Less—Sub-Accountants, &c. (Crs.),	134	6	5			
					305,796	3	1
	To SALES OF PROPERTY :						
32 and 7 (1872)	Tithe Rent-charge,	27,682	9	0			
34, 52, & 54	Lands, &c. :						
	1. Perpetuity Rents,	80,024	0	4			
	2. Renewable Leaseholds,	22,538	12	11			
	3. Yearly and other Tenures,	269,200	9	1			
	4. Rights to Mines and Quarries,	215	0	0			
		371,978	2	4			
27, 28, & 52	Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands,	134,406	12	10			
		506,384	15	2			
					534,067	4	2
31 and 12 (1872)	To CONVERSION OF RENEWABLE LEASEHOLDS INTO PERPETUITIES (Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 145 and 155),	—					
					3,011	7	2
	To RENTS, &c. :						
11 & 12, and 6 (1872)	Tithe Rent-charge,	236,039	12	10			
11 and 12	Lands, &c. :						
	1. Perpetuity Rents,	80,824	12	9			
	2. Renewable Leaseholds (including Fines), and other Tenures,	73,726	18	0			
	3. Mineral Rents and Royalties,	621	0	0			
		155,172	10	9			
					391,212	3	7
11 & 12, and 13 (1872)	To DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST OF MONEY,	—					
11	To PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS for Building Churches,	—					
11	To ECCLESIASTICAL TAX (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37),	—					
		—			2,077	3	1
	To OTHER HEADS OF RECEIPT (including £3,331 9s. 2d. Legal Costs and Fees),	—					
		—			29	7	9
32 and 7 (1872)	To LOAN ACCOUNT—TITHE RENT-CHARGE, Fixed Annual Instalments,	—					
52	To MORTGAGE ACCOUNT—LANDED PROPERTY, &c. :						
	Mortgage Moneys,	12,315	10	0			
	Fixed Half-yearly Instalments,	50,908	3	1			
					63,223	13	1
31	To MORTGAGE ACCOUNT—CONVERTED LEASEHOLDS (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 155)—Mortgage Moneys,						
					2,417	9	11
	Carried forward,	—					
					1,537,172	13	5

of "The Irish Church Act, 1869," and "The Irish Church Act, 1869, Amendment Act, 1872."

31st DECEMBER, 1876.

ACCOUNT.

CR.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	By COMPENSATIONS, ANNUITIES, GRATUITIES, &c.:						
14	For Life Annuities to Archbishops, Bishops, and Incumbents,	17,719	13	11			
15	For Life Annuities to Permanent Curates,	1,255	0	0			
16	For Life Annuities to Diocesan and District Schoolmasters,	358	13	0			
16	For Life Annuities to Clerks, Sextons, and others holding freehold offices,	3,006	1	6			
45	For Life Annuities to Vicars-General and other officers, for loss of fees, &c.	2,072	14	4			
							24,392 2 9
	By COMMUTATION OF ANNUITIES, &c.:						
23	Of Archbishops, Bishops, and Incumbents:						
	Commutation Money,	507	16	5			
16	Of Clerks, Sextons, and others,	89	16	6			
4 (1872)	Of Annuitants under 44th Section,	5,386	1	10			
							5,983 14 9
50	By BUILDING CHARGES,	—					1,754 13 2
18	By COMPENSATION TO LAY PATRONS,	—					26,282 2 4
33 and 8 } (1872) }	By LEASES OF TITHES RENT-CHARGE—Purchase of,	—					13,007 14 0
11 and 12	By CHARGES AND INCUMBRANCES AFFECTING PROPERTY,	—					56 14 0
38	By REGIUM DONUM—Life Annuities,	—					1,699 5 2
34	By EXPENSES ATTENDANT ON SALES OF PROPERTY,	—					1,836 0 1
11 and 12	By RENT ABATEMENTS (Poor-rate allowed, &c.),	—					19,074 15 9
55	By PROPORTION OF INCOME PAID OVER TO THE CLERGY,	—					88 11 5
11 and 12	By TITHES RENT-CHARGES PAID,	—					149 7 7
11 and 12	By RATES, TAXES, &c.,	—					515 3 6
48	By EXPENDITURE UNDER 48TH SECTION OF "The Irish Church Act, 1869:"— For Building Churches,	—					96 0 0
49	By EXPENDITURE UNDER 49TH SECTION OF "The Irish Church Act, 1869:"— For Repair of Churches,	—					40 0 0
—	By OTHER HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,	—					598 9 2
5 and 6	By EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION:						
	Establishment—						
	Salaries and Allowances,	17,436	12	4			
	Incidental Expenses (Travelling Expenses, Rent of Office, Stationery and Printing, Postage, Costs and Expenses of Claimants in establishing claims, &c.),	3,847	11	0			
					21,284	3	4
	Legal Branch,				3,739	18	5
	Architects and Surveyors' Branch,				2,120	9	1
	Bailiffs, Bog-rent Collectors, &c.,				69	19	8
37	Audit of Accounts—Cost of Audit,				819	0	8
							28,033 11 2
44	By COMPENSATION AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES of the Commissioners and Officers of the late Ecclesiastical Commission,	—					2,981 5 0
59 to 61	By INTEREST AND CHARGES ON LOANS:						
	Interest of Advances from National Debt Commissioners,	291,754	1	11			
	Bankers' Commission on Remittances between England and Ireland,	451	7	0			
							292,205 8 11
7 and 10 (1872) }	By STAMP DUTY ON MERGING ORDERS, &c.	—					1,795 17 6
	Carried forward,	—					420,590 16 3

* The Legal Costs and Fees received in 1876 amount to £3,331 9s. 2d.

ACCOUNTS of The COMMISSIONERS of

I.—FOR THE YEAR ENDED

DR.

A.—CASH

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1873.		£ s. d.
	<i>Brought forward,</i>	1,537,172 13 5
11	To GLEBE-HOUSE ADVANCES—late Board of First Fruits (Acts 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 58, and 1 & 2 Vict., c. 109, s. 48)—Instalments,	13 7 2
11	To GLEBE-HOUSE MORTGAGES (Acts 23 & 24 Vict., c. 150, s. 30, and 14 & 15 Vict., c. 73, s. 20): Instalments,	19 15 4
29	To PRIMATE BOULTER'S AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS,	0 13 8
-	To PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 34, s. 5),	3,252 8 4
-	To SECURITIES SOLD: £24 15s. 5d. Stock,	23 7 7
		£ 1,540,482 5 6

B.—MORTGAGE

(SALES OF PROPERTY

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Balances on the 1st January, 1876.	Mortgage Money, &c. (Principal).	Interest prospectively receivable in respect of Mortgages, &c., terminable by fixed Instalments.	TOTAL.
To SALES OF PROPERTY:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tithe Rent-charge,	7,303,661 11 6	175,840 14 1	221,248 17 6	7,700,751 3 1
Lands:				
Perpetuity Rents,	1,363,592 14 4	79,277 8 1	132,414 7 9	1,867,643 2 1
Renewable Leaseholds,		25,768 13 8		
Yearly and other Tenures,		226,867 2 1		
Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands,		39,727 16 2		
To CONVERSION OF RENEWABLE LEASEHOLDS INTO PERPETUITIES,	211,053 17 3	9,465 16 9	—	220,519 14 0
To GLEBE-HOUSE ADVANCES, late Board of First Fruits,	19 7 2	—	—	19 7 2
To GLEBE-HOUSE MORTGAGES,	454 15 4	—	—	454 15 4
	£ 8,878,782 5 7	556,942 10 10	353,663 5 3	9,789,388 1 8

C.—SUPPLEMENTAL

SALES OF PROPERTY

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Annual Value. £ s. d.
Tithe Rent-charge,	9,544 8 8
Lands:	
Perpetuity Rents,	6,296 14 2
Renewable Leaseholds,	—
Yearly and other Tenures,	23,709 1 10
Rights to Mines and Quarries,	—
Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands,	—
Conversion of Renewable Leaseholds into Perpetuities,	—
TOTAL SALES OF PROPERTY IN THE YEAR 1876,	

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES COMMISSION,
3rd February, 1877.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in IRELAND—*continued.*31st DECEMBER, 1876—*continued.*ACCOUNT—*continued.*

CR.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward,</i>	—	—	—	420,590	16	3
29	By PRIMATE BOULTER'S AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS,	—	—	—	38	11	6
—	By PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 34, s. 5),	—	—	—	4,742	8	3
36	By SECURITIES PURCHASED OR TRANSFERRED: £2,152 15s. 4d. Stock,	—	—	—	2,006	14	9
59 to 61	By THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT: For Advances Repaid,	—	—	—	*600,000	0	0
36	By BALANCE on the 31st December, 1876: Cash,	43,135	5	7	1,027,378	10	9
	Deposit Account, Bank of Ireland,	470,000	0	0			
		£ 513,135	5	7			
	<i>Less—Sub-Accountants, &c. (Crs.),</i>	31	10	10	513,103	14	9
					£ 1,540,482	5	6

STOCK BALANCES, 31st December, 1876.					
Stock.			Value.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
New Three per Cent. Annuities,	36,874	12 3	34,523	17 1	
Stock, Bank of Ireland,	15,310	0 0	46,772	1 0	
£	52,184	12 3	81,295	18 1	

* A further repayment of £500,000 was made on the 30th January, 1877.

ACCOUNTS, &c.

ON CREDIT, &c.)

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Received in Cash.	Balances on the 31st December, 1876.	TOTAL.
BY TITHES RENT-CHARGE: Fixed Annual Instalments,	£ 168,040 5 8	* £ 7,532,710 17 5	£ 7,700,751 3 1
BY LANDED PROPERTY, &c.: Mortgage Monies, Fixed Half-yearly Instalments,	12,315 10 0 50,908 3 1	} *1,804,419 9 0	1,867,643 2 1
BY CONVERSION OF RENEWABLE LEASEHOLDS INTO PERPETUITIES: Mortgage Monies,	2,417 9 11		220,519 14 0
BY GLEBE-HOUSE ADVANCES, LATE BOARD OF FIRST FRUITS: Instalments,	13 7 2	218,102 4 1	19 7 2
BY GLEBE-HOUSE MORTGAGES: Instalments, &c.	19 15 4	6 0 0 435 0 0	454 15 4
* These Balances of £7,532,710 17s. 5d. and £1,804,419 9s. include the aggregate amount of the fixed instalments which will become payable (in the manner of a terminable annuity) in redemption of purchase-money with interest for the entire period of each debt.	£ 233,714 11 2	9,555,673 10 6	9,789,388 1 8

STATEMENT.

IN THE YEAR 1876.

SALES.		Gross Sales (Capital).
For Cash.	On Credit.	
£ 27,682 9 0	£ 175,840 14 1	£ 203,523 3 1
80,024 0 4	79,277 8 1	159,301 8 5
22,538 12 11	25,763 13 8	48,302 6 7
269,200 9 1	226,867 2 1	496,067 11 2
215 0 0	—	215 0 0
134,406 12 10	39,727 16 2	174,134 9 0
3,011 7 2	9,465 16 9	12,477 3 11
£537,078 11 4	556,942 10 10	1,094,021 2 2

A. J. PHIPPS,

Accountant to the Commissioners.

ACCOUNTS of The COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in IRELAND, under the provisions of

II.—FOR THE PERIOD, FROM 26th JULY, 1869 (THE COMMENCEMENT

DR.

A.—CASH

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
36	To BALANCE on the 26th July, 1869 :				
	Cash,	19,134 10 2			
	Sub-Accountants, &c.	641 14 1		19,776 4 3	
To SALES OF PROPERTY :					
32 and 7 (1872)	Tithe Rent-charge,	351,676 0 9			
34, 52, & 54	Lands, &c. :	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	1. Perpetuity Rents,	636,628	8 3		
	2. Renewable Leaseholds,	37,629	19 8		
	3. Yearly and other Tenures,	693,901	12 5		
	4. Rights to Mines and Quarries,	1,270	10 0		
		1,369,430 10 4			
37, 28, & 52	Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands,	437,703 1 4			
		1,807,133 11 8		2,158,809 12 5	
To CONVERSION OF RENEWABLE LEASEHOLDS INTO PERPETUITIES (Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 145 and 155),					
31 and 12 (1872)					
		—		134,265 13 10	
Carried forward,		—		£ 2,312,851 10 6	

"The Irish Church Act, 1869," and "The Irish Church Act, 1869, Amendment Act, 1872."

OF THE COMMISSION), TO 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

ACCOUNT.

CR.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	BY COMPENSATIONS, ANNUITIES, GRATUITIES, &c. :						
14	For Life Annuities to Archbishops, Bishops, and Incumbents,	478,301	5	0			
15	For Life Annuities to Permanent Curates,	92,003	12	1			
15	For Gratuities to Curates not entitled to compensation as Permanent Curates,	35,400	0	0			
16	For Life Annuities to Diocesan and District Schoolmasters,	4,294	2	8			
16	For Life Annuities to Clerks, Sextons, and others holding freehold offices,	52,338	15	1			
17	For Gratuities to certain persons not entitled to compensation,	4,625	10	0			
45	For Life Annuities to Vicars-General and other officers, for loss of fees, &c.	23,679	9	4			
45	For Compensation to Deputy Registrars and others, for loss of office,	3,280	13	4			
45	For Compensation to Vicars-General, &c., for loss of fees,	2,112	17	6			
46	For Compensation to the Chancellor & Prebendaries of Christ Church, Dublin, &c.	23,715	5	3			
							719,751 10 3
	BY COMMUTATION OF ANNUITIES, &c. :						
23	Of Archbishops, Bishops, and Incumbents :	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Commutation Money;	5,199,276	9	5			
	Bonus (12 per cent. added),	620,918	17	2			
					5,820,195	6	7
23	Of Permanent Curates :						
	Commutation Money,	1,546,671	16	5			
	Bonus (12 per cent. added),	185,201	17	7			
					1,731,873	14	0
					7,552,069	0	7
3 (1872)	Of Diocesan Schoolmasters,				15,714	19	6
16	Of Clerks, Sextons, and others,				371,489	3	1
4 (1872)	Of Vicars-General and other Officers,				73,353	5	4
4 (1872)	Of Annuitants under 44th Section,				33,633	0	11
							8,046,259 9 5
53	BY INTEREST OF COMMUTATION MONEY (paid to The Representative Church Body),				—		258,263 5 10
24, 50 & 66	BY BUILDING CHARGES,				—		231,302 9 4
and							
5 (1872)	BY COMPENSATION TO LAY PATRONS,				—		745,369 12 0
18							
29	BY PRIVATE ENDOWMENTS (paid over to The Representative Church Body),				—		500,000 0 0
25	BY NATIONAL MONUMENTS—Maintenance,				—		22,554 0 0
33							
and	BY LEASES OF TITHE RENT-CHARGE—Purchase of,				—		72,204 7 4
8 (1872)							
11 and 12	BY CHARGES AND INCUMBRANCES AFFECTING PROPERTY,				—		98,236 4 0
66	BY PAYMENTS TO PERSONS APPOINTED TO ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICES between 26th July, 1869, and 1st January, 1871,				—		18,548 4 1
	BY REGIUM DONUM :						
38	Life Annuities,				47,889	11	3
	Commutation of Annuities :—						
39	Commutation Money,				549,580	4	0
23	Bonus (12 per cent. added),				65,766	10	2
					615,346	14	2
40	Widow and Orphan Fund, Synod of Ulster,				5,124	0	0
40	Other Widows' Funds,				19,955	18	3
40	Ministers' Payments to Widows' Funds,				18,900	8	2
40	Clerks of the Synod,				2,131	19	4
40	General Assembly's College at Belfast (Salaries and Buildings),				39,775	19	2
40	Non-Subscribing Associations of Presbyterians,				4,200	0	0
							753,324 10 4
40	BY COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH,				—		372,331 0 6
34	BY EXPENSES ATTENDANT ON SALES OF PROPERTY,				—		2,147 16 8
	<i>Carried forward,</i>				—		£11,840,292 9 9

ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in IRELAND, for the period, from

II.—FOR THE PERIOD, FROM 26th JULY, 1869 (THE COMMENCEMENT

DR.

A.—CASH

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		Brought forward, .		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				—	—	—	2,312,851	10	6
11 & 12, } and 6 (1872) } 11 and 12		To RENTS, &c. :							
		Tithe Rent-charge,		1,669,365	6	6			
		Lands, &c. :							
		1. Perpetuity Rents,		529,551	15	2			
		2. Renewable Leaseholds (including Fines), and other Tenures,		551,864	1	8			
		3. Mineral Rents and Royalties,		6,092	17	7			
				1,087,508	14	5			
11 & 12, } and 13 (1872) }		To DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST OF MONEY,		—			2,756,874	0	11
11		To CHARGE ON THE SEE OF ARMAGH (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 54),		—			140,851	12	10
11		To CHARGE ON THE SEE OF DERRY (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 54),		—			13,500	0	0
11		To PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS for Building, Enlarging, and Repair of Churches,		—			21,359	2	7
11		To ECCLESIASTICAL TAX (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37),		—			11,728	5	4
—		To OTHER HEADS OF RECEIPT,		—			47,515	7	4
32 } and 7 (1872) }		To LOAN ACCOUNT—TITHE RENT-CHARGE, Fixed Annual Instalments,		—			75,556	2	8
52		To MORTGAGE ACCOUNT—LANDED PROPERTY, &c. :— Mortgage Money,		20,040	4	8	605,008	4	1
		Fixed Half-yearly Instalments,		89,492	15	1			
31		To MORTGAGE ACCOUNT—CONVERTED LEASEHOLDS (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 155)—Mortgage Money,		—			109,532	19	9
				—			23,110	10	0
11		To GLEBE-HOUSE ADVANCES—late Board of First Fruits (Acts 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 58, and 1 & 2 Vict., c. 109, s. 48)—Instalments,		—					
11		To GLEBE-HOUSE MORTGAGES (Acts 23 & 24 Vict., c. 150, s. 30, and 14 & 15 Vict., c. 73, s. 20): Instalments,		5,607	3	6			
		Returned by Mortgageors,		450	6	1	6,057	9	7
29		To PRIMATE BOULTER'S AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS,					10,649	9	5
—		To PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 34, s. 5),					37,712	0	0
—		To SECURITIES SOLD: £571,257 8s. 6d. Stock,					573,073	16	4
59 to 61		To THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT—For Advances (<i>vide per contra</i>),					*9,000,000	0	0
		* LIABILITY TO THE NATIONAL DEBT COMMISSIONERS.							
		Total Amount of Advances,		£	9,000,000				
		Paid off:—		£					
		In 1875,		300,000					
		In 1876,		600,000					
				900,000					
		Liability on the 31st December, 1876,		8,100,000					
		NOTE.—A further payment of £500,000 having been made on the 30th January, 1877, this Liability is reduced to £7,600,000 at the date of this Report.							
				£15,757,385	18	0			

26th July, 1869 (the commencement of the Commission), to 31st December, 1876—*continued*.OF THE COMMISSION), TO 31st DECEMBER, 1876—*continued*.ACCOUNT—*continued*.

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward,</i>	—	—	—	11,840,292	9	9
11 and 12	BY RENT ABATEMENTS (Poor-rate allowed, &c.),	—	—	—	129,345	7	8
55	BY PROPORTION OF INCOME PAID OVER TO THE CLERGY,	—	—	—	106,756	15	11
11 and 12	BY ALLOWANCES TO TENANTS (Improvements, Repairs, &c.),	—	—	—	331	11	0
11 and 12	BY TITHE RENT-CHARGES PAID,	—	—	—	1,417	15	5
11 and 12	BY QUIT AND CROWN RENTS PAID,	—	—	—	2,312	3	8
11 and 12	BY RATES, TAXES, &c.,	—	—	—	4,219	9	4
48	BY EXPENDITURE UNDER 48TH SECTION of "The Irish Church Act, 1869:"— For Building and enlarging Churches,	—	—	—	92,430	19	6
49	BY EXPENDITURE UNDER 49TH SECTION of "The Irish Church Act, 1869:"— For Repair of Churches, For Church Requisites; Salaries of Clerks, Sextons, &c.,	70,252	10	6	64,989	4	5
11	BY STIPENDS AND OTHER PAYMENTS for which the late Ecclesiastical Commissioners were liable,	—	—	—	135,241	14	11
—	BY OTHER HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,	—	—	—	48,920	14	1
5 and 6	BY EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION: Establishment— Salaries and Allowances, Incidental Expenses (Travelling Expenses, Rent of Office, Stationery and Printing, Postage, Costs and Expenses of Claimants in establishing claims, &c.),	133,276	2	6	36,241	4	2
	Legal Branch,	169,517	6	8			
	Architects and Surveyors' Branch,	17,251	12	6			
	Bailiffs, Bog-rent Collectors, &c.,	15,059	11	2			
37	Audit of Accounts—Cost of Audit,	1,445	6	5			
		8,643	19	1			
44	BY COMPENSATION AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES of the Commissioners and Officers of the late Ecclesiastical Commission,	—	—	—	211,917	15	10
59 to 61	BY INTEREST AND CHARGES ON LOANS: Interest of Advances from National Debt Commissioners, Stamp Duty on Debentures, Bankers' Commission on Remittances between England and Ireland,	1,379,446	18	8	11,250	0	0
		5,180	5	3			
7 and 7 10 (1872) 11	BY STAMP DUTY ON MERGING ORDERS, &c.,	—	—	—	1,395,877	3	11
		—	—	—	21,979	3	9
11	BY GLEBE-HOUSE ADVANCES—late Board of First Fruits (Acts 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 58, and 1 & 2 Vict., c. 109, s. 48)—For repayment of sums overcredited in the Accounts of the late Commission,	—	—	—	100	12	0
11	BY GLEBE-HOUSE MORTGAGES (Acts 23 & 24 Vict., c. 150, s. 30, and 14 & 15 Vict., c. 73, s. 20)—Advanced in Cash,	—	—	—	3,023	1	9
29	BY PRIMATE BOULTER'S AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS,	—	—	—	12,150	11	3
—	BY PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 34, s. 5),	—	—	—	44,442	18	9
36	BY SECURITIES PURCHASED:— £265,901 1s. 4d. Stock,	—	—	—	243,385	0	4
59 to 61	BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT—For Ad- vances repaid (<i>vide per contra</i>),	—	—	—	900,000	0	0
36	BY BALANCE on the 31st December, 1876:— Cash, Deposit Account, Bank of Ireland,	43,135	5	7	470,000	0	0
		513,135	5	7			
	Less—Sub-Accountants, &c. (Cr.),	31	10	10			
					15,244,282	3	3
					513,103	14	9
					15,757,385	18	0

* *Vide Note per contra*, stating that a further payment of £500,000 was made to the National Debt Commissioners in repayment of advances on the 30th January, 1877.

ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS of

II.—FOR THE PERIOD, FROM 26th JULY, 1869 (THE COMMENCEMENT

B.—MORTGAGE

DR.

(SALES OF PROPERTY

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Balances on the 26th July, 1869.	Mortgage Moneys, &c. (Principal).	Interest prospectively receivable in respect of Mortgages, &c., terminable by fixed Instalments.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To SALES OF PROPERTY :				
Tithe Rent-charge,	—	3,557,570 15 3	4,580,148 6 3	8,137,719 1 6
Lands :				
Perpetuity Rents,	—	566,770 5 4	} 525,024 8 1	1,913,952 8 9
Renewable Leaseholds,	—	27,895 13 8		
Yearly and other Tenures,	—	714,343 11 11		
Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands,	—	79,918 9 9		
To CONVERSION OF RENEWABLE LEASEHOLDS INTO PERPETUITIES,	29,466 6 4	211,746 7 9	—	241,212 14 1
To GLEBE-HOUSE ADVANCES, late Board of First Fruits, .	21,144 2 0	—	—	21,144 2 0
To GLEBE-HOUSE MORTGAGES,	49,255 7 3	3,023 1 9	—	52,278 9 0
	£ 99,865 15 7	5,161,268 5 5	5,105,172 14 4	10,366,306 15 4

C.—SUPPLEMENTAL

SALES OF PROPERTY FROM 26TH JULY,

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.		Annual Value.	
		£	s. d.
Tithe Rent-charge,		183,282	17 6
Lands :			
Perpetuity Rents,		48,276	3 3
Renewable Leaseholds,		—	
Yearly and other Tenures,		64,160	5 9
Rights to Mines and Quarries,			
Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands,			
Conversion of Renewable Leaseholds into Perpetuities,			
TOTAL SALES OF PROPERTY,			

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES COMMISSION,

3rd February, 1877.

NOTE.—The foregoing Accounts show (I.) the Cash transactions of The Commissioners of Church Temp-
ended 31st December, 1876, and for the period from the commencement of the Commission to 31st December,
Arrears due on the 31st December, 1876, by Tenants and Payers throughout Ireland, will appear in the Account

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in IRELAND—*continued.*OF THE COMMISSION), TO 31st DECEMBER, 1876—*continued.*

ACCOUNTS, &c.

ON CREDIT, &c.)

CR.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Received in Cash.	Discharged on Commutation or Death of Incumbent, &c.	Balances on the 31st December, 1876.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By TITHES RENT-CHARGE:				
Fixed Annual Instalments,	605,008 4 1	—	*7,532,710 17 5	8,137,719 1 6
By LANDED PROPERTY, &c.:				
Mortgage Monies,	20,040 4 8	}	*1,804,419 9 0	1,913,952 8 9
Fixed Half-yearly Instalments,	89,492 15 1			
By CONVERSION OF RENEWABLE LEASEHOLDS INTO PERPETUITIES:				
Mortgage Monies,	23,110 10 0	—	218,102 4 1	241,212 14 1
By GLEBE-HOUSE ADVANCES, LATE BOARD OF FIRST FRUITS:				
Instalments,	12,005 6 8	9,132 15 4	6 0 0	21,144 2 0
By GLEBE-HOUSE MORTGAGES:				
Instalments, &c.	6,057 9 7	45,785 19 5	435 0 0	52,278 9 0
* These Balances of £7,532,710 17s. 5d. and £1,804,419 9s. 0d. include the aggregate amount of the fixed instalments which will become payable (in the manner of a terminable annuity) in redemption of purchase-money with interest for the entire period of each debt.				
£	755,714 10 1	54,918 14 9	9,555,673 10 6	10,366,306 15 4

STATEMENT.

1869, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

SALES.		Gross Sales (Capital).
For Cash.	On Credit.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
351,676 0 9	3,557,570 15 3	3,909,246 16 0
636,628 8 3	566,770 5 4	1,203,398 13 7
37,629 19 8	27,895 13 8	65,525 13 4
693,901 12 5	714,343 11 11	1,408,245 4 4
1,270 10 0	—	1,270 10 0
437,703 1 4	79,918 9 9	517,621 11 1
134,265 13 10	211,746 7 9	346,012 1 7
£ 2,293,075 6 3	5,158,245 3 8	7,451,320 9 11

A. J. PHIPPS,

Accountant to the Commissioners.

ralities in Ireland, and (II.) the extent to which Property has been sold (for Cash and on Credit), for the year 1876. The Abstracts of the Rentals of Tithe Rent-charge, Landed Property, &c., for the year 1876, showing the to be shortly presented to Parliament by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, under the 37th section of the Act.

**DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.**

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES (IRELAND).

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

UPON THE

ACCOUNT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES IN IRELAND,

For the Year ended 31st December 1876,

TOGETHER WITH THE

ACCOUNT for the above Period, and that from 26th July 1869 (the Commencement of the Commission) to 31st December 1876.

C O N T E N T S.

	PAGE.
Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General - - - - -	2
Account for the Year ended 31st December 1876 - - - - -	14
Appendix (A.)—Collection Accounts :	
No. 1. Mortgage Moneys, &c. - - - - -	20
No. 2. Tithe Rentcharge, Rents, &c. - - - - -	21
„ (B.)—Bonds and other Securities, Church Works - - - - -	22
„ (C.)—Liability to the National Debt Commissioners - - - - -	22
„ (D.)—Balances at the Commencement and Close of the Year 1876 - - - - -	23
Account for the Period from 26th July 1869 (the Commencement of the Commission) to 31st December 1876 - - - - -	24

(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT PURSUANT TO ACT 32 & 33 VICT. c. 42, s. 37.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 June 1877.

NINTH REPORT.

REPORT of the COMPTROLLER and AUDITOR GENERAL upon the ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in *Ireland*, from 1st January to 31st December 1876; prepared and submitted to Parliament in pursuance of the 37th Section of the Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 42.

BEFORE dealing with the questions which have arisen on the examination of the Account of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, for the year 1876, it may be more convenient first to advert to three points which were mentioned in my previous Report as not having been satisfactorily concluded.

OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS on the ACCOUNT, 1875.

Sales of Property.

1. In the Report on the Accounts for the years 1873 and 1875, I called attention to the circumstance that various properties belonging to the Commissioners had been placed in the Landed Estates Court for sale, but that after repeated efforts I was unable to obtain an account thereof.

The Account has now been furnished, and as far as regards the sale of the property is satisfactory. There are, however, payments included therein of 625 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.* and 76 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* to the Solicitor for conducting the sales, which I shall have to refer to in another part of this Report.

2. It was also reported that a Perpetuity Rent of 212 *l.* 13 *s.* 10 *d.* had been sold under an Order of the Court of Chancery; but that subsequent delays in that Court had prevented the lodgment of the purchase-money. The purchase-money has since been credited in the Accounts, and the sale has been satisfactorily concluded.

Stock Vested in and Transferred to the Credit of the Commissioners.

St. Werburgh's.
Report on Account,
1872, page 64.
1873, page 110.
1874, page 158.

Query 67, 1876.

3. In my Reports to Parliament on the Accounts for 1872, 1873, 1874, I called attention to a sum of 645 *l.* 19 *s.* 1 *d.* stock invested in the names of the minister and church-wardens of St. Werburgh's parish, to which the Commissioners state they have a claim. As the amount has not yet been credited in the Accounts, I renewed my correspondence with the Commissioners on the subject, and have been informed that "the Trustees of St. Werburgh's parish appealed to the full Court against an order made by one Commissioner claiming the stock in 1875, and the hearing of the case was adjourned at the request of the Trustees until 31st October 1876; and at the sitting of the Court of Appeal on that date, the Solicitor General for Ireland made a statement respecting the nature of the property, and promised to send to the Court an abstract of the records in support of the case made by the Trustees. This abstract has since been furnished, and the case is in the list for decision at the next sitting of the full Court of Appeal."

THE ACCOUNT, 1876.

I am in a position to report that the Account for the present year has been examined both as regards payments and receipts with the exception of—

27 Perpetuity Deeds,
613 Mortgages, and
7 Apportionment Orders,

which were not ready for examination when my examiners were in Dublin, and which therefore remain for future investigation.

Rents. Tithe Rentcharge.

Following the precedent of former years I have to observe that an examination of the Tithe Rentals of the present year shows the arrears for two years and over to be as follows:—

						£.
About 750 items, 2 years in arrear, amounting to about	-	-	-	-	-	2,260
„ 95 „ 2½ „ „ „	-	-	-	-	-	1,132
„ 400 „ 3 „ „ „	-	-	-	-	-	1,141
„ 50 „ 3½ „ „ „	-	-	-	-	-	903
„ 220 „ 4 „ „ „	-	-	-	-	-	726
„ 30 „ 4½ „ „ „	-	-	-	-	-	357
„ 200 „ 5 „ „ „	-	-	-	-	-	770
„ 10 „ 5½ „ „ „	-	-	-	-	-	144
„ 480 „ 6 „ „ „	-	-	-	-	-	4,557
<hr/> 2,235						<hr/> £. 11,990

I refer with satisfaction to the items on which no collection has been made by the Commissioners since they vested in them, as they show a very marked reduction.

In 1873 they were about	-	-	-	-	-	2,800
In 1874 „ „	-	-	-	-	-	2,200
In 1875 „ „	-	-	-	-	-	1,650
In 1876 „ „	-	-	-	-	-	480

Sales of Property. Yearly and other Tenures.

Sales of property having been effected through the Landed Estates Court, and the purchase-money not having been credited in the Accounts, the Commissioners attention was called thereto, when they stated in reply “a complete account of the sale of this property in the Landed Estates Court has not yet been rendered to the Commissioners.” Query 55, 1876.

There is every reason to believe that a full settlement will shortly be made.

Life Annuities to Permanent Curates.

Under this head a sum of 49*l.* 7*s.* has been charged in the Account as having been paid to the Rev. Mr. Whitty, but as the payment was not supported by the usual certificate, I called the attention of the Commissioners to the circumstance, and they replied by forwarding to me a letter which had been addressed to the Annuitant, and which will be found in the Appendix. Query 32, 1876.
No. 1.

This annuity was granted under the 15th Section of the Irish Church Act, which directs the Commissioners to pay annuities so long as the Annuitant “continues to discharge the duties of his said curacy, or any other spiritual duties, in Ireland, which, with his own consent, and with the consent of the Church body hereinafter mentioned, may be substituted for them, and if not discharging such duties shall be disabled from so doing by age, sickness, or permanent infirmity, or any other cause other than his own wilful default.”

It appears from the Commissioners’ letter before referred to, that Mr. Whitty was dismissed by his Rector on account of the tone of a letter which Mr. Whitty had addressed to him.

The Commissioners have decided that under the circumstances “it could not be fairly maintained that the non-performance of his duties arose from his own wilful default,” and therefore paid his annuity.

As the Commissioners are constituted by the 7th Section of the Irish Church Act, judges of “all questions whatever, whether of law or fact, which it may be necessary to decide” for the purposes of the Act, it is deemed sufficient simply to call attention to the circumstances of the case.

Expenses attendant on Sales of Property.

Under this head is included the payment of two sums of 625 l. 3 s. 2 d., and 76 l. 18 s. 2 d., to Mr. Ball, the late Solicitor to the Commissioners, for conducting sales in the Landed Estates Court.

As these payments appeared to be in contravention of the Treasury letter of the 30th September 1875, which, although dealing with a particular class of costs, reiterated the principle more than once laid down by the Lords of the Treasury, that Mr. Ball's salary of 1,500 l. per annum was for all the services which he could be called upon to perform for the Commissioners, I caused a letter to be addressed to them, requesting them to inform me of the grounds on which they permitted him to retain these costs; to which they replied that they did so in consideration of a letter from the Treasury of 25th November 1872, and of Mr. Welby's evidence given before the Committee of Public Accounts on the 23rd of June 1875.

I may observe in passing that the interpretation which I put upon that letter and evidence is exactly the opposite to that placed upon it by the Commissioners; but the point at issue is that the Treasury, by their letter of 30th September 1875, "looking at the" length of time which had been required to obtain a complete knowledge of the facts, "condoned the past, and permitted Mr. Ball to retain the costs which he had already received, and required him to account for them "from the date of the present letter."

It will be seen therefore that any recurrence to previous correspondence or evidence is irrelevant, and that although no new principle was inaugurated, yet their Lordships stated in a clear and unmistakeable way their will for the future; and if the Commissioners of Church Temporalities still felt any uncertainty as to their intentions, it certainly would have been more prudent if they had consulted their Lordships before making these payments.

In the interpretation which I have drawn from the Treasury letter of 30th September 1875, I am upheld by the further letter of 24th May 1877, and I therefore am only able to admit so much of these payments as may not be for personal services and office expenses as properly chargeable to the Account.

The correspondence will be found in the Appendix.

No. 2.

Bonds and other Securities given to the Commissioners for the due Performance of Church Works.

The late Ecclesiastical Commissioners erected certain churches in Ireland upon the understanding that a part of the expense should be borne by persons connected with the parish. These bonds were given in fulfilment of that condition. They have been gradually paid off, and the balance which remained on the last Account, viz., 2,827 l. 3 s. 1 d., has now been liquidated, with the exception of 750 l., which the Commissioners state that they do not at present intend to enforce.

The correspondence is in the Appendix, and I have only to remark that the course taken by the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, with respect to the bond for 1,000 l. for the Mariners' Church, appears to be fair and equitable.

No. 3.

Certificate required from Mr. Ball, the late Solicitor to the Commissioners, that he had duly accounted for all Costs received by him on their behalf.

The correspondence to which attention was called at the conclusion of my Report on the Account for 1875, has not yet, although unfortunately very voluminous, been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the certificate required from Mr. Ball, which I think necessary for the proper vouching of the Account, has not yet been furnished.

In the Appendix will be found the correspondence on this subject, which should be read as a continuation of that which forms Appendix, No. 5, to the Report, on the Account 1875, pages 14 and 15.

No. 4.

The balance on the 31st December 1875, is stated to be 513,103 l. 14 s. 9 d.; to this should be added the sums improperly paid to Mr. Ball, 625 l. 3 s. 2 d. and 76 l. 18 s. 2 d.

The balance on the Account should therefore, in my opinion, be 513,805 l. 16 s. 1 d., and not 513,103 l. 14 s. 9 d., as stated by the Accountants.

Wm. Dunbar,
Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue
of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and
Auditor General of Public Accounts.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
28 May 1877.

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

QUERY No. 32, of 1876.

SCHEDULE 4.

October—V. 732.—Rev. Mr. Whitty, 49 *l.* 7 *s.*—Half-year to June 1876.

It is requested that the circumstances under which this payment is made, without the usual certificate being given, may be explained.

ANSWER of ACCOUNTANT.

See letter dated 4th October 1876, addressed by the Commissioners to the Rev. Mr. Whitty, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.
8 February 1876.

(signed) *W. Leigh Bernard.*

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merriam-street, Dublin,
4 October 1876.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to inform you that they have ordered the half annuity payable to you on the 1st of last July to be sent to you.

You are aware that the delay that has taken place in the matter was, in the first place, owing to the Representative Church Body having refused to give a certificate in your case stating that you had performed the duties during the past half year in respect of which your annuity was granted.

The Commissioners not being furnished with this certificate in the usual course, were of opinion that further inquiries were necessary, and, as you know, a lengthened correspondence ensued between you, the Representative Church Body, and themselves, which it is not now necessary to recapitulate.

The upshot of the matter has been that the Representative Church Body have been unable to give the Commissioners any stronger reason for refusing to state that your non-performance of your duties was not in consequence of your own wilful default, than a letter to you from the Rev. Mr. Cooke, the rector of the parish where you were serving, in which he dismissed you from your Curacy on account of the tone of a communication which you had made to him.

The Commissioners, having given the subject the fullest consideration, have come to the conclusion that if nothing further than that could be alleged against you it could not be fairly maintained that the non-performance of your duties arose from your own wilful default, especially as they have been informed by the Representative Church Body that they did not offer you any other duty in lieu of that which you were forbidden to perform in Mr. Cooke's parish.

Under all the circumstances the Commissioners have decided that they would not be justified in delaying any longer the payment of your annuity up to the 1st of July last; but they cannot undertake to continue paying it, should further evidence affecting the case be hereafter brought before them sufficient to change the view they now take of the matter.

Rev. William Whitty,
Warrington-place, Grand Canal.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley.*

APPENDIX, No. 2.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
21 March 1877.

No. 498/77.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to call the attention of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to two payments to Mr. John Ball, their late solicitor, amounting to 625 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.* and 76 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.*, in respect of costs for conducting sales of their property in the Landed Estates Court.

Adverting to the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of Mr. Ball's emoluments, I am to draw the Commissioners' attention to the views expressed by the Lords of the Treasury in relation thereto, in their letter of the 21st January 1874.

Their Lordships observe that "when by their letter of 1st May 1871 they fixed Mr. Ball's remuneration (covering both salary and office expenses) at 1,500 *l.* per annum, they certainly had in view all the services which he could be called upon to perform for the Commissioners."

The Comptroller and Auditor General, as at present advised, does not see how he can interpret this expression of their Lordships' directions otherwise than that Mr. Ball's remuneration of 1,500 *l.* per annum for all his services should, *inter alia*, include those performed in the conduct of sales in the Landed Estates Court, as "all the services which he could be called upon to perform for the Commissioners" would apparently include those in that Court.

In a subsequent letter, dated the 8th of June 1875, respecting another class of costs, to which Mr. Ball laid claim, their Lordships observe that they "never had any intention of recalling their decision conveyed in their letter of 21st January 1874;" and in a final communication addressed by the Treasury to the Commissioners on the 25th September 1875, their Lordships, adhering to the principle expressed in their letter of 21st January 1874, that Mr. Ball's salary of 1,500 *l.* per annum was to be altogether inclusive, add that the retention of costs "is only another form of paying to him from the funds of the Commission a sum in excess of his salary of 1,500 *l.* per annum for all his services to the Commission."

As it is admitted that the conduct of these sales in the Landed Estates Court was service performed for the

the Commission, the costs, although paid by the Court to Mr. Ball personally, should, as it would appear like other costs which have been so paid, be accounted for by him to the Commissioners.

Under these circumstances I am to request that the Commissioners will be so good as to inform the Comptroller and Auditor General of the grounds upon which they have allowed Mr. Ball to retain these costs, and have made them a charge in their accounts against the funds of the Commission.

I am also to request that the Comptroller and Auditor General may be favoured with an early answer.

D. Godley, Esq.,
Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
22 March 1877.

No. 512/77.

Sir,

In reply to Mr. Treherne's letter, No. 498, of the 21st instant, inquiring why costs on sales in the Landed Estates Court had been allowed to Mr. Ball, I am directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to state that they have allowed those costs in consideration of a letter from the Lords of the Treasury, dated 25th November 1872, in which Mr. Lingen says the question before their Lordships was this, "whether Mr. Ball's augmented salary was to preclude his receiving any emoluments in the shape of costs or fees (except such disbursements as might be approved by the Treasury under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 150, s. 5), and in particular his costs in cases where, as the subsequent correspondence explains, the Commissioners sell Church land through the medium of the Landed Estates Court.

"My Lords are prepared so far to modify their letter of 28th December 1871 to the Comptroller and Auditor General as to agree that Mr. Ball is not precluded by their letter of 1st May 1871 from taking these costs, which they admit are distinguishable from the fees of his own office as described in your letter of 6th April 1871."

Mr. Welby, of the Treasury, in giving evidence before the Committee of Public Accounts on the 23rd June 1875, thus alluded to the matter, when referring to the correspondence that had taken place between the Lords of the Treasury and the Commissioners respecting Mr. Ball's salary and emoluments.

"The point," that is, whether Mr. Ball was to receive costs on sales in the Landed Estates Court "was not finally cleared up till 25th November 1872, when the Treasury decided that Mr. Ball was not precluded by their letter of the 1st of May 1871 (that letter being in answer to the letter of the 6th of April, which I have referred to), from taking these costs on sales in the Landed Estates Court."

The Commissioners fully agreed with Mr. Welby that the point at issue was finally cleared up by the letter of the 25th November 1872, and have acted in conformity with the decision conveyed in it.

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley.*

Exchequer and Audit Department,
6 April 1877.

No. 512/77.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to forward, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, and of their reply thereto, respecting payments to Mr. Ball for costs for conducting sales in the Landed Estates Court.

C. & A. G.'s Report 1872, p. 22.

Ditto - ditto - p. 15.

Ditto - ditto - p. 17.

Ditto - ditto - p. 16.

Ditto - ditto - p. 18.

Ditto - ditto - p. 21.

Ditto - ditto - p. 22.

Ditto - ditto - p. 14.

Ditto - ditto - p. 15.

I am to observe that the Treasury letter of the 25th November 1872, relied upon by the Commissioners, should, to show its true signification, be read with a subsequent communication of the 21st January 1874, and with the previous correspondence which led up to it; especially with the letter of the Comptroller and Auditor General of 6th December 1871, in which their Lordships' attention is, in a marked manner, directed to the paragraph of the Commissioners' letter of 1st April 1871 that relates to the costs in the Landed Estates Court, with their Lordships' reply of 28th December 1871; the Commissioners' letter of 15th February 1872, and the enclosed correspondence; their letter of 2nd August 1872; Treasury letter of 13th September 1872; the Commissioners' letter of 30th September 1872; and also with their letter of 23rd December 1873, and their Lordships' reply of 21st January 1874.

The Comptroller and Auditor General is unable to draw from this correspondence any other conclusion than that the question before the Treasury, when they wrote the letter of 25th November 1872, was with reference to the propriety of Mr. Ball acting in the twofold capacity of solicitor to the vendors and vendees in sales of property by the Commissioners, and his exacting costs from the latter; and I am to point particularly to the Comptroller and Auditor General's letter of the 6th December 1871, and their Lordships' reply of the 28th December 1871, prohibiting Mr. Ball from being employed "in any case where the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners are concerned, except on their behalf, and therefore he is not at liberty to receive fees from the public in any such case."

The Treasury letter of the 25th November 1872 (relied on by the Commissioners) did not, therefore, assent to Mr. Ball being paid for services performed for the Commissioners in the Landed Estates Court, but simply modified the prohibition of their letter of 28th December 1871, especially as regards the sales in the Landed Estates Court.

In a subsequent letter of 21st January 1874, their Lordships thought it desirable to define the exact meaning of the letter of the 25th November 1872, and distinctly stated that the costs which they permitted Mr. Ball to receive for sales in the Landed Estates Court were for services rendered to purchasers and not for those performed for the Commissioners. They observe that "when my Lords, in a subsequent correspondence" (the letter of the 25th November 1872) "at last agreed to except from this understanding Mr. Ball's professional fees for his services to purchasers from the Commissioners in the Landed Estates Court, they gave their assent on the express ground that those were not services performed for the Commissioners, and that the objections to his twofold employment were outweighed by considerations of policy and public convenience."

With respect to Mr. Welby's evidence, as it is before their Lordships, the Comptroller and Auditor General thinks it may be sufficient to draw attention to his summary thereof, which is as follows:—

"And perhaps I might sum up the principle on which the Treasury have acted, by stating, as I have stated before, that they contemplated that Mr. Ball would be remunerated by a fixed salary for all the work done by him for the Commissioners, and that that fixed salary carried with it a right to retain his private practice."

The Treasury letter of 30th September 1875, written subsequently to Mr. Welby's evidence, conveyed their Lordships' final decision that Mr. Ball's salary of 1,500 l. per annum was "for all his services to the Commission," and expressed their will that "looking at the length of time which has been required to obtain a complete knowledge of the facts" he should be required to account for costs only from the

30th September

Second Report, Committee of
Public Accounts, p. 39.

C. & A. G.'s Report 1875, p. 13.

30th September 1875. The payments in question amounting to 625*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* and 76*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* were made in December 1876.

I am to direct their Lordships' attention to the Commissioners' letter of 26th May 1876, in which they accept the exposition of their Lordships' views, as given by the Comptroller and Auditor General, that Mr. Ball "is bound to pay over all costs received by him."

In conclusion, I am to request, with reference to the approaching Report on the Account for 1876, their Lordships will be pleased to favour the Comptroller and Auditor General with an early decision with respect to these payments.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq., C.B.,
Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 24 May 1877.

No. 797/77.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have given their best attention to two letters received from you, dated respectively the 6th ultimo, in one of which you call attention to the certificate required from Mr. Ball, to the effect that he had accounted for all costs received by him on account of the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, and in the other of which you bring together a series of correspondence, ranging from April 1871 to September 1875, between the Treasury, the Commissioners, and yourself, in order to establish the principles on which Mr. Ball's claim for costs for conducting sales in the Landed Estates Court ought to be decided.

My Lords have read the correspondence which you bring under their notice, and they have no hesitation in stating that you have rightly gathered their final decision to be that Mr. Ball's salary of 1,500*l.* per annum was meant to be for all his services to the Commission, but that certain exceptions should be admitted up to 30th September 1875.

My Lords, however, feel it necessary to add to this statement one or two explanations, because more than one kind of costs has been in question throughout these involved communications, and it requires no ordinary attention to assign to each particular letter the costs to which it specifically relates. A few remarks, therefore, upon the whole subject, while the recollection of it is fresh from a re-perusal of the papers, may help to obviate misapprehension in referring to particular documents.

When my Lords, in May 1871, agreed that Mr. Ball's remuneration, covering both salary and office expenses, should be fixed at 1,500*l.* per annum, they were under the full impression that he would be paid nothing further except in the way of reimbursement.

They took no notice of the reservation in the letter to which they were replying about his being allowed to receive certain costs upon sales in the Landed Estates Courts, because (as Mr. Welby explained to the Public Accounts Committee on 23rd June 1875) my Lords read this reservation as part of the second alternative proposal, to which it was attached in the order of reading, and not, as the Commissioners intended it to be, common to both proposals.

This being so, my Lords were successively called upon to decide whether Mr. Ball might receive certain fees from purchasers to whom the Commissioners were selling when he acted for such purchasers; and, again, when he prosecuted persons in arrear for payments due to the Commissioners, and recovered costs, whether he might retain them.

In the former of these cases there was no question of work done for the Commissioners themselves, and the only point in dispute was, whether Mr. Ball might retain this part of his private practice consistently with his other duties. In the case of the prosecutions, it was ruled by my Lords that he was acting for the Commissioners, and therefore that the costs belonged not to himself, but to them.

The principle of this latter decision must, in the opinion of my Lords, rule every other instance in which work is done for the Commissioners, and to this extent the Treasury letter (14,628) of 30th September 1875 is, as you say, final, although the particular occasion of writing it was Mr. Ball's claim to the costs recovered by him in prosecutions for payments in arrear.

Whatever may have been in his own mind, or in that of the Commissioners when they made the reservation about costs for sales in the Landed Estates Courts, it never entered into the mind of my Lords (and the whole course of the correspondence proves that it could not have done so), that Mr. Ball was to be remunerated when acting for the Commissioners themselves, beyond the payment to him of 1,500*l.* per annum.

From first to last, when my Lords made their reluctant concessions, they intended only to deal with his private practice in regard to third parties; they never entertained the idea that the Commissioners who paid him his salary were also to pay him fees as his clients, either in the Landed Estates Court, or anywhere else.

It appears to my Lords to be going to the extreme point of indulgent interpretation to admit that Mr. Ball should retain any fees for services rendered to the Commissioners, but my Lords are clear that he ought not to do so after 30th September 1875. The letter of that date covers the principle of this claim, and it would have been extended to it in express terms if my Lords had understood what the nature of the claim really was.

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

APPENDIX, No. 3.

Belfast Bonds.

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
19 April 1877.

No. 641/77.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter addressed this day to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the above subject for your information.

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley.*

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
19 April 1877.

My Lords,

IN the years 1875 and 1876 a correspondence took place between your Lordships, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, with regard to bonds given before the passing of the Irish Church Act to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, guaranteeing certain payments in respect of churches built in Belfast.

As the subject of these bonds was brought under the notice of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland by you, the Commissioners think it proper that you should be informed as to what they have done, and what they propose to do, in the matter.

The bonds in question, with others relating to other churches throughout the country, form part of the property handed over to the present Board by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and it became the duty of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities to enforce payment of the bonds from the persons on whom the liability rested.

Repeated applications were made by the persons interested to be relieved from payment on various grounds, and the Commissioners considering the alteration in circumstances brought about by the Irish Church Act, consented, more than once, to postpone the enforcement of the bonds, in order to give time for the applicants to obtain, if they could, relief from Parliament.

When, however, sufficient latitude has been allowed for this purpose, and nothing was done, the Commissioners did not feel themselves justified in any further delay, and accordingly legal proceedings were either threatened or taken in every case, with the result that, with one exception, all the amounts due under the different bonds have been paid. The single exception is that of the Mariners' Church, Belfast. In this case a bond had been given guaranteeing to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners 1,000 *l.* on the completion of the church, with tower and spire. When the building was in progress, and before the tower and spire were commenced, the subscribers of the bond requested the Ecclesiastical Commissioners not to proceed with the tower and spire, but to complete the church without them. This request was refused, and the tower and spire were erected. The money of the subscribers was therefore spent against their express wish, and it is this special feature which, in the opinion of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities, places the Mariners' Church bond in a different position from the other bonds.

The guarantee in this case was for 1,000 *l.*, and the Commissioners have ascertained that the cost of building the tower and spire was 984 *l.* 10 *s.*; consequently, if the tower and spire had been omitted, according to the request of the persons who gave the bond, their bond might have been cancelled.

In my letter to your Lordships of the 9th February 1876, I stated, by direction of the Commissioners, that, in their opinion, a part of the sum of 1,000 *l.* guaranteed by the Mariners' Church bond, might equitably be remitted, and since that date 250 *l.* has been paid in part discharge of the liability, leaving 750 *l.* still due.

The Commissioners consider that the equity of the case is satisfied by this payment of 250 *l.*, and they do not at present intend to enforce the liquidation of the outstanding balance.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
2 May 1877.

No. 730/77.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to transmit herewith a copy of a letter received from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 26th ultimo.

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley.*

My Lords,

Treasury Chambers, 26 April 1877.

I AM desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Denis Godley's letter of the 19th instant, with respect to bonds given before the passing of the Irish Church Act to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners guaranteeing certain payments on account of churches built in Belfast, and having special reference to the case of the "Mariners' Church."

The Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners.

I am, &c.
(signed) *William Law.*

APPENDIX, No. 4.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to forward to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copies of correspondence which has passed between the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners and himself, with reference to the certificate required for the satisfactory vouching of Mr. Ball's accounts of costs received by him on behalf of the Commissioners.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq., C.B.,
Treasury.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
17 May 1876.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

No. 626A/76.

*See C. & A. G.'s Report,
1875, pp. 14 & 15.*

Sir,

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to request that you will call the attention of the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners to my letter of the 16th May last, respecting the certificate required to be furnished by Mr. Ball of the costs received by him on behalf of the Commissioners, to which a reply has not yet been received.

The Comptroller and Auditor General desires me to request that the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners will be so good as to favour him with an answer at their earliest convenience.

D. Godley, Esq.,
Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
24 July 1876.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

No. 626B/76.

No. 626/76.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Treherne's communication, dated the 24th instant, and in reply to state that they have repeatedly called on Mr. Ball to furnish the certificate alluded to by Mr. Treherne, and he has refused to do so. Mr. Ball having ceased to be the Commissioners' solicitor he is no longer under their control.

The Commissioners, however, apprehend that a sufficient guarantee has been given by Mr. Ball's daily certificates, that all costs properly transferable to them have been handed over by him.

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
26 July 1876.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley.*

No. 1071/76.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to forward, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copies of further correspondence which has passed between him and the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, in continuation of that transmitted in my letter of 17th May last, with reference to the certificate required from Mr. Ball, that he has duly accounted for all costs received by him on their behalf as their solicitor.

I am to state that the Comptroller and Auditor General cannot assent to the suggestion of the Commissioners, "that a sufficient guarantee has been given by Mr. Ball's daily certificates, that all costs properly transferable to them have been handed over by him," inasmuch as it leaves the point at issue exactly as it stood when the correspondence commenced.

On reference to the correspondence already transmitted to their Lordships, especially to my letter of 16th May last, addressed to the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, it will be seen that the controversy is whether Mr. Ball should certify that he has accounted for the "costs recovered in suits for the recovery of arrears" of rent, or whether his certificate should include all "costs for proceedings taken on behalf of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, or for services performed for them in his capacity as their solicitor," in accordance with the directions of their Lordships' letter of 30th September 1875, in which they observe that the retention of costs "by Mr. Ball is only another form of paying to him from the funds of the Commission a sum in excess of his salary of 1,500*l.* for all his services to the Commission."

The persistent refusal of Mr. Ball to give the required certificate seems to suggest that he has acted on his own interpretation of their Lordships' directions, and retained for his own use costs which, in the opinion of the Comptroller and Auditor General, should have been paid over to the Commissioners.

I am to request that, should their Lordships give any directions with reference to this correspondence, they will be so good as to cause the Comptroller and Auditor General to be made acquainted therewith.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq., C.B.,
Treasury.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

No. 1071/76.

*C. & A. G.'s Report,
1875, p. 15.*

Query, 61/75.

No. 1557/76.

Sir,

ADVERTING to Mr. Treherne's letter of 17th May 1876, and to his further letter of the 28th ultimo, upon the subject of a form of certificate which you have required from Mr. Ball as a condition of passing his accounts among the rest of those rendered by the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to observe that the letter (14,628/75) from this Board of 30th September last continues to express the decision of my Lords upon the question of costs recovered by Mr. Ball.

My Lords are very reluctant to add to the volume of the correspondence which has arisen out of these accounts between the Commissioners, Mr. Ball, yourself, and the Treasury, and therefore, instead of troubling you with fresh copies, I am to suggest that you should, in the enclosed original papers, compare page 9 of No. 9026 with pp. 4 and 9 of No. 8473.

It appears to my Lords that there is some confusion between the words "costs" and "sums," which admits of removal, and that, with these documents before you, you may possibly be able to agree with the Commissioners upon some form of certificate which will answer your purpose, and will not be objected to by Mr. Ball.

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

No. 1231/76.

*Returned to Treasury,
1 September 1876,
No. 1231A/76.*

No. 1231/76.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to acquaint you that he has received from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury a communication, enclosing copies of a correspondence between their Lordships and the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, respecting the certificate required from Mr. Ball, that he has duly accounted for all costs received by him on behalf of the Commissioners.

Their Lordships suggest, that probably the Comptroller and Auditor General may be able to agree with the Commissioners upon some form of certificate which will meet the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General, and not be objected to by Mr. Ball.

From the correspondence it appears that Mr. Ball, in his letter of the 24th May last, takes exception to the word "sums" in the certificate, as it might probably be taken to include "even his salary."

I am directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to state that he will not raise any objection to the omission of this word, and the certificate might be so amended as to run thus:—

"I hereby certify that the above account includes all costs received by me during the month of _____ for proceedings," &c. to the end.

I am to express a hope that this concession may remove all objections to the certificate being furnished without further delay, and I am to state that it will not be necessary to give a separate certificate for each month, but that one embracing the period from 30th September 1875 to the date of Mr. Ball's retirement will be sufficient.

D. Godley, Esq.,
Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. W. Soady.

Certificate as to Costs.

No. 1351/76.

Sir,

THE Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland have sent me a copy of your letter to them of the 29th of August last for my information.

The matter shall have my immediate attention, but I shall feel obliged if you will furnish me with a copy of the correspondence that has taken place between the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Commissioners on this subject, and which is referred to in your letter as having been sent to you by the Treasury.

Sir William Dunbar, Bart.,
Somerset House, London, W.C.

I remain, &c.
(signed) John Ball.

No. 1351/76.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the correspondence between the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland on the subject of your certificate as to costs, I am directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to inform you that the correspondence was returned to the Treasury by this Department, and I am to suggest that, if you are desirous of obtaining a copy of it, you should make application to the Commissioners of Irish Church Temporalities, or to their Lordships.

John Ball, Esq.,
11, Hume-street, Dublin.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. Treherne.

No. 1405/76.

Sir,

I HAVE given the suggestion contained in Mr. Treherne's letter of the 29th August, copy of which was furnished to me by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland on the 18th ultimo, the best consideration, with every desire to meet the wishes of the Comptroller and Auditor General as far as possible, but do not think the substitution of the word "costs" for "sums," as suggested by him, will meet the difficulty under which I labour.

In my letter of the 24th of May last to which you refer, I pointed out that the form of certificate proposed by the Comptroller and Auditor General involved the handing over to the Commissioners of Church Temporalities not only the emoluments of my office, to which the Report of the Committee of Public Accounts, on the evidence given by Mr. Welby on behalf of the Treasury, certified to Parliament that I was entitled, but even the salary to which I am entitled as solicitor to the Commission. I stated, therefore, that on that account I could not certify that each day's payment "included all sums received by me for all the services I could be called on to perform for the Commissioners."

While, therefore, the proposed modification would, perhaps, render it unnecessary for me to hand back my salary to the Commissioners, it would still involve handing over what is now equally my own, viz., the emoluments to which I am entitled under Treasury sanction and under the above Report to Parliament, which accurately defines "the position of the solicitor in regard to salary, fees, and costs, as sanctioned by the Treasury."

I cannot close this letter without referring to the letter of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities of the 26th May last, included in the correspondence referred to in your letter, a copy of which I have just now been furnished with.

The Commissioners in that letter state that I make a distinction between costs received from defaulting debtors and other costs; meaning of course costs of proceedings taken by the Commissioners for other purposes than for the recovery of arrears, and refer to my letter of 24th May as bearing out that view; but a reference to that letter will clearly show that so far from making any such distinction, I took particular pains to put it beyond all question, stating clearly that I was quite willing "to certify in the most comprehensive form the Comptroller and Auditor General can draw up, that my daily return includes all sums recovered by me from third parties as costs of proceedings taken by the Commissioners," thus including all costs of proceedings taken, no matter for what purpose.

Sir William Dunbar, Bart.,
Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House,
London, W.C.

I remain, &c.
(signed) John Ball.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
17 October 1876.

No. 1405/76.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to request that you will call the attention of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to my letter of the 29th of August last, with reference to the certificate required from Mr. Ball that he had duly paid over to the Commissioners all the costs he may have received on their behalf, which has not yet been replied to.

I am to point out that the correspondence on this subject, which commenced in December 1875, has now extended over a period of ten months, during six of which Mr. Ball was an officer of the Commissioners' Department.

The Comptroller and Auditor General is glad to perceive from the Commissioners' letter of the 26th May last, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that there is a perfect coincidence of opinion between him and the Commissioners on the merits of the case; and he desires me to express a hope that they will take such steps as they may think likely to bring the matter to an early conclusion.

D. Godley, Esq.,
Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
26 May 1876.

My Lords,

IN reply to Mr. Law's letter, No. 8473, of the 24th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to state that the precise ground on which Mr. Ball declines to comply with the request of the Comptroller and Auditor General is, that he contends that he is only bound to bring to the credit of the Commissioners the costs which he receives from defaulting debtors, whereas the Comptroller and Auditor General insists that he is bound to pay over all costs received by him.

Mr. Ball, in a letter this day received, of which a copy is enclosed, repeats the grounds upon which his contention is based, while the Comptroller and Auditor General in his letter of the 16th May states the ground upon which his view of the intentions of your Lordships is founded.

The Commissioners of Church Temporalities, accepting the exposition of the views of your Lordships as given by the Comptroller and Auditor General as the true one, have required Mr. Ball to give the certificate called for, which he has hitherto declined to do.

With respect to that part of your letter which asks for the opinion of the Commissioners upon Mr. Ball's objection, I am to state that the Commissioners consider that such objection cannot prevail against the intention of your Lordships as they understand it, and they acted upon that view when they required the certificate to be given by Mr. Ball.

The Commissioners in their correspondence with your Lordships on this subject urged very strongly that the rule to be made should not be retrospective in its operation, and to this you acceded; but as to future costs you had a perfect right to lay down any rule you thought proper, and that rule appears to be as insisted upon by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am further directed to say that the Commissioners finding it impossible to get their business transacted in the present state of the relations between themselves and Mr. Ball, and that the matter would brook no further delay, have determined to appoint a solicitor in place of Mr. Ball on the 7th June next, and have written to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant a letter to that effect, of which a copy is enclosed. The question therefore raised as to this certificate will only apply to costs received from the 30th September 1875 to the 7th June proximo.

In their arrangement with their new solicitor, the Commissioners will take care to have it clearly understood that all costs of every kind received by him shall be brought to the credit of the Commissioners.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley.*

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
Solicitors' Department, 11, Hume-street, Dublin,
24 May 1876.

Sir,

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing copy of Mr. Treherne's of the 16th instant, upon the subject of a new form of certificate I have been called on to give of all costs recovered by me on behalf of the Commissioners.

The Auditor General seems to ignore the fact that the question of the emoluments I am entitled to, which was the subject of the correspondence referred to in his letter, was brought to a conclusion by the investigation before the Committee of Public Accounts last year, the Treasury then, through Mr. Welby, detailing to the Committee what emoluments I was, and what I was not entitled to, and the Committee reporting to Parliament "that the position of the solicitor in regard to salary, fees, and costs, as sanctioned by the Treasury, was as clearly stated by Mr. Welby." It is not, therefore, correct to say in the face of that report, that "my salary covers all the services I can be called on to perform for the Commissioners," or that "it is the limit of my remuneration for such services."

As to the form of certificate proposed for adoption, I am quite willing to certify in the most comprehensive form the Auditor can draw up that my daily return includes all sums recovered by me from third parties as costs of proceedings taken by the Commissioners, but I cannot certify that "it includes all sums received by me for all the services I could be called on to perform for the Commissioners," inasmuch as such a form would embrace not only the emoluments for which I have Treasury sanction, but even my salary.

Denis Godley, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *John Ball.*

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
23 October 1876.

No. 1442/76.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to forward to you, with reference to Mr. Treherne's letter (No. 1405) of the 17th instant, the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Ball, dated the 20th instant.

The Commissioners desire me to add that, though they have repeatedly called on Mr. Ball to furnish the certificate as required by you, yet, as was intimated in my letter of the 26th July, they have no power to coerce him in case of his continued refusal to comply with their request.

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am, &c.
(signed) Denis Godley.

Certificate as to Costs.

Chambers, 11, Hume-street, Dublin,
20 October 1876.

Sir,

IN reply to your favour of the 18th instant, I have to inform the Commissioners that on the 9th instant I wrote to the Comptroller and Auditor General on the subject of the form of certificate he wishes for. I cannot give the certificate until the form is settled.

Denis Godley, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(signed) John Ball.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
17 November 1876.

No. 1442/76.

No. 1442/76.

No. 1405/76.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Ball, in which he states that on the 9th instant he wrote to the Comptroller and Auditor General on the subject of certificate of costs, I am directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to acquaint you that Mr. Ball's letter was duly received, but, as it is the practice of this Department not to enter into communication with subordinate officers of accountants to this office on matters arising out of their accounts, no reply was made to the letter in question.

I am to state, for the information of the Commissioners, that Mr. Ball in that letter founds his objections to furnish the certificate in the form required on the evidence of Mr. Welby before the Committee of Public Accounts, and on the Report of that Committee. The Comptroller and Auditor General reads that evidence in a light anything but favourable to Mr. Ball's pretensions, and I am to observe, moreover, that whatever conclusions may be drawn from that evidence, the Comptroller and Auditor General relies upon the final directions of the Treasury as expressed in their letter of the 30th of September 1875, which were given some months after Mr. Welby's evidence.

No. 1442/76.

No. 1231/76.

Mr. Ball in his subsequent letter of the 20th instant, addressed to the Commissioners, states that he "cannot give the certificate until the form is settled." The form was furnished to the Commissioners in Query No. 61 on the 21st December 1875, and subsequently amended on the 29th of August 1876, to meet Mr. Ball's objections. From this amended form the Comptroller and Auditor General is not disposed to recede. With regard to the observations of the Commissioners that they have no power to coerce Mr. Ball, I am directed to remark that the Comptroller and Auditor General cannot help thinking that during the first six months of this controversy when Mr. Ball held office during their pleasure, successful efforts might have been made to obtain the certificate from him.

D. Godley, Esq.,
Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

I am, &c.
(signed) H. Treherne.

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street,
22 November 1876.

No. 1603/76.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Treherne's letter, No. 1442, of the 17th instant, relative to the certificate demanded from Mr. Ball, and with reference to the concluding paragraph, I am to state that the form of certificate now insisted upon by you was not received till nearly two months after Mr. Ball had been absolutely superseded, and when, therefore, all control over him had entirely ceased. The original form of certificate, subsequently amended, was furnished only two months before notice of dismissal was sent to Mr. Ball, and after such notice had been given the means of pressure at the disposal of the Commissioners were practically exhausted.

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am, &c.
(signed) Denis Godley,

Exchequer and Audit Department,
27 November 1876.

No. 1603/76.

No. 1231/76.

Sir,

ADVERTING to your letter of the 26th August last, transmitting papers in original, referring to the question of Mr. Ball's certificate of costs, and suggesting that the Comptroller and Auditor General might possibly be able to agree with the Irish Church Temporalities Commission, upon some form of certificate which might meet the requirements of this Department and not be objected to by Mr. Ball, I am directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to acquaint you, that he has made an effort to carry out their Lordships' views, but he regrets to say without success.

I am to transmit to you, for the information of their Lordships, copies of the correspondence which took place between the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners with

with this object, and I am to request that if their Lordships should be pleased to give any directions in relation thereto, the Comptroller and Auditor General may be made acquainted therewith.

With reference to the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners' letter of the 22nd ultimo, I am to add that the original certificate was forwarded to them on the 21st December 1875, the amended certificate to meet their Lordships' suggestion on the 29th of August, and Mr. Ball ceased to be solicitor to the Commissioners on the 6th of June last.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq., C.B., Treasury.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

Exchequer and Audit Department,
6 April 1877.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to request that you will call the attention of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to my letter of the 27th November 1876, respecting the certificate required from Mr. Ball, to the effect that he had accounted for all costs received by him on account of the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, their Lordships by their letter of 30th September 1875 (14,628/75) having directed that these costs should be paid over to the Commissioners.

The Comptroller and Auditor General directs me to express his anxiety for a settlement of this question (on the merits of which he and the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners are entirely in accord, as will be seen from their letter to the Treasury of 26th May 1876), before the presentation of his next Report to Parliament; and I am, therefore, to request that he may be favoured with their Lordships' directions at their earliest convenience.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq., C.B., Treasury.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

(See Treasury letter in reply, p. 7, Appendix No. 2.)

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
5 May 1877.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence which has taken place between yourself and the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, respecting a special certificate as to the handing over of costs required by you from Mr. Ball, their late solicitor, I am directed to inform you that it is not the intention of the Commissioners to make any further recommendation to the Lords of the Treasury, relative to a pension for Mr. Ball, until this question, with others which it is unnecessary for me here to specify, is settled to their satisfaction.

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley.*

No. 573/77.
No. 1603/76.

No. 721/77.

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the CAPITAL, and of the REVENUES derived from all any other Funds under their Control and Management, under the Provisions of "The Irish Church Act, 1869,"

Dr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	R E C E I P T.	Cash Transactions of the Year.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. — National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
36	To Balances on the 1st January 1876 - -	305,796 3 1	50,056 12 4	8,876,910 1 1	—
	To Sales of Property:				
32, and 7, 1872	Tithe rentcharge - - - -	27,682 9 -	- -	175,840 14 1	—
34, 52, and 54	Lands, &c.:				
	1. Perpetuity rents - - - -	80,024 - 4	- -	79,277 8 1	—
	2. Renewable leaseholds - - -	22,538 12 11	- -	25,763 13 8	—
	3. Yearly and other tenures - -	269,200 9 1	- -	226,867 2 1	—
	4. Rights to mines and quarries -	215 - -	—	—	—
27, 28, and 52	Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands:				
	See Houses and Lands - - -	12,969 11 5	- -	250 - -	—
	Other residences and lands - - -	121,437 1 5	- -	89,477 16 2	—
31, and 12, 1872.	To Conversion of Renewable Leaseholds into Perpetuities (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, ss. 145 and 155) - - - -	3,011 7 2	- -	9,465 16 9	—
11 and 12, and 6, 1872.	To Rents, &c.:				
	Tithe rentcharge - - - -	236,039 13 1	—	—	—
11 and 12	Lands, &c.:				
	1. Perpetuity rents - - - -	81,043 14 6	—	—	—
	2. Renewable leaseholds (including fines) and other tenures - -	73,507 16 3	—	—	—
	3. Mineral rents and royalties - -	621 - -	—	—	—
—	To Proportionate Amount of Charges (Drainage and Improvement Loans, Rents, Rates, Taxes, &c.) repaid by the Clergy - -	29 5 1	—	—	—
	Carried forward - - - £.	1,234,116 3 4	50,056 12 4	9,433,852 11 11	—

PROPERTY, Real and Personal, vested in the COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in *Ireland*, or of and "The Irish Church Act, 1869, Amendment Act, 1872," for the Year ended 31st December 1876.

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	EXPENDITURE.	Cash Transactions of the Year.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
—	By Balance on the 1st January 1876 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,700,000 - -
	By Compensations, Annuities, Gratuities, &c. :				
14	For life annuities to archbishops, bishops, and incumbents - - - -	17,719 13 11	—	—	—
15	For life annuities to permanent curates -	1,235 - -	—	—	—
16	For life annuities to diocesan and district schoolmasters - - - -	358 18 -	—	—	—
16	For life annuities to clerks, sextons, and others holding freehold offices - -	3,006 1 6	—	—	—
45	For life annuities to vicars general, and other officers, for loss of fees, &c. -	2,072 14 4	—	—	—
	By Commutation of Annuities, &c. :				
23	Of Archbishops, Bishops, and Incumbents :				
	Commutation money - - - -	507 16 5	—	—	—
16	Of clerks, sextons, and others - - -	89 16 6	—	—	—
4, 1872	Of Annuitants under 44th Section - -	5,386 1 10	—	—	—
	By Building Charges :				
50	In cases of non-commuted annuity - -	1,754 13 2	—	—	—
18	By Compensation to Lay Patrons - -	26,282 2 4	—	—	—
33, and 8, 1872	By Leases of Tithe Rentcharge—Purchase of	18,007 14 -	—	—	—
11 and 12	By Charges and Incumbrances affecting property - - - - -	56 14 -	—	—	—
	By Regium Donum :				
	Compensation on discontinuance of the Parliamentary Grant, viz. :				
38	Life Annuities :				
	For payments to Non-conforming Ministers and their assistant successors - - - -	1,699 5 2	—	—	—
34	By Expenses attendant on sales of property -	1,836 - 1	—	—	—
11 and 12	By Rent Abatements, &c. :				
	From Tithe Rentcharge :				
	Poor rate - - - - -	14,925 9 9	—	—	—
	From Lands :				
	Poor rate - - - - -	4,137 - 11	—	—	—
	Repayments and Remissions - -	12 10 7	—	—	—
55	By Proportion of Income paid over to the Clergy - - - - -	88 11 5	—	—	—
	Carried forward - - - £.	94,175 18 11	- - -	- - -	8,700,000 - -

ACCOUNT of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Capital, and of the Revenues derived from all Property vested

Dr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	R E C E I P T.	Cash Transactions of the Year.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	1,234,116 3 4	50,056 12 4	9,433,852 11 11	—
11 and 12	To Dividends and Interest of Money :				
	On New Three per Cent. Annuities -	1,276 15 1	—	—	—
	On Bank of Ireland Stock - - -	1,837 4 -	—	—	—
	On mortgages—landed property, &c. -	18,372 5 5	—	—	—
13, 1872	On mortgages—converted leaseholds -	8,615 6 3	—	—	—
	On glebe house mortgages - - -	18 3 10	—	—	—
	On other moneys - - - - -	16,797 3 7	—	—	—
11	To Private Subscriptions :				
	For Building Churches - - - -	2,077 3 1	—	—	—
11	To Ecclesiastical Tax (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37) - - - - -	29 7 9	—	—	—
—	To Miscellaneous Receipts :				
	Rents, mensal glebes - - -	14,782 12 8			
	Fees for mortgage deeds, &c. -	2,562 17 5			
	Costs, collection under legal process - - - - -	768 11 9			
	Other receipts - - - - -	2,237 11 -			
		20,351 12 10	—	—	—
32	To Loan Account ; Tithe Rentcharge :				
	Fixed annual instalments - - -	168,040 5 8	—	—	—
	Interest prospectively receivable in re- spect of fixed annual instalments -	- - -	- - -	221,248 18 -	—
52	To Mortgage Account ; Landed Property, &c. :				
	Mortgage moneys - - - - -	12,315 10 -	—	—	—
	Fixed half-yearly instalments - -	50,908 3 1	—	—	—
	Interest prospectively receivable in re- spect of fixed half-yearly instalments -	- - -	- - -	134,286 11 9	—
31	To Mortgage Account ; Converted Leaseholds (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 155) :				
	Mortgage moneys - - - - -	2,417 9 11	—	—	—
	Carried forward - - - £.	1,537,172 13 10	50,056 12 4	9,789,388 1 8	—

in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in *Ireland*, for the Year ended 31st December 1876—*continued*.

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	EXPENDITURE.	Cash Transactions of the Year.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. — National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	94,175 18 11	- - -	- - -	8,700,000 - -
11 and 12	By Tithe Rentcharges paid - - -	149 7 7	—	—	—
11 and 12	By Rates, Taxes, &c. - - -	515 3 6	—	—	—
48	By Expenditure under 48th Section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869": For building churches - - -	96 - -	—	—	—
49	By Expenditure under 49th Section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869": For repair of churches - - -	40 - -	—	—	—
—	By Miscellaneous Payments - - -	598 9 2	—	—	—
5 and 6	By Expenses of the Commission:				
	Establishment:				
	Salaries - - -	16,699 16 5	—	—	—
	Allowances to clerks for extra duty -	736 15 11	—	—	—
	Travelling expenses - - -	459 1 10	—	—	—
	Rent, rates, taxes, &c. - - -	325 7 6	—	—	—
	Repairs, &c. - - -	87 2 1	—	—	—
	Fuel and light - - -	105 1 9	—	—	—
	Stationery and printing - - -	860 3 1	—	—	—
	Postage - - -	599 10 2	—	—	—
	Incidental expenses - - -	1,411 4 7	—	—	—
	Legal Branch:				
	Salary of solicitor - - -	1,223 18 1	—	—	—
	Incidental expenses - - -	2,516 - 4	—	—	—
	Architects and Surveyors' Branch:				
	Surveys and valuations - - -	2,120 9 1	—	—	—
	Receivers and Collectors:				
	Commission, &c. - - -	64 14 7	—	—	—
	Incidental expenses - - -	5 5 1	—	—	—
37	Audit of Accounts:				
	Cost of Audit - - -	819 - 8	—	—	—
44	By Compensation and Superannuation Allow- ances of the Commissioners and Officers of the late Ecclesiastical Commission - -	2,981 5 -	—	—	—
59 to 61	By Interest and Charges on Loans:				
	Interest of advances from National Debt Commissioners - - -	291,754 1 11	—	—	—
	Bankers' Commission on remittances between England and Ireland - -	451 7 -	—	—	—
7 and 10, 1872.	By Stamp Duty on Merging Orders, &c. -	1,795 17 6	—	—	—
32 and 7, 1872.	By Loan Account; Tithe Rentcharge: Fixed annual instalments discharged in cash, per contra - - -	- - -	- - -	168,040 5 8	—
52	By Mortgage Account; Landed Property, &c.: Mortgage moneys discharged in cash, per contra - - -	- - -	- - -	12,315 10 -	—
	Fixed half-yearly instalments - ditto -	- - -	- - -	50,908 3 1	—
31	By Mortgage Account; Converted Leaseholds (Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 155): Mortgage money discharged in cash, per contra - - -	- - -	- - -	2,417 9 11	—
	Carried forward - - - £.	420,591 1 9	- - -	233,681 8 8	8,700,000 - -

ACCOUNT of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Capital, and of the Revenues derived from all Property vested

Dr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	R E C E I P T.	Cash Transactions of the Year.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutions.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	1,537,172 13 10	50,056 12 4	9,789,388 1 8	—
11	To Glebe House Advances; late Board of First Fruits (Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 58, and 1 & 2 Vict. c. 109, s. 48):				
	Instalments - - - - -	13 7 2	- -	- 18 6	—
11	To Glebe House Mortgages (Acts 23 & 24 Vict. c. 160, s. 30, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 73, s. 20):				
	Mortgage moneys, instalments - - -	19 15 4	—	—	—
70	To Chapels of Ease; Repair Fund - - -	- 13 8	—	—	—
—	To Property and Income Tax (Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34, s. 5):				
	Schedules A. and C. - - - - -	3,080 18 1	—	—	—
	Schedule E. - - - - -	171 10 3	—	—	—
36	To Cash:				
	For stock purchased for 2,006 l. 14s. 9d., per contra - - - - -	- - -	2,152 15 4	—	—
—	To Securities sold:				
	£. 24. 15s. 5d. stock sold, per contra -	23 7 7	—	—	—
59 to 61	To Cash:				
	For advances repaid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, per contra - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	600,000 - -
	£.	1,540,482 5 11	52,209 7 8	9,789,389 - 2	600,000 - -
59 to 61	To Balance on the 31st December 1876, viz.: Advances due to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,100,000 - -
	£.	1,540,482 5 11	52,209 7 8	9,789,389 - 2	8,700,000 - -

† This Balance of 9,555,674 l. 9s. includes the aggregate amount of fixed instalments which will become payable

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
27 February 1877.A. J. Phipps,
Accountant to the Commissioners.Exchequer and Audit Department,
28 May 1877.

I certify that this Account has been examined under my directions, and,

Examined,
R. J. Williams.

in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in *Ireland*, for the Year ended 31st December 1876—*continued*.

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	EXPENDITURE.	Cash Transactions of the Year.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	420,591 1 9	- - -	233,681 8 8	8,700,000 - -
11	By Glebe House Advances; late Board of First Fruits (Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 58, and 1 & 2 Vict. c. 109, s. 48): For amount discharged in cash, per contra	- - -	- - -	13 7 2	—
11	By Glebe House Mortgages (Acts 23 & 24 Vict. c. 150, s. 30, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 73, s. 20): Mortgage moneys, discharged in cash, per contra - - - - -	- - -	- - -	19 15 4	—
70	By Chapels of Ease; repair fund - - -	38 11 6	—	—	—
—	By Property and Income Tax (Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34, s. 5): Schedules A. and C. - - - - - Schedule E. - - - - -	4,570 12 11 171 10 3	— —	— —	— —
36	By Securities Purchased: £.2,152. 15s. 4d. stock purchased, per contra - - - - -	2,006 14 9	—	—	—
—	By Cash: For stock sold for 23 l. 7s. 7d., per contra	- - -	24 15 5	—	—
59 to 61	By the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt: For advances repaid - - - - -	600,000 - -	—	—	—
	£.	1,027,378 11 2	24 15 5	233,714 11 2	8,700,000 - -
36	By Balances on the 31st December 1876 -	* 513,103 14 9	52,184 12 3	9,555,674 9 -	—
	* Bank Balances: Cash on deposit - - - - - Cash account - - - - - Drawing account - - - - - Less,— Outstanding orders - - - - - Less,— Sub-Accountants, &c. - - - - - £.	£. s. d. 470,000 - - 39,148 5 9 4,906 5 9 44,054 11 6 919 5 11 43,135 5 7 513,135 5 7 31 10 10 513,103 14 9			
	£.	1,540,482 5 11	52,209 7 8	9,789,389 - 2	8,700,000 - -

(in the manner of a terminable annuity) in redemption of purchase money, with interest for the entire period of each debt.

Monck,
James A. Lawson, } Commissioners of Church
Temporalities in Ireland.

subject to the observations contained in the foregoing Report, is correct.

Wm. Dunbar,
Comptroller General of Her Majesty's Exchequer,
and Auditor General of Public Accounts.

APPENDIX (A.)

COLLECTION ACCOUNT, No. 1.—MORTGAGE MONEYS, &c.

TITLE OF ACCOUNT.	Mortgage Monies, &c., Outstanding 1st January 1876.		Purchase Monies on Mortgage, &c., in 1876.		TOTAL.		Mortgage Monies and Instalments, Receivable in 1876.		Discharged. — Discount on Loans paid off.		Mortgage Monies, &c., Outstanding 31st December 1876.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Sales of Property :												
Tithe rentcharge - - - - -			*405,130	17 8	*7,707,524	2 7	167,795	3 5	8,041	5 7	*7,531,687	13 7
Lands, &c. :												
Simple mortgages . - - - -			147,067	18 8	576,960	14 6	12,315	10 -	-	-	564,645	4 6
Instalment mortgages - - - -			*380,549	5 4	*1,291,454	9 8	50,917	11 3	1,694	12 3	*1,238,842	6 2
Conversion of renewable leases into perpetuities - - -			9,465	16 9	220,519	14 -	2,417	9 11	-	-	218,102	4 1
Glebe-house advances, late Board of First Fruits - - -			-	18 6	20	5 8	13	7 2	-	-	6	18 6
Glebe-house mortgages - - - -			-	-	446	12 8	19	16 4	-	-	426	17 4
TOTALS - - - - £.	8,874,711	2 2	922,214	16 11	9,796,925	19 1	233,478	17 1	9,735	17 10	9,553,711	4 2

* These sums include the aggregate amount of the fixed instalments, which will become payable (in the manner of a terminable annuity) in redemption of purchase money, with interest, for the entire period of each debt.

COLLECTION ACCOUNT, No. 2.—TITHE RENTCHARGE, RENTS, INTEREST, &c.

TITLE OF ACCOUNT.	Arrears at 1st January 1876.	Rental, 1876.	Total.	Received within the Year.	Discharged.		Arrears at 31st December 1876.
					Irrecoverable.	Excess of Charge in Previous Accounts.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Tithe rentcharge - - - - -	124,588 9 3	227,707 4 6	352,295 13 9	286,089 13 1	41 16 -	255 16 3	115,958 8 5
Ditto - - fixed annual instalments - - -	1,268 6 1	167,795 3 5	169,063 9 6	168,040 5 8	-	-	1,023 3 10
Perpetuity rents - - - - -	87,476 6 7	78,244 15 4	115,721 1 11	81,043 14 6	-	-	84,677 7 5
Renewable leaseholds (including fines) and other tenures	30,060 14 1	62,994 4 1	93,054 18 2	73,507 16 3	200 19 2	26 4 6	19,319 18 3
Mineral rents and royalties - - - - -	71 9 3	617 - -	688 9 3	621 - -	-	-	67 9 3
Ecclesiastical tax - - - - -	48 4 7	27 7 7	70 12 2	29 7 9	32 - 8	-	9 3 9
Mortgage account (landed property), interest - - -	570 14 8	18,352 9 7	18,923 4 3	18,372 5 5	-	-	550 18 10
Ditto - - fixed half-yearly instalments - - -	922 10 2	50,917 11 3	51,840 1 5	50,908 3 1	-	-	931 18 4
Mortgage account (converted leaseholds), interest - -	1,285 10 9	8,924 1 10	10,209 12 7	8,615 6 3	-	-	1,594 6 4
Glebe-house mortgages, interest - - - - -	7 3 2	17 17 4	26 - 6	18 3 10	-	-	6 16 8
Ditto - instalments - - - - -	8 2 8	19 15 4	27 18 -	19 15 4	-	-	8 2 8
Glebe-house advances, Board of First Fruits, instalments -	- - -	13 7 2	13 7 2	13 7 2	-	-	-
TOTALS - - - £.	196,302 11 3	615,630 17 5	811,938 8 8	637,228 18 4	274 15 10	282 - 9	174,147 13 9

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the accounts rendered by me for rents, tithe rentcharge, mortgages, and other property vested in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, include the whole amounts received and receivable by me during the year ended 31st December 1876.

Dated the 27th day of February 1877.

Godfrey Fetherston H.,
Collector to the Commissioners.

APPENDIX (B.)

BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES—CHURCH WORKS.

STATEMENT showing the AMOUNT due to the COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in *Ireland*, in respect of Bonds and other Securities which had been given to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for *Ireland*, as Security for the due performance of certain Church Works.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance due on the 1st January 1876 - - - - -	2,827	3	1
Amount received in 1876 (<i>vide</i> page 16) - - - - -	2,077	3	1
Balance due on the 31st December 1876 - - - £.	750	-	-

APPENDIX (C.)

LIABILITY TO THE NATIONAL DEBT COMMISSIONERS.

STATEMENT showing the Liability of the COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in *Ireland*, in respect of Advances made by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, under the Borrowing Powers (Sections 59 to 64) of "The Irish Church Act, 1869."

ADVANCES (under Treasury Guarantee).			REPAYMENTS.			Liability, 31st December 1876.
Debenture.		Amount Advanced.	Debenture.		Amount paid off.	
Number.	Year.		Number.	Year.		
		£.			£.	£.
To 5 -	1870	* 500,000	To 3 -	1875	300,000	—
			To 5 -		200,000	
To 30 -	1871	* 2,500,000	To 9 -	1876	400,000	2,100,000
To 55 -	1872	* 2,500,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,500,000
To 82 -	1873	* 2,700,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,700,000
To 88 -	1874	† 600,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	600,000
To 90 -	1875	† 200,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	200,000
	£:	9,000,000		£.	900,000	8,100,000

* Rate of interest, 3½ per centum per annum.

† Rate of interest, 3¼ per centum per annum.

APPENDIX (D.)

BALANCES at the Commencement and Close of the Year 1876.

I.—AVAILABLE BALANCES.

II.—UNAVAILABLE BALANCES (Collectible in future Years).

III.—LIABILITY TO THE NATIONAL DEBT COMMISSIONERS.

1st January 1876.		ACCOUNT.	31st December 1876.	
Dr.	Cr.		Dr.	Cr.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		I.—AVAILABLE BALANCES.		
305,796 3 1	- - -	Cash, Sub-Accountants, &c. - -	513,108 14 9	—
79,096 14 4	- - -	{ Sterling value of } Stock { Sterling value of } { £.50,056. 12. 4. } { £.52,184. 12. 3. }	81,295 18 1	—
		Collection Account, No. 2.		
196,802 11 8	- - -	Tithe rentcharge, rents, &c. (collectible arrears).	174,147 18 9	—
194 10 6	- - -	Rents, mensal glebes (collectible arrears).	194 10 6	—
2,827 3 1	- - -	Bonds and other securities, church works.	750 - -	—
584,217 2 8	- - -	- TOTAL AVAILABLE BALANCES -	769,491 17 1	—
		II.—UNAVAILABLE BALANCES (Collectible in future Years).		
		Collection Account, No. 1:		
8,874,711 2 2	- - -	Mortgage moneys, &c. outstanding	9,553,711 4 2	—
8,874,711 2 2	- - -	- TOTAL UNAVAILABLE BALANCES -	9,553,711 4 2	—
—	8,700,000 - -	{ III.—LIABILITY TO THE NATIONAL DEBT COMMISSIONERS - - }	- - -	8,100,000 - -

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the CAPITAL, and of the REVENUES derived from all any other Funds under their Control and Management, under the Provisions of "The Irish Church 1869 (the Commencement of the Commission) to 31st December 1876.

Dr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	R E C E I P T.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. — National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
36	To Balances on the 26th July 1869 - -	19,776 4 3	313,410 7 2	99,865 15 7	—
82, and 7, 1872	To Sales of Property :				
	Tithe Rentcharge - - - - -	351,676 - 9	- - -	3,557,570 15 3	—
34, 52, and 54	Lands, &c. :				
	1. Perpetuity rents - - - - -	636,628 8 3	- - -	566,770 5 4	—
	2. Renewable leaseholds - - - - -	37,029 19 8	- - -	27,895 13 8	—
	3. Yearly and other tenures - - - - -	693,901 12 5	- - -	714,343 11 11	—
	4. Rights to mines and quarries - - - - -	1,270 10 -	—	—	—
27, 28, and 52	Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands :				
	See Houses and Lands - - - - -	£. s. d. 35,470 18 2			
	Add (see below) - - - - -	10,091 1 -			
		45,561 19 2	- - -	9,250 - -	—
	Other residences and lands - - - - -	402,232 3 2			
	Deduct (see above) - - - - -	10,091 1 -			
		392,141 2 2	- - -	70,668 9 9	—
31, and 12, 1872.	To Conversion of Renewable Leaseholds into Perpetuities (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, ss. 145 and 155) - - - - -	134,265 13 10	- - -	211,746 7 9	—
53	To Commutation of Annuities :				
	Amount on credit, per contra, discharged in cash by payment to the representative church body - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,132,653 17 2
	Carried forward - - - £.	2,312,851 10 6	313,410 7 2	5,258,110 19 3	6,132,653 17 2

PROPERTY, Real and Personal, vested in the COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in *Ireland*, or of Act, 1869," and "The Irish Church Act, 1869, Amendment Act, 1872," for the Period from 26th July

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	EXPENDITURE.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	By Compensations, Annuities, Gratuities, &c. :				
14	For life annuities to archbishops, bishops, and incumbents - - - - -	478,301 5 -	—	—	—
15	For life annuities to permanent curates - - - - -	92,003 12 1	—	—	—
15	For gratuities to curates not entitled to compensation as permanent curates - - - - -	35,400 - -	—	—	—
16	For life annuities to diocesan and district schoolmasters - - - - -	4,294 2 8	—	—	—
16	For life annuities to clerks, sextons, and others holding freehold offices - - - - -	52,328 15 1	—	—	—
17	For gratuities to certain persons not entitled to compensation - - - - -	4,625 10 -	—	—	—
45	For life annuities to vicars general and other officers, for loss of fees, &c. - - - - -	23,679 9 4	—	—	—
45	For compensation to deputy registrars and others, for loss of office - - - - -	3,280 13 4	—	—	—
45	For compensation to vicars general, &c., for loss of fees - - - - -	2,112 17 6	—	—	—
	By Commutation of Annuities, &c. :				
23	Of Archbishops, Bishops, and Incumbents:				
	Commutation money - - - - -	844,590 18 1	- - -	- - -	4,354,685 11 4
	Bonus (12 per cent. added) - - - - -	106,728 2 5	- - -	- - -	514,190 14 9
23	Of Permanent Curates :				
	Commutation money - - - - -	417,575 15 4	- - -	- - -	1,129,096 1 1
	Bonus (12 per cent. added) - - - - -	50,520 7 7	- - -	- - -	134,681 10 -
3, 1872	Of diocesan schoolmasters - - - - -	15,714 19 6	—	—	—
16	Of clerks, sextons, and others - - - - -	371,489 3 1	—	—	—
4, 1872	Of vicars general and other officers - - - - -	73,353 5 4	—	—	—
4, 1872	Of annuitants under 44th section - - - - -	33,633 - 11	—	—	—
53	Commutations on Credit :				
	Instalments paid to the representative church body - - - - -	6,132,653 17 2	—	—	—
	Interest on ditto - - - - -	258,263 5 10	—	—	—
	By Building Charges :				
24, and 5, 1872	In cases of commuted annuity - - - - -	198,300 14 6	—	—	—
50	In cases of non-commuted annuity - - - - -	12,272 5 8	—	—	—
66	In cases of vacant benefices - - - - -	20,729 9 2	—	—	—
18	By Compensation to Lay Patrons - - - - -	745,369 12 -	—	—	—
29	By Private Endowments (paid over to the Representative Church Body) - - - - -	506,000 - -	—	—	—
46	By Compensation to the Chancellor and Prebendaries of Christ Church, Dublin, &c. - - - - -	23,715 5 3	—	—	—
25	By National Monuments, Maintenance - - - - -	22,554 - -	—	—	—
33, and 8, 1872	By Leases of Tithe Rentcharge, Purchase of - - - - -	72,204 7 4	—	—	—
11 and 12	By Charges and Incumbrances affecting Property - - - - -	98,236 4 -	—	—	—
66	By Payments to Persons appointed to Ecclesiastical Offices, between 26th July 1869 and 1st January 1871 - - - - -	18,548 4 1	—	—	—
	Carried forward - - - £.	10,712,489 2 3	- - -	- - -	6,132,653 17 2

Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Capital, and of the Revenues derived from all Property vested

Dr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	R E C E I P T.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	2,312,851 10 6	313,410 7 2	5,258,110 19 3	6,132,653 17 2
	To Rents, &c.:				
11 and 12. and 6, 1872.	Tithe Rentcharge - - - - -	1,669,365 6 9	—	—	—
11 and 12	Lands, &c.:				
	1. Perpetuity rents - - - - -	529,770 16 11	—	—	—
	2. Renewable leaseholds (including fines) and other tenures - - -	551,644 19 11	—	—	—
	3. Mineral rents and royalties - -	6,092 17 7	—	—	—
	To Proportionate Amount of Charges (Drain- age and Improvement Loans; Rents, Rates, Taxes, &c.) repaid by the Clergy - -	7,880 16 11	—	—	—
11 and 12	To Dividends and Interest of Money:				
	On New Three per Cent. Annuities -	13,737 8 10	—	—	—
	On Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities -	3,145 3 3	—	—	—
	On Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities -	494 18 8	—	—	—
	On Bank of Ireland Stock - - - -	16,860 1 -	—	—	—
13, 1872	On mortgages—landed property, &c. -	32,127 - 11	—	—	—
	On mortgages—converted leaseholds -	36,620 2 8	—	—	—
	On glebe-house mortgages - - - -	5,402 - 10	—	—	—
	On other moneys - - - - -	32,464 16 10	—	—	—
11	To Charge on the See of Armagh (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 54) - - - - -	13,500 - -	—	—	—
11	To Charge on the See of Derry (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 54) - - - - -	21,359 2 7	—	—	—
11	To Private Subscriptions:				
	For building churches - - - - -	6,044 1 1	—	—	—
	For enlarging churches - - - - -	592 2 -	—	—	—
	For repair of churches - - - - -	5,092 2 3	—	—	—
11	To Ecclesiastical Tax (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37) - - - - -	47,515 7 4	—	—	—
—	To Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	67,004 5 9	—	—	—
	Carried forward - - - £.	5,379,565 2 7	313,410 7 2	5,258,110 19 3	6,132,653 17 2

in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in *Ireland*, from 26th July 1869 to 31st December 1876—*continued*.

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	EXPENDITURE.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	10,712,489 2 3	- - -	- - -	6,132,653 17 2
	By Regium Donum :				
	Compensation on discontinuance of the Parliamentary Grant, viz. :				
38	Life Annuities :				
	For payments to Non-conforming Ministers and their assistant successors - - -	47,889 11 3	-	-	-
	Commutation of Annuities :				
	For Payments to Trustees :				
39	Commutation money - - -	549,580 4 -	-	-	-
23	Bonus (12 per cent. added) - -	65,766 10 2	-	-	-
40	Widow and Orphan Fund, Synod of Ulster - - -	5,124 - -	-	-	-
40	Other Widows' Funds - - -	19,955 18 3	-	-	-
40	Ministers' Payments to Widows' Funds	18,900 8 2	-	-	-
40	Clerks of the Synod - - -	2,131 19 4	-	-	-
40	General Assembly's College at Belfast :				
	For Payments to Trustees :				
	In respect of salaries - - -	24,671 3 3	-	-	-
	In respect of buildings - - -	15,104 15 11	-	-	-
40	Non-subscribing Associations of Pres- byterians :				
	For payments to Trustees - - -	4,200 - -	-	-	-
40	By College of Maynooth :				
	For payment to Trustees on the discon- tinuance of Parliamentary Grant - -	372,331 - 6	-	-	-
34	By Expenses attendant on Sales of Property	2,147 16 8	-	-	-
11 and 12	By Rent Abatements, &c. :				
	From Tithe Rentcharge :				
	Poor rate - - -	102,508 10 4	-	-	-
	From Lands :				
	Poor rate - - -	26,794 1 4	-	-	-
	Repayments and remissions - - -	43 1 6	-	-	-
55	By Proportion of Income paid over to the Clergy - - -	106,756 15 11	-	-	-
11 and 12	By Allowances to Tenants (Improvements, Repairs, &c.) - - -	331 11 -	-	-	-
11 and 12	By Tithe Rentcharges paid - - -	1,417 15 5	-	-	-
11 and 12	By Quit and Crown Rents paid - - -	2,312 3 8	-	-	-
11 and 12	By Rates, Taxes, &c. - - -	4,219 9 4	-	-	-
-	By Refund to the Clergy of Poor Rate in respect of Tithe Rentcharge, &c. - -	4,523 2 4	-	-	-
48	By Expenditure under 48th Section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869" :				
	For building churches - - -	77,364 12 3	-	-	-
	For enlarging churches - - -	15,066 7 3	-	-	-
49	By Expenditure under 49th Section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869" :				
	For repair of churches - - -	70,252 10 6	-	-	-
	For church requisites - - -	19,075 10 5	-	-	-
	For salaries of clerks, sextons, &c. - -	45,913 14 -	-	-	-
11	By Stipends and other Payments for which the late Ecclesiastical Commissioners were liable :				
	For stipends to Dublin curates (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 37) - - -	3,850 - 3	-	-	-
	For stipends to vicars choral and curates of suspended benefices, &c. - - -	8,542 6 -	-	-	-
	For stipends to incumbents of Tullow and Kill parishes - - -	300 - -	-	-	-
	For stipends in augmentation of small benefices - - -	14,952 1 -	-	-	-
	For salaries of diocesan schoolmasters -	629 6 -	-	-	-
	For ministers' money (Acts 20 & 21 Vict. c. 8, and 17 Vict. c. 11) - - -	19,636 17 4	-	-	-
11	By Superannuation Allowances (granted prior to 27th July 1869) - - -	1,010 3 6	-	-	-
	By Miscellaneous Payments - - -	17,729 14 7	-	-	-
	Carried forward - - -	12,383,522 3 8	- - -	- - -	6,132,653 17 2

in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in *Ireland*, from 26th July 1869 to 31st December 1876—*continued*.

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	EXPENDITURE.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	12,383,522 3 8	- - -	- - -	6,132,653 17 2
5 and 6	By Expenses of the Commission :				
	Establishment :				
	Salaries - - - - -	122,913 1 5	—	—	—
	Allowances to clerks for extra duty - - -	10,363 1 1	—	—	—
	Travelling expenses - - - - -	4,524 5 11	—	—	—
	Rent, rates, taxes, &c. - - - - -	2,424 17 8	—	—	—
	Repairs, &c. - - - - -	1,052 5 4	—	—	—
	Fuel and light - - - - -	816 3 8	—	—	—
	Stationery and printing - - - - -	8,789 16 9	—	—	—
	Postage - - - - -	4,680 9 -	—	—	—
	Incidental expenses - - - - -	13,353 5 10	—	—	—
	Legal Branch :				
	Salary of solicitor - - - - -	9,869 9 5	—	—	—
	Incidental expenses - - - - -	7,382 3 1	—	—	—
	Architects' and Surveyors' Branch :				
	Salaries - - - - -	4,409 16 4	—	—	—
	Travelling expenses - - - - -	1,872 4 3	—	—	—
	Surveys and valuations - - - - -	8,686 11 9	—	—	—
	Incidental expenses (including allow- ances for stationery) - - - - -	90 19 10	—	—	—
	Receivers and Collectors :				
	Commission, &c. - - - - -	1,368 9 5	—	—	—
	Incidental expenses - - - - -	76 17 -	—	—	—
37	Audit of Accounts :				
	Cost of Audit - - - - -	8,643 19 1	—	—	—
44	By Compensation and Superannuation Allow- ances of the Commissioners and Officers of the late Ecclesiastical Commission - - -	22,672 11 -	—	—	—
50 to 61	By Interest and Charges on Loans :				
	Interest of advances from National Debt Commissioners - - - - -	1,379,446 18 8	—	—	—
	Stamp duty on debentures - - - - -	11,250 - -	—	—	—
	Bankers' commission on remittances be- tween England and Ireland - - - - -	5,180 5 3	—	—	—
7 & 10, 1872	By Stamp Duty on Merging Orders, &c. -	21,979 3 9	—	—	—
11	By Deposit Account : Perpetuity Sales, &c. (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 114) - - -	1,160 5 7	—	—	—
32, & 7, 1872	By Loan Account—Tithe Rentcharge :				
	Fixed annual instalments discharged in cash, per contra - - - - -	- - -	- - -	605,008 4 1	—
52	By Mortgage Account—Landed Property, &c. :				
	Mortgage moneys discharged in cash, per contra - - - - -	- - -	- - -	20,040 4 8	—
	Fixed half-yearly instalments, in cash, per contra - - - - -	- - -	- - -	89,492 15 1	—
31	By Mortgage Account—Converted Leaseholds (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 155) :				
	Mortgage money discharged in cash, per contra - - - - -	- - -	- - -	23,110 10 -	—
11	By Glebe House Advances, late Board of First Fruits (Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 58, and 1 & 2 Vict. c. 109, s. 48) :				
	For amount discharged in cash, per contra -	- - -	- - -	12,005 6 8	—
	For amount discharged on commutation -	- - -	- - -	8,118 6 3	—
	For amount discharged on death of incum- bents - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,014 9 1	—
	For repayment of sums overcredited in the accounts of the late Commission -	100 12 -	—	—	—
	Carried forward - - - £.	14,037,229 15 9	- - -	758,789 15 10	6,132,653 17 2

ACCOUNT of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Capital, and of the Revenues derived from all Property vested
Dr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	R E C E I P T.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	6,129,898 3 1	313,410 7 2	10,363,284 12 1	6,132,653 17 2
11	To Glebe House Mortgages (Acts 23 & 24 Vict. c. 150, s. 30, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 73, s. 20):				
	Mortgage Moneys:				
	Advanced in cash, per contra - - -	- - -	- - -	3,023 1 9	- - -
	Instalments - - - - -	5,607 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Returned by mortgagors - - -	450 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
29	To Primate Boulter's Fund - - - -	9,710 15 5	- - -	- - -	- - -
29	To Primate Robinson's Fund - - - -	29 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
29	To Bishop Gore's Fund - - - - -	716 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
29	To Endowment Fund. - - - - -	161 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
70	To Chapels of Ease; Repair Fund - -	31 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	To Property and Income Tax (Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34, s. 5):				
	Schedules A. and C. - - - - -	36,106 13 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Schedule E. - - - - -	1,605 6 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
12	To Stock vested in and transferred to the credit of the Commissioners - - - -	- - -	44,130 12 3	- - -	- - -
36	To Cash:				
	For Stock purchased for 243,385 l. 0 s. 4 d., per contra - - - - -	- - -	265,901 1 4	- - -	- - -
-	To Securities Sold:				
	£. 571,257. 8. 6. Stock sold, per contra -	573,073 16 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
59 to 61	To the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; Advances for the purposes of the Act, 32 & 53 Vict. c. 42 -	9,000,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
59 to 61	To Cash:				
	For advances repaid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, per contra - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	900,000 - -
	£.	15,757,385 18 5	623,442 - 9	10,366,307 13 10	7,032,653 17 2
59 to 61	To Balance on the 31st December 1876, viz.:				
	Advances due to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,100,000 - -
	£.	15,757,385 18 5	623,442 - 9	10,366,307 13 10	15,132,653 17 2

* This Balance of 9,555,874 l. 9 s. includes the aggregate amount of the fixed instalments which will become payable

Irish Church Temporalities Commission, }
27 February 1877.

A. J. Phipps,
Accountant to the Commissioners.

in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in *Ireland*, from 26th July 1869 to 31st December 1876—*continued*.

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	EXPENDITURE.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	14,037,220 15 9	- - -	758,789 15 10	6,132,653 17 2
11	By Glebe House Mortgages (Acts 23 & 24 Vict. c. 150, s. 30, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 73, s. 20):				
	Mortgage Moneys:				
	Advanced in cash - - - -	3,023 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Discharged in cash, per contra - - -	- - -	- - -	5,607 3 6	- - -
	Ditto - as irrecoverable - - -	- - -	- - -	84 9 2	- - -
	Ditto - on commutation - - -	- - -	- - -	43,336 12 -	- - -
	Ditto - on death of incumbents - - -	- - -	- - -	2,364 18 3	- - -
	Returned by mortgagors in cash, per contra - - - -	- - -	- - -	450 6 1	- - -
29	By Primate Boulter's Fund - - - -	8,704 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -
29	By Primate Robinson's Fund - - - -	56 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
29	By Endowment Fund - - - -	2,777 7 9	- - -	- - -	- - -
70	By Chapels of Ease; Repair Fund - - -	612 13 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	By Property and Income Tax (Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34, s. 5):				
	Schedules A. and C. - - - -	42,837 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Schedule E. - - - -	1,605 6 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
7, 1872	By Refund to Purchasers of Tithe Rentcharge in respect of Poor Rate - - - -	4,051 - 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
36	By Securities purchased:				
	£. 265,901. 1. 4. Stock purchased, per contra - - - -	243,385 - 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
-	By Cash:				
	For Stock sold for 573,073 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , per contra - - - -	- - -	571,257 8 6	- - -	- - -
59 to 61	By Cash:				
	For Loan from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, deb- ited per contra - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,000,000 - -
59 to 61	By the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt:				
	For Advances repaid - - - -	900,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	£.	15,244,282 3 8	571,257 8 6	810,633 4 10	15,132,653 17 2
36	By Balances on the 31st December 1876 -	* 513,103 14 9	52,184 12 3	* 9,555,674 9 -	- - -
	£.	15,757,385 18 5	623,442 - 9	10,366,307 13 10	15,132,653 17 2

(in the manner of a terminable annuity) in redemption of purchase money, with interest for the entire period of each debt.

Monck,
James A. Lawson, } Commissioners of Church
Temporalities in Ireland.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES (IRELAND).

**REPORT of the COMPTROLLER and AUDITOR
GENERAL upon the ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in IRELAND,
for the Year ended 31st December 1876, together
with the ACCOUNT for the above Period, and
that from 26th July 1869 (the Commencement
of the Commission) to 31st December 1876.**

(Presented pursuant to Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 42, s. 37.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 June 1877.*

233.

Under 3 oz.

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1877.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1877.

[C.—1728.] *Price 4d.*

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

COPY of the THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT of the COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT;—pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Consolidated Commission,
SIR, December 31st, 1876.

WE have the honour of presenting the Thirty-fifth Report of our Proceedings in that Department of this Consolidated Commission which superintends the operation of the Copyhold Acts.

We have now completed twelve thousand five hundred and ninety enfranchisements and commutations, of which four hundred and seventy-one enfranchisements have been effected during the present year. The particulars of these last are stated in the schedule hereto annexed, and they amount to thirty-eight enfranchisements in clerical manors, forty in collegiate manors, and three hundred and ninety-three in lay manors.

Besides these enfranchisements we have received two hundred and seventy-three applications, of which nineteen are under the voluntary, and two hundred and fifty-four under the compulsory powers of the Acts.

We have further to report, that, in pursuance of the powers vested in us by "The Universities and College Estates Act, 1858," and "The Universities and College Estates Act Extension, 1860," we have authorised nine hundred and seventy-seven sales, three hundred and thirty-six purchases, seventy-five enfranchisements, fifty-nine exchanges, one hundred and thirty-two applications for raising money, ten transfers of trust, and nine applications for the augmentation of benefices.

Of these, one hundred and four sales, twenty-six purchases, six exchanges, eight applications for raising money, and five applications for the augmentation of benefices have been authorised during the present year.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

G. DARBY.

G. RIDLEY.

JAMES CAIRD.

*The Right Honourable the Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.*

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT OF ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

	Clerical.	Collegiate.	Lay.	Total.
1841	1	—	—	1
1842	9	—	3	12
1843	15	1	13	29
1844	24	—	15	39
1845	44	—	12	56
1846	49	—	7	56
1847	38	1	18	52
1848	16	1	8	25
1849	19	1	10	30
1850	27	1	9	37
1851	31	2	31	64
1852	31	—	13	44
1853	36	6	16	58
1854	59	11	61	131
1855	42	32	146	220
1856	46	23	162	231
1857	52	21	230	303
1858	32	13	159	204
1859	52	11	308	371
1860	74	57	583	714
1861	93	59	634	786
1862	101	72	505	678
1863	90	47	383	520
1864	97	26	787	910
1865	88	48	903	1,039
1866	100	40	686	825
1867	88	55	540	683
1868	110	45	513	668
1869	85	27	404	516
1870	27	42	437	506
1871	21	41	309	371
1872	30	43	380	453
1873	28	49	444	521
1874	37	35	388	460
1875	45	56	405	506
1876	38	40	393	471
TOTAL	1,775	906	9,909	12,590

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

	No.	Consideration.			
		Payment in full.		Rentcharges.	
		£	s.	d.	Land.
1841	1	8	14	0	—
1842	12	594	19	0	—
1843	29	4,815	7	2	—
1844	39	9,572	0	0	—
1845	56	10,651	3	4	—
1846	56	13,162	18	6	97 3 6
1847	52	12,158	14	8	—
1848	25	3,091	17	7	—
1849	30	3,929	6	10	—
1850	97	7,530	6	3	798 2 2
1851	64	22,723	4	8	—
1852	44	16,699	17	9	313 1 25
1853	58	15,299	19	9	—
1854	131	30,732	10	3	—
1855	220	44,874	14	8½	13 1 15
1856	231	53,408	4	2½	—
1857	303	55,879	17	6½	—
1858	204	35,802	1	4	—
1859	371	41,582	19	1	114 1 26
1860	714	107,415	6	11	0 0 32
1861	786	74,186	3	5	41 2 32
1862	678	92,791	5	9½	8 3 35
1863	520	80,718	13	7	—
1864	910	116,223	4	9½	—
1865	1,039	118,514	8	0	—
1866	825	95,068	14	11	—
1867	683	118,041	7	0	—
1868	668	109,645	14	0½	—
1869	516	77,481	18	10½	—
1870	506	76,888	5	3½	—
1871	371	49,177	5	9	—
1872	453	55,014	6	6	—
1873	521	61,906	4	3½	—
1874	460	78,363	0	4½	—
1875	506	67,312	9	6½	—
1876	471	66,040	4	6½	—
TOTAL	12,590	1,827,307	10	3½	1,565 8 8

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Clophill, with Cainhoe	Bedford	The Right Honourable Countess Cowper.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Leighton Bussard, otherwise Grovebury.	Ditto	Edward Hammer,	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriot on parting with last copyhold estate, and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; heriot 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, and minerals 10 <i>s.</i> per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; heriot 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, and minerals 10 <i>s.</i> per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; heriot 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10 <i>s.</i> per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; heriot 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, and minerals 10 <i>s.</i> per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three years' annual value; heriots 30 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, and minerals 10 <i>s.</i> per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriot on parting with last copyhold estate, and quit-rents.	About three years' annual value; heriot 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, and minerals 10 <i>s.</i> per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; heriot 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, and minerals 10 <i>s.</i> per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 3 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5 <i>s.</i>
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5 <i>s.</i>
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	About four years' annual value; minerals 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; heriot 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1 <i>l.</i>

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Leighton Bussard, otherwise Grovebury.	Bedford	Wyndham Esquire.	Copyhold of inheritances	Fines arbitrary and heriots on alienation of last copyhold.	N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties. Three years' annual value; heriot 2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , minerals 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10 <i>s.</i> per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>
Ramerick	Beds and Herts	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and one-third value of the timber.
Shildington, the Rectory of	Bedford	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-tenth years' annual value, with 25 per cent. added for prospective value; heriot 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, timber 30 <i>l.</i> , minerals 23 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> Settled by award.
Steventon	Ditto	John Folder, Thomas Parr, and Clement Upperton, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1 <i>l.</i>
Stotfold	Ditto	Julius Allington, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1 <i>l.</i>
Stotfold, The Rectory of	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; heriot 5 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 3 <i>l.</i>
Broomhall	Berks, Wilts, and Surrey.	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; heriot 5 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7 <i>l.</i> Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; heriot 26 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, Seventeen years' annual value; heriot 15 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 16 years, timber 35 <i>l.</i> , minerals 2 <i>l.</i>
Bassetsbury	Bucks	John George Johnson and Arthur Magniac, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; heriot 58 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5 <i>l.</i>
Green End in Waddesden	Ditto	Rev. Thomas John Williams, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5 <i>l.</i>
Hardwick-cum-Weedon	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.	Copyhold for two lives (no right of renewal).	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	One year's annual value (including fine and heriot); quit-rents 30 years, minerals 10 <i>s.</i>
Muttons in Waddesden	Ditto	Rev. Edward William Forty Latimer, as Rector.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	
Temple Wycombe	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Carington.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	
Tingewick	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Fulbourn Zouches in Fulbourn.	Cambridge	Charles Watson Townley, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1 <i>l</i> .
Fukmer, otherwise Foulmire-	Ditto	Henry Sholto Douglas, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6 <i>s</i> .
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Histon Saint Andrew	Ditto	Mrs. Catherine Sumpter	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 10 <i>s</i> , minerals 10 <i>s</i> .
Histon Saint Etheldred	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 10 <i>s</i> , minerals 10 <i>s</i> .
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 10 <i>s</i> , minerals 10 <i>s</i> .
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 2 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> , minerals 2 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 5 <i>s</i> , minerals 5 <i>s</i> .
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Limburys in Ickleton	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Clare College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10 <i>s</i> . per acre.
Linton Great, with Chilfords and Michaelots.	Ditto	Rev. Charles Edmund Ruck Keene.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10 <i>s</i> .
Soham and Fordham (parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster).	Ditto	William Durn Gardner, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> .
The Priory Caldrees, Howells, and Durhams in Ickleton.	Ditto	Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . per acre.
Whittlesey Saint Andrew (Isle of Ely).	Cambridge	John Walbanke Childers, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Whittlesey Saint Mary (Isle of Ely).	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wilbraham Ricotts	Ditto	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Beaureper	Derby	The Rev. Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	About three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Beaureper	Derby	The Rev. Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary	One-fifth of the fee-simple value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-fifth of the fee-simple value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-fifth years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain	Four fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value, minerals included.
Duffield	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-eighths years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-fifth years' annual value.
Holland, otherwise Hulland Hope	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value.
		Joseph Hall, Esquire	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	The copyholds consisted of land only, and the consideration agreed upon was at the rate of 7l. 10s. per acre, to include heriots and quit-rents.
Alvethley	Essex	The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London as Governors of Saint Thomas Hospital.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ashdon Rectory	Ditto	Rev. John Thomas Walker as Rector.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Barnston	Ditto	John Lesley Toke, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; three heriots 23l., quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber.
Barrow Hall	Ditto	Mark Beauchamp Peacock, Esq., and the Rev. Edward Hamilton Nelson.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1l.
Battles Hall in Manuden	Ditto	Robert Gosling, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2l.
Berners Roothing	Ditto	Thomas Harvey Bramston, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord,	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Bradwell next Coggeshall	Essex	Rev. Peter Maxey Brunwin	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Burnham with Mangapp	Ditto	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and heriots	Ditto.
Chelmsford, otherwise Bishop's Hall.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Chipping Walden	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Braybrooke.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10s.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2l.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents, 28 years minerals 15s. 5d.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15s. 6d.
Clacton, Great and Little	Ditto	John Thomas Ambrose, Francis Parker, and Thomas William Nunn, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Coggeshall, Great	Ditto	Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Cold Norton	Ditto	The Governors of Sutton's Hospital in Charterhouse.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1l.
Cressing Temple	Ditto	The Rev. Thomas Pym Bridges	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5s. per acre.
Dunmow, Great	Ditto	Miss Frances Evelyn Maynard	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Earls Colne	Ditto	John Carwardine, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Epping Bury	Ditto	George Wythes, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Epping Bury	Essex	George Wythes, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 10s.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1l. 10s.
Felsted, otherwise Felsted Bury with Grand Courts.	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two fines, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included for fines certain.
Foucher's Heron	Ditto	George Alan Lowndes, Esquire	Customary freeholds	Reliefs and free-rents	Two reliefs; free-rents 28 years for customary freeholds.
Ging Berners, otherwise Ging Hospital, otherwise Fryerning.	Ditto	The Warden, Fellows, and Scholars of Wadham College, Oxford.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2l. 16s. 6d.
Hedingham Burrough	Ditto	Lewis Ashhurst Majendie, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Hedingham Upland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hockley, otherwise Hockley Hall.	Ditto	George Wyatt Digby and Arthur Evans, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Lamarsh	Ditto	Charles John Dimond and Henry John Sperling, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Layton, otherwise Low Layton, otherwise Leighton Grange.	Ditto	Rev. John Fardoc	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Leigh, otherwise Leigh Hall	Ditto	Osmund Barnard, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1l. 2s.
Lexden	Ditto	Philip Oxenden Papillon, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Moulsham, otherwise Moulsham Hall.	Ditto	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Mountneys and Dagworths, otherwise Elmdonbury.	Ditto	Rev. Robert Wilkes	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1l.
Nazeing	Ditto	Sir Herevald Wake, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nortofts in Finchingham	Ditto	Sidney Pattison, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Orsett	Ditto	Richard Baker Wingfield Baker, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Pebmarsh and Dagworth	Essex	Mrs. Emily Giles-Puller	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5s. Settled by award.
Prayers in Hedingham Sible	Ditto	Lewis Ashuret Majendie, Esquire	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Rawreth Hall	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Saint John's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	
Royden Hall	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10s.
Ruckholts	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15l.
Sewardstone	Ditto	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half year's annual value; one-fifth value of the timber, quit-rents included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; heriot 14l., quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1l.
Southminster	Ditto	The Governors of Sutton's Hospital in Charterhouse.	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; two heriots 20l., quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals 2s. 6d. per acre. Settled by award.
Wakering, Little	Ditto	Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	
Walham Holy Cross	Ditto	Sir Herewald Wake, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Walhamstow Toney and High Hall.	Ditto	Miss Frances Evelyn Maynard	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals reserved.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value. Settled by award.
Warley, Great	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Headley.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Warley, Great	Essex	The Right Honourable Lord Headley.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Woodford	Ditto	William Bulkely Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Awre and Eldoe	Gloucester	Thomas Evans, Esquire, and others, as Trustees of the Charity called The Hospital of Sir Thomas Rich, in the City of Gloucester.	Ditto	Fines certain (one year's reserved rent on descent, and one year's value on surrender), heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2 <i>l</i> .
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About one fine, one-eighth of a year's annual value; heriot 2 <i>l</i> . 17 <i>s</i> . 1 <i>d</i> ., quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About one-and-a-third fines, one-eighth of a year's annual value; four heriots 42 <i>l</i> ., quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> . (Terms settled by Commissioners.)
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain (one year's reserved rent on descent, and one year's value on surrender), and quit-rents.	About one fine, one-eighth of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years. (Terms settled by Commissioners.)
Breinton	Hereford	The Dean and Chapter of Hereford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, timber 1 <i>l</i> . 1 <i>s</i> ., minerals 1 <i>l</i> . 1 <i>s</i> .
Abbots Langley, otherwise Lees Langley.	Hertford	The President, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Oxford, and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; heriot 2 <i>l</i> ., quit-rents 25 years.
Amwell, Great	Ditto	Mrs. Mary Ann Brown	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Amwell, Little, otherwise Ruben.	Ditto	The Right Honourable Marquis Townshend.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 6 <i>l</i> ., minerals 5 <i>l</i> .
Anesty ad Castrum, otherwise Anesty at the Castle.	Ditto	Charles Frederick Adams, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Braughingbury	Ditto	Mrs. Maria Tower	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Braughingbury and Gatesbury	Ditto	Ditto	Freeholds	Reliefs and free rents	Two reliefs; free rents 28 years.
Brickendonbury	Ditto	Rev. William Knox Marshall and others.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals 2 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals 14 <i>s</i> .

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Bushey	Hertford	The Right Honourable The Earl of Essex.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fine (one year's value) and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Cashio	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	One-fifth of the fee-simple value; minerals included.
Challers and Chamberlynes	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Strathnairn.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5s. 1d. Settled by award.
Cheshunt	Ditto	Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Chipping Barnet and East Barnet.	Hertford and Middlesex.	William Henry Richardson, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Flamstead	Hertford	Mrs. Fanny Rosier	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Gatesbury	Ditto	Mrs. Maria Tower	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 14d.
Hamele otherwise Hamels with Masters.	Ditto	Miss Catherine Martha Mellish	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-twenty-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 10s.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 5s. for copyholds.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Reliefs and free rents	Two reliefs. Free-rents 28 years for freeholds.
Hatfield	Ditto	The Right Honourable The Marquis of Salisbury.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Hemel Hempstead with the Members.	Ditto	Thomas Frederick Halsey, Esquire, M.P.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot of second best beast 80l., six heriots certain 7s. 6d., quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 5l., quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10s.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Hemel Hempstead with the Members.	Hertford	Thomas Frederick Halsey, Esquire, Esq., M.P.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
King's Langley	Ditto	Robert Blackwell, Esquire	Freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; one heriot, second best beast, 17 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , five heriots certain 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> , quit-rents 25 years, minerals 1 <i>l.</i> Settled by award.
Milkley, otherwise Mentley	Ditto	Miss Catherine Martha Mellish	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	A rentcharge based upon four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 3 <i>l.</i>
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-two-fifths years' annual value; two reliefs, quit and free rents 28 years, minerals 20 <i>l.</i>
Park	Ditto	The Right Honourable The Earl of Essex.	Freeholds	Reliefs and free rents	Five years' annual value, quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value, minerals included.
Queensbury with Mutford Darrels and Turks.	Ditto	The Master, or Keeper, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Mrs. Mary Wyman and others, their Lessees.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Two reliefs; free rents 28 years.
Ramerick	Hertford and Bedford.	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Saint John's College, Cambridge.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 1 <i>l.</i> , minerals 12 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> for fines arbitrary.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Freeholds	Free-rents	Free rents 28 years for freeholds.
Redbourne	Ditto	The Right Honourable The Earl of Verulam.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Hertford	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Rookery and Water Andrews	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Strathnairn.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Royston	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Dacre.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , minerals 2 <i>l.</i>
Shenley Bury	Ditto	Thomas Borron Myers, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-sixteenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
				Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 15 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Shenley Bury	Hertford	Thomas Borron Myers, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Shenley Hall, otherwise Salisbury.	Ditto	William Brough Phillimore, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ware Extra and Thundridge	Ditto	Henry Rastrick, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ware, The Rectory of	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10s.
Watford, with the Members	Ditto	The Right Honourable The Earl of Essex.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value, quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 23 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5 <i>l.</i>
Welwes otherwise Welwyn Rectory.	Ditto	The Rev. Charles Lee Wingfield, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1 <i>l.</i>
Westmill Bury and Berkesden in Westmill.	Ditto	Miss Catherine Martha Mellish	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Freeholds	Reliefs and free rents	Two reliefs; free rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 108 <i>l.</i>
Windridge	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Verulam.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wymondley, Great and Little	Ditto	Charles Willes Wilshire, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ives, Saint, with the Sleaf and Bursstellars.	Huntingdon	The Duke of Manchester	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Toseland, with the Members	Ditto	George Onslow Newton, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Prescot	Lancaster	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Quit-rents (no fine)	One year's annual value, quit-rents 30 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Prescot	Lancaster	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Copyhold of inheritance	No fine or quit-rents	One year's annual value.
Crowland	Lincoln	The Right Honourable Earl Northampton and Baron Somerton.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Deeping, East and West	Ditto	James Kettle Norman, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 115 <i>l</i> .
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 20 <i>s</i> . per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 20 <i>s</i> . per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 20 <i>s</i> . per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 20 <i>s</i> . per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 20 <i>s</i> . per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 1 <i>s</i> .
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 20 <i>s</i> . per acre.
Nettleham	Ditto	The Bishop of Lincoln	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Spalding Crowland	Ditto	Everard Theophilus Buckworth, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Abbotts Kensington	Middlesex	The Right Honourable The Earl of Ichester.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Colham	Ditto	Rafe Oswald Leycester and William Matthew Mills Whitehouse, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines certain and heriots	Two-and-a-half fines; one-and-a-half year's annual value; two heriots 42 <i>l</i> ., one-third value of the timber, minerals 20 <i>l</i> .
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; about one year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, 10 <i>l</i> . for facilities of improvement, minerals 10 <i>l</i> .
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines; two years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5 <i>l</i> .
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines; one-and-a-half year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3 <i>l</i> . 12 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Colkennington, otherwise Kempton.	Middlesex	Thomas Barnett and Henry William Birch, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Edelmeton, otherwise Edlington, otherwise Edmon-ton.	Ditto	Sir William Michael Curtis, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Edware and Kingsbury	Ditto	The Warden and College of All Souls, Oxford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. (Fines certain on admission of heir.)	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10s.
Hampstead	Ditto	Sir John Maryon Wilson, Baronet	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Harefield	Ditto	Charles Newdigate Newdegate, Esquire, M.P.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About two-thirds of a year's annual value; heriot 50 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 30 years, minerals 9 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Harmondsworth	Ditto	Edward Woodroffe Woolls, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; heriot 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Isleworth Syon, otherwise Syon Isleworth, otherwise Thistleworth.	Ditto	The Duke of Northumberland	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ruislip	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5 <i>s.</i>
Stanwell, with its members	Ditto	Sir John Gibbons, Baronet	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5 <i>l.</i>
Magna Porta	Monmouth	Reginald Blewitt Dowling, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; 5 <i>l.</i> for prospective value, 10 <i>s.</i> for license to demise, quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10 <i>s.</i>
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Alburgh Rectory	Norfolk	The Rev. Charles William Lohr, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four fines, one-fifth of a year's annual value; two heriots certain 2 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 28 years. Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Attleburgh, Rectory of, the two parts.	Norfolk	The Rev. William Safford, as Rector.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Bintry, on the part of Christ College.	Ditto	The Master or Keeper, Fellows, and Scholars of Christ's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 7s. 6d. per acre.
Cottishall - - -	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Freeholds	Reliefs and free rents	Two reliefs, free rents 28 years.
Denton Rectory - - -	Ditto	The Venerable William Arundell Bouverie, as Rector.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5s.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Dereham East, of the Queen	Ditto	Henry Edwards Paine and Richard Brettell, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 60l., minerals 114l. 10s.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 1l.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5l.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 19l. 10s.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 17l. 10s.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 26l. 10s.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 6l.
Dickleburgh Rectory - - -	Ditto	Rev. Henry Brandreth, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	About three years' annual value; minerals 9s. 4d.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Diss, the Rectory of - - -	Ditto	Rev. Charles Robertson Manning, as Rector.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10s. 3d.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-ninth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 15s.
Ellingham Hall - - -	Ditto	Mrs. Mary Taylor	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ellingham Rectory - - -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Fransham, Great	Norfolk	Henry Oxley, Laurence Desborough, and Laurence Desborough, jun., Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 2 <i>l</i> .
Heigham next Norwich	Ditto	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Howards Harveys and Pages	Ditto	The Rev. William Grigson	Ditto	Ditto	Three fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3 <i>l</i> . for copyholds.
Ovington, otherwise Ovington Bozomes, with the members.	Ditto	The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.	Freeholds	Reliefs and free rents	Three reliefs; free rents 28 years for freeholds.
Toft Monks	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Wymondham Hethersett	Ditto	Mrs. Caroline Sobieski Lynes	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; minerals 10 <i>s</i> .
Boroughbury	Northampton-	The Bishop of Peterborough	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One fine, three quarters of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Irthlingborough	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.	Ditto	Ditto	One fine, three quarters of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Kettering, the Rectory of	Ditto	Rev. Henry Lindsay, as Rector	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Paston Gunthorpe and Thwaits.	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One fine, three quarters of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Peterborough	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One fine, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One fine, three quarters of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Walton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One fine, three quarters of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Weedonbeck	Ditto	The Provost and College Royal of Eton, nigh Windsor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
				Fines arbitrary, heriots certain, and quit-rents.	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value, less one-sixth for special custom; heriot 10 <i>s</i> , quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Weedonbeck	Northampton	The Provost and College Royal of Eton, nigh Windsor.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots certain, and quit-rents. (No fine in case of tenant dying intestate.)	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value, heriot 10s., quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value, less one sixth for special custom; heriot 10s., quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-seven-tenths years' annual value, less one-sixth for special custom; heriot 10s., quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and heriots certain. (No fine in case of tenant dying intestate.)	Five years' annual value, less one-sixth for special custom; heriot 10s., minerals included.
Wellingborough	Ditto	Quintus Vivian, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Wellingborough, formerly belonging to the College of Irthlingborough.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wellingborough Hatton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Werrington	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One fine; three quarters of a year's annual value, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Tweedmouth and Spittle	Northumberland	The Mayor and Corporation of Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Ditto	Fines certain	Settled by award.
Tynemouth	Ditto	The Duke of Northumberland	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	About one fifth of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About one fourth of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About one third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One year's annual value, quit-rents included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Tynemouth -	Northumberland	The Duke of Northumberland	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Uppingham, Rectory of	Rutland	The Rev. Chancellor William Wales, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five fines; three quarters of a year's annual value, quit-rents 30 years.
Wem -	Salop	The Duke of Cleveland	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and heriots	About three-and-a-half-years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5s.
Midsomer Norton Parsonage	Somerset	The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.	Copyhold for lives. (Part for two lives, and part for one.)	Fines arbitrary and heriots and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value; three heriots 31l. 10s. Six years' annual value; quit-rents 19 years for first copy, eight-and-a-half years' annual value, quit-rents 16½ years for second and third copies, 14 years' annual value, quit-rents 11 years for fourth copy, minerals 10s., heriots included.
Taunton Dean	Ditto	Edward William Cox, Esquire	Customary freehold of inheritance.	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Botley -	Southampton	William Warner, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 25l., quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ecchinswell -	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon.	Ditto	Fines certain	Two-and-a-half fines; half a year's annual value, free warren rights 1l. 10s., minerals reserved.
Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one third of a year's annual value, two heriots 50l., quit-rents 28 years, free warren rights 10l. 17s. 6d., minerals reserved.
Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half-fines; one third of a year's annual value, two-and-a-half-heriots 26l. 5s., quit-rents 28 years, and free warren rights 26l. 12s. 6d.
Eling -	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars, Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and heriots	About three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; heriots 6l., minerals included.
Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; heriot 10l., quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto -	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 3l. 7s. 6d., quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Eling	Southampton	The Warden and Scholars, Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; heriot 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Fernhill	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold for 2 lives - (No right of renewal.)	Ditto - -	Eleven-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 40 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 19 years, minerals included.
Hambledon	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold for 3 lives - (No right of renewal.)	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriots 27 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; bonus of 270 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to compensate depreciation to lord's estate by sale of lands; quit-rents 17½ years, minerals included.
Highclere and Burghclere	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, free warren rights 18 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> , minerals reserved.
Meonstoke	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars, Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-four-fifth years' annual value; heriot 30 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Newland	Ditto	Henry Peter Delmé, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary (buildings one-third less fine) and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary (buildings one-third less fine), heriots and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Newtown Borough	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, free warren rights 15 <i>s.</i> , minerals reserved.
Titchfield	Ditto	Henry Peter Delmé, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary (buildings one-third less fine).	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary (houses and buildings one-third less fine) and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Lapley and Aston	Stafford	Thomas Hay Swinfen, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
			Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Stowleath - - -	Stafford	The Duke and Earl of Sutherland and Walter Peter Giffard, Esquire.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary - -	Three years' annual value.
Wednesbury - - -	Ditto	The Lady Emily Foley and Sir Arthur Douglas Scott, Baronet.	Ditto	Quit rents (no fine) - -	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Fines arbitrary - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and heriots	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Heriots and quit-rents (no fine).	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Abbas Hall in Great Cornard	Suffolk	Henry Weare Sparrow, Esquire - -	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Alpheton - - -	Ditto	Nathaniel Clarke Barnardiston, Esquire.	Freeholds	Reliefs and free rents - -	About two reliefs; free rents 28 years.
Aspall Stonham - -	Ditto	John Francis Cust, Leopold Cust, and Horace Broke, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Bonds in Freston - -	Ditto	Sir George Nathaniel Broke Middleton, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Brandon, otherwise Brandon Ferry.	Ditto	The Baron Henry Barreto and Heathfield Young, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary - -	Ditto.
Broughton Hall, with Upston Hall.	Ditto	John Francis Cust, Leopold Cust, and Horace Broke, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Chevenhall, otherwise Chevenhall.	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Waveney.	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Christchurch, otherwise Withepole House.	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Thomas Neale Founereau, Esq. - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Claydon Hall - - -	Ditto	John Francis Cust, Leopold Cust, and Horace Broke, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two fines, one third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Combes - - -	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Ashburnham.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, and two-fifths value of the timber.
Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Ditto	Ditto - - -	Four-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, and two-fifths value of the timber.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	[Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Cratfield Roos	Suffolk -	The Right Honourable Baron Waveney.	Coppyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-tenth years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> Settled by award.
Desing with its members	Ditto	William Robert Gamul Farmer, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon three-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5 <i>s.</i>
Earl Soham	Ditto	Charles Henry Capon, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon five years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5 <i>s.</i>
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Felixstowe Priory	Ditto	George Tomline, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-third years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Framlingham at the Castle	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Pembroke College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Glensford	Ditto	Sidney Pattison, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Gosbeck	Ditto	Sir George Nathaniel Broke-Middleton, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Grimston with Morston	Ditto	George Tomline, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Halesworth, the Rectory of	Ditto	The Rev. Vincent John Stanton, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Horham Thorpe Hall with Wootten.	Ditto	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-third years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5 <i>s.</i> per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10 <i>s.</i>
Hoxne Hall with the Priory	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-third years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 21 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>
Huntingfield	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Huntingfield.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Huntingfield Rectory	Ditto	The Rev. William Holland, as Rector.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Kelsale	Suffolk	Henry Alexander Starkie Bence, Esquire.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Kenton with Suddon Hall	Ditto	Thomas Richard Mills, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-fifths years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7s. 6d.
Kettleburgh	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lady Huntingfield.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Lawshall	Ditto	Miss Jane Anne Broke	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mendham Kingshall	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Waveney.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, timber and minerals 5l. 11s. 1d.
Mendham Priory	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, timber and minerals 1l. 0s. 3d.
Netherbury Hall in Layham	Ditto	John Frederick Robinson, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-sixth years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Netherhall in Old Newton	Ditto	Charles Henry Capon, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon three-and-one-third years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 1l.
Netherhall in Otley	Ditto	Hector John Gurdon Rebow, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Overbury Hall in Layham	Ditto	John Frederick Robinson, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-sixth years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-seven-tenths years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, timber 1l. 5s., minerals included.
Peasenhall	Ditto	Edgar Cherney, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Sekeford Hall	Ditto	Frederick William Wood and John Richard Wood, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	About three-and-one-third years' annual value.
Sibton, with the members	Ditto	Mrs. Dorothea Pike Scrivener	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sproughton	Ditto	Henry Phillips, Esquire, and Mrs. Lucy Burch Phillips.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Staverton with Bromeswell	Suffolk	Nathaniel Clarke Barnardiston, Esquire.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Stradbroke with Stubcroft	Ditto	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5 <i>s.</i> per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5 <i>s.</i> per acre.
Thorpe Hall	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Essex, and William Hutton and Bartle John Laurie Frere, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Thrandeston Woodhall	Ditto	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value ; minerals 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Walton with Trimley	Ditto	Colonel George Tomline	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wesleton Grange	Ditto	Charles Henry Capon, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon five years' annual value ; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 1 <i>l.</i>
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	A rentcharge based upon five years' annual value, and minerals 5 <i>s.</i>
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Westleton, with the members	Ditto	Sidney Pattison, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Westleton, with the members	Suffolk	Sidney Patison, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Barnes	Surrey	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Carshalton	Ditto	John Frederick William Blake Taylor, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 20 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 28 years.
Cobham, otherwise Coveham	Ditto	Rev. Francis John Mount	Freeholds	Heriots and free rents	Heriots 25 <i>l.</i> , free-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Heriots 30 <i>l.</i> , free-rents 30 years.
Ebbisham, otherwise Epsom	Ditto	Charles Vernon Strange, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half year's annual value; heriot 15 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; two heriots 27 <i>l.</i> quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; two heriots and quit-rents 25 <i>l.</i> , minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; heriot 15 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; six heriots 72 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 30 years, minerals 6 <i>l.</i>
Fauxhall	Ditto	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Markwick, otherwise Markweeke.	Ditto	Dodsworth Haydon, William Fitzgerald Pilcher, and Henry Drayson Pilcher, Esquires.	Freehold	Heriots and quit-rents	Ditto.
Moulsey Matham, otherwise East Moulsey.	Surrey	The Rev. Henry John Hotham, and Grenville Charles Lennox Berkeley and Rowland Nevill Bennett, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Thorpe	Ditto	The Rev. Henry Leigh Bennett	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 35 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10 <i>l.</i>

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Witley	Surrey	Robert William Webb, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots certain, and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value for fines arbitrary; one fine, half a year's annual value, two heriots certain 10s., for fines certain, quit-rents 20 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	Reliefs 4s. 2d., heriot 10l., free rents 20 years, minerals included.
Woking, The Rectory of	Ditto	Henry William Richard Westgarth Halsey, Esquire.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, relief, heriots certain, and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; two-and-a-half reliefs; heriot 12s. 6d., quit-rents 20 years, minerals included.
Aldwick	Sussex	Frederick William John Caldwell and Robert George Raper, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; heriot 15l., quit rents 27 years, minerals included.
Balcombe Rectory	Ditto	The Rev. Richard Gawler Meade, as Rector.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Balneth	Ditto	Sir Charles Goring, Baronet	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots certain, and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; quit rents 28 years, heriots and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bexhill	Ditto	The Right Honourable Earl De la Warr.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Bosham	Ditto	The Right Honourable Charles Paget Fitzhardinge Berkeley.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bromesmith	Ditto	Edward Frewen, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; two reliefs, two heriots 49l. 15s., quit-rents 30 years, minerals 3l. 10s.
Chiddingley	Ditto	The Honourable Mortimer Sackville West.	Freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	Two reliefs, six heriots 84l., free-rents 28 years.
Ditcheling	Ditto	The most Honourable the Marquis of Abergavenny.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Lullington	Sussex	The Honourable Mortimer Sackville West.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; heriot 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1 <i>l.</i>
Michelham Park Gate	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; heriots 1 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> , quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two reliefs, heriot 14 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	Two reliefs, heriot 14 <i>l.</i> , free-rents 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Rotherfield	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Abergavenny.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	Two-and-a-half reliefs, seven heriots 98 <i>l.</i> , free-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half reliefs, three heriots 35 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , free-rents 25 years.
Sheffield	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Sheffield.	Freeholds	Ditto	Settled by award.
Tangmere	Ditto	The Duke of Richmond	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; heriot 1 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, minerals 8 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>
Tarring Peverell	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Sheffield.	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Warbleton	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Chichester and others, as Trustees of Smith's Charity.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 26 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 10 <i>s.</i> per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; heriot 25 <i>l.</i> , quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5 <i>l.</i> for fine arbitrary lands.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	One relief, two heriots 17 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , free-rents 28 years for customary freehold lands.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Freeholds	Heriots and quit-rents	Three heriots 43 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	One relief, four heriots 48 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , quit-rents 28 years.
Balsal alias Temple Balsal	Warwick	The Governors of the Hospital of the Lady Katherine Leveson.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—continued.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Tardebigg	-	The Right Honourable Baron Windsor.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and heriots. (Fines certain on admission of heir.)	Settled by award.
Ditto	Worcester and Warwick.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Barnby upon Dunn	York	Thomas Ross, Esquire, and others	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Brotherton	Ditto	Sir John William Ramsden, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Cottingham Richmond	Ditto	Mrs. Theresa Haworth	Ditto	Fines certain	One year's annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Poppleton with the members.	Ditto	Andrew Montague, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

COPY of the THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT of the
COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL
SECRETARY OF STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT ;—
pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

1877.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command
of Her Majesty.



LONDON :
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOOD,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EPPING FOREST COMMISSION.

F I N A L R E P O R T

OF THE

EPPING FOREST COMMISSIONERS.

DATED 1ST MARCH 1877.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 May 1877.*

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

EPPING FOREST COMMISSIONERS.

EPPING FOREST COMMISSION.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it Please your Majesty,

We, the Epping Forest Commissioners, appointed by the Epping Forest Act, 1871, humbly submit to your Majesty this our FINAL REPORT.

In the year 1875 we presented to your Majesty our Preliminary Report, dated the 27th day of February 1875. Since that date, by the Epping Forest Act, 1875, and the Epping Forest Act, 1876, the time for making our Final Report was extended to the 17th day of March in this present year.

Preliminary
Report.
38 Vict. c. 6.
39 Vict. c. 3.

In our Preliminary Report we stated the proceedings we had taken in prosecuting the inquiries directed or authorised by the Epping Forest Acts, and certain conclusions at which we had arrived, reporting, amongst other things, to the effect that the ownership of the soil of the waste lands was not disputed, and was in the lords of the various manors and those claiming under them; and that over those parts of the waste within the regard of the Forest over which your Majesty's rights had not been released or conveyed, such rights still existed, and that all inclosures within the regard of the Forest made since the 21st day of August 1851, where your Majesty's forestal rights had not been conveyed or released, were unlawful as against your Majesty and the commoners, and that where your Majesty's rights had been conveyed or released, inclosures within the regard of the Forest made since the 21st day of August 1851 were unlawful as against the commoners; and that the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements within the regard of the Forest not being waste of the Forest, or inclosures from waste, had a right of common of pasture for commonable cattle within the Forest, namely, horses, and neat beasts, levant and couchant on their lands and tenements aforesaid as appurtenant thereto over all the wastes of the Forest according to the assize and customs of the Forest; and in such proceedings we had heard much documentary and oral evidence and argument. We annex, in Appendix V. to this Report, a summary of the subjects of the proceedings at the public meetings held by us; in Appendix VI., a list of the documents put in evidence before us by the lords of manors and purchasers of inclosures, the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, and other commoners, and the Commissioners of your Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, commencing with a Charter of King Edward the Confessor to the Church of Saint Paul; and in Appendix VII. a list of the witnesses examined before us. There were also produced to us, by your Majesty's Commissioners of Works, tables of letters written on behalf of the Commissioners of Woods to inclosers or their solicitors, and of letters written by inclosers or their solicitors to the Commissioners of Woods or their solicitors, and of written reports made to the Commissioners of Woods by Forest officers who were not under-keepers, and of written reports made to the Commissioners of Woods by under-keepers, and of returns relating to deer, made on behalf of the Lord Warden of the Forest to the Commissioners of Woods as part of the *res gesta* relating to the Forest: these tables are referred to in the before-mentioned list of documents, and we forward them herewith. There were also put before us,

Preliminary
Report.

Appendix V.
Appendix VI.

Appendix VII.

on behalf of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London and other commoners, certain tables, being analyses, or abridgments, or summaries of claims to common of pasture, presentments, licenses, grants, and inclosures; these tables will be found at pages 1869—2039 in the Notes of Proceedings.

The impressions of the Forest marks, taken from the marking-irons produced before us of several parishes, will be found at page 2224 of the notes of proceedings.

There were also produced before us private documents relating to title of parties interested, but not affecting the general Forest question.

Proceedings since Preliminary Report.

Since the presentation of our Preliminary Report, dated the 27th day of February 1875, we have further proceeded with the inquiries directed by the Epping Forest Act, 1871, so far as necessary to enable us to prepare and settle a Scheme for the disafforestation of the Forest, and for the preservation and management of the waste lands thereof, and which Scheme, with Plan and Schedules thereto annexed, we have prepared and settled, and set out in full in the Schedule to this our Final Report as part thereof.

Further inquiries.

In prosecuting our further inquiries, we held, after public and other notice, several public meetings, and inquired further into claims, including the claim on behalf of the Lord Warden of the Forest, claims as to right of lopping trees in the parish and manor of Loughton, and to the right of lopping trees in the manor of Theydon Bois, and to the rights to assignments of fuel or wood within the manors of Waltham Holy Cross and Sewardstone respectively, and as to the rights of pannage and of digging gravel and sand and of getting estovers in the Forest, and the claim of the Corporation of the City of London to hunt in Epping Forest.

The result of our further inquiries into claims, after hearing the parties interested and the evidence adduced, is as follows:—

Lord Wardenship.

The office of Lord Warden of the Forest is vested in William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, the trustees of the Will of the late William Richard Arthur Earl of Mornington, dated the 27th day of June 1863.

Lopping in Loughton.

There is vested in the inhabitants of the manor and parish of Loughton the right, from the hour of 12 o'clock at night on the 11th day of November in every year until the same hour on the 23rd day of April in every succeeding year, to cut or lop, under the name of "lopwood," the boughs and branches of the trees growing upon the waste lands of the said Forest within the precincts of the said manor (except on the parts thereof called Monks Wood, containing together 98 a. 0 r. 13 p., which lie on the north-west side of the said parish, and the portion called the Loughton Piece, containing 7 a. 3 r. 30 p., which lies at the extreme west of the said parish), in such manner as not to destroy or unnecessarily injure the said trees for the proper use and consumption of the said inhabitants as fuel within the said manor and parish.

Estovers in Theydon Bois.

There is vested in all the customary and free tenants of the manor of Theydon Bois the right, in respect of ancient tenements held of the manor, of common of estovers, within the manor aforesaid, within the Forest, namely, to cut from the woods and trees growing on the wastes of the said manor, within the said Forest, from the hour of 12 o'clock at night on the 11th day of November in every year until the same hour on the 23rd day of April in every succeeding year, sufficient fuel to be spent and burnt in their ancient messuages, and to be carried away before the 24th day of June in one carriage (a sled) with two horses for each turn only.

Assignments of fuel or wood.

There are certain rights in respect of assignments of fuel or wood within the manors of Waltham Holy Cross and Sewardstone respectively, the particulars of which are set out in Schedule B to our Scheme.

Reeves of parishes, &c.

There are certain reeves of parishes who have rights in respect of fees for marking cattle, and the right of Robert Rounding in respect of the office of under-keeper of the Walk of Woodford, as mentioned in the said Schedule B.

Pannage.

As regards pannage, the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements within the regard of the Forest, not being waste of the Forest or inclosures from waste, have a right of common of pannage for commonable swine within the Forest, namely, swine levant and couchant on their lands and tenements aforesaid, as appurtenant thereto, over all the wastes of the Forest during the time of pannage, according to the assize and customs of the Forest.

As

As regards digging sand and gravel (except so far as the right of doing so is incident to the ownership of the soil, subject to the due preservation of rights of common, and except the right of getting materials under the Highway Acts), the only right proved before us was the right of the owners and occupiers for the time being of certain hereditaments known as Forest House, and three crofts of land containing 20 acres in the manor of Layton, otherwise Low Leighton, otherwise Leighton Grange, in the parish of Leyton, now belonging to Samuel Richard Bosanquet, to dig and get gravel in the wastes of the said manor within the said Forest in respect of and for use on the said hereditaments.

Digging gravel.

No right of estovers beyond what herein appears was proved before us.

As regards the claim of the Corporation of the City of London to hunt in Epping Forest, much ancient and interesting documentary evidence was produced; but in no charter or grant was the right to hunt in Waltham Forest included by name, and the language used did not appear to include Waltham Forest, or that part of it known as Epping Forest; and there was no testimony within living memory of the Corporation, in its official or corporate character, having hunted in Epping Forest. There was no doubt an officer called "Mr. Common Hunt," and there are entries in the Corporation records relating to Mr. Common Hunt; but the Corporation had rights of hunting elsewhere, and the entry of an allowance to the Chamberlain in 1598 of a sum by him for diet, horse-meat, horse-hire, dispended by the Lord Mayor, the aldermen, and officers of the City in attending his Lordship in hunting at Havering and other places in the Forest of Waltham, would seem to be exceptional, and may well have been on invitation by the Crown to hunt there. There are also other entries in the Corporation records which were relied upon in support of the claim of the Corporation to hunt in Waltham Forest, and particularly one of the 12th day of February 1705. As, however, the Corporation of London makes no claim to compensation for such right, if it existed, it is not necessary to pursue the matter further.

Epping Hunt.

With a view to the preparation of a Scheme for the disafforesting of the Forest, and the preservation and management of the waste lands thereof as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, we, by public and other notice dated the 15th day of June 1875, invited proposals for a Scheme to be sent in to us, and consequent on such notice we received several proposals for a Scheme; and in the month of August 1875 we caused copies of such proposals to be deposited at our office in Old Palace-yard, Westminster, and at several places in the Forest, for the information of all parties interested therein, and caused notice of such deposit to be given, and that copies of such proposals could be obtained at the office aforesaid; and we held, in October 1875, after public and other notice, and on several subsequent days, public meetings for the purpose of considering the several proposals which had been submitted, and of hearing and considering any suggestions or observations which any parties interested might prefer; and we annex to this Report, in Appendix III., a copy of the said proposals. The particulars of the public meetings held for considering such proposals and certain applications preliminary to depositing a Draft Scheme of our own, will be found in the printed Notes of our Proceedings, pages 3617 to 3925.

Proposals for Scheme.

Appendix III.

Notes of Proceedings, pages 3617-3925.

Having made the inquiries directed and authorised by the Epping Forest Act, 1871, necessary in this behalf, and having considered the said proposals for a Scheme and all matters relating thereto, and from which proposals and meetings we derived much assistance, we prepared the Draft of a Scheme for the disafforesting of the Forest and for the preservation and management of the waste lands thereof (a copy of which Draft Scheme we annex to this our Report in Appendix I.); and pursuant to the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866 (the provisions of which Act with respect to any Scheme were, so far as they were not inconsistent with or superseded by the provisions of the Epping Forest Act, 1871, directed by the last-mentioned Act to apply to the Scheme to be framed under it), we caused the said Draft Scheme to be printed and published, and also to be deposited at our office in Old Palace-yard, Westminster, and at several places in the Forest; and we gave public and other notice, dated the 19th day of July 1876, that printed copies of the said Draft Scheme, with Plan and Schedules thereto annexed, had been so deposited, and that we would receive any objections

Draft Scheme, preparation, publication, and deposit of.

Appendix I.

or suggestions which might be made to us in writing respecting the said Scheme on or before the 26th day of September 1876, being more than two months after the first publication of the said Draft Scheme.

Receipt of objections and proceedings thereon.
Appendix II.

We received several objections and suggestions to the said Draft Scheme, and annex a copy of such objections and suggestions to this Report in Appendix II. After the receipt of such objections and suggestions we caused them to be printed, and copies of them to be deposited at our office aforesaid, and at several places in the Forest, for inspection, and furnished copies of them to parties requiring them; and we held, pursuant to the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and after public and other notice, public meetings for the purpose of taking and receiving any evidence or information which might be offered, and hearing and inquiring into the objections and suggestions then already made, and any objections or suggestions which might be made during such sitting respecting the said Draft Scheme or the said Epping Forest, regard being had to the evidence or information already taken and received, and the inquiries already made under the Epping Forest Acts. The particulars of the proceedings at such public meetings will be found in the printed Notes of our Proceedings at pages 4015 to 4225.

Notes of Proceedings, pages 4015-4225.

Scheme set out in full in Schedule, 34 & 35 Vict. c. 93, s. 14.

After duly considering all objections and suggestions made to us in writing, or at any of the said sittings, respecting the said Scheme, and all matters relating thereto, we have finally settled and certified and printed and published our Scheme for the disafforesting of the said Forest, and for the preservation and management of the waste lands thereof as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, with Plan and Schedules thereto annexed; and we have, as previously mentioned, set out in the Schedule to this our Final Report, and as part thereof, our said Scheme so finally settled and certified and printed and published by us, with Plan and Schedules thereto annexed:

Scheme, grounds of approval thereof, 34 & 35 Vict. c. 93, s. 14.

Lands subject to Scheme, Section 1.

Disafforestation, Scheme, Section 2.

Conservators, Scheme, Sections 3, 4.

We now proceed to state the grounds for our approval of the Scheme:—

By the Scheme we have defined the lands which are to be subject thereto, such lands being those which are open and uninclosed, and those which have been unlawfully inclosed within 20 years next before the passing of the Epping Forest Act, 1871, as ascertained by us, and such lands being afterwards therein referred to as “the said Forest,” and we have then provided for the disafforestation of the said Forest pursuant to the Epping Forest Act, 1871.

With regard to the Governing Body who shall have the management of the said Forest, we have provided that the said Forest shall be regulated and managed by the Corporation of the City of London as Conservators thereof. In making choice of the Corporation of London as Conservators, we have been guided by many considerations. The Corporation has especially devoted itself to the elucidation of the Epping Forest question, and through its position, as owner of land having right of common within the said Forest, has been enabled to do so by virtue of this legal status in a manner more effectually than mere strangers, however anxious or public-spirited, could have done; and in doing so, it has, with the greatest energy, labour, and ability, searched for, sifted, and brought to practical application the facts and law which bear upon the question, making use of the rights of common as a means whereby to work out a great public good; and has freely, and without grudging, borne great and necessary expense. It has too, by purchase from several lords of manors, made itself the owner of the soil of upwards of 3,000 acres of the said Forest, at a total amount of purchase-money of upwards of 80,000 £., such land to be held as an open space for ever for the use of the public, the money having been paid (or being about to be paid where agreement has not yet been concluded by conveyance) out of the City of London Grain Duty receivable by the Corporation under the Metage on Grain (Port of London) Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 100), such duty being held by the Corporation of London for the preservation of open spaces in the neighbourhood of London not within the metropolis, and so applicable to the purchase of the said Forest. The Corporation of London, too, is willing to supply out of the said City of London Grain Duty, or from other sources, such monies as, with the monies to be produced by the means set forth in the Scheme, shall be sufficient to provide for the monies payable by the Conservators under the Scheme and for the expenses to be incurred in

in and about the preservation and management of the said Forest as an open space, and so it will be unnecessary to provide for compensation or the expenses of management, either out of the Consolidated Fund, or by a rate upon the Metropolis or upon the landowners in the county of Essex. These are considerations of much importance, specially applicable to the Corporation of London, and which could not apply to any other Governing Body which might be appointed. And as regards the general fitness of the Corporation of London to perform the duties of Conservators, we have only to point to its ancient renown and its distinguished usefulness, and to the ability with which it discharges onerous and important duties devolving upon it through the many vast interests committed to its charge by Parliament, or belonging to it by charter or prescription.

It will be a large area of forest land which will be vested in the Corporation as Conservators, and we have thought it desirable that the inhabitants of the Forest should have representatives who could officially bring their views to the notice of and officially assist the Conservators, for the opinion of an official representation of many has a weight far different from that of a private individual only; and so we have provided for there being four persons representing the inhabitants of the Forest, to be styled by the ancient name of Verderers (four being the ancient number of verderers), and to be members of a Committee to be appointed by the Conservators to act under the direction of the Conservators; and we have provided that the present three verderers, who were appointed for life, should retain their office for life, but that the fourth verderer to be appointed, and all succeeding verderers, shall be appointed for seven years only, with the object of obtaining substantial representation of the views current from time to time without the necessity of a too frequent election, and to avoid also, if the office were for life, an indifference to or even non-representation of such current views. We have thought, too, that a fuller and fairer representation could be obtained if two of the verderers were to be appointed by voters in the parishes in the northern portion of the Forest, and two by those in the southern portion, than if the four were appointed by the voters in all the parishes, and we have provided accordingly; and we think, regard being had to the changed condition of the Forest, that instead of the voters, as in ancient times, being the freeholders of the whole county of Essex, that it is more desirable that the voters should be the voters on the Parliamentary Register, entitled, in respect of property in the said parishes, to vote for Members of Parliament, and we have provided accordingly. Of the present verderers, we have attributed two of them, namely, Colonel Palmer and Sir Thomas White (the Lord Mayor of London) to the northern portion, and Sir Antonio Brady to the southern portion, and have provided for the fourth verderer to be appointed by the southern portion, and succeeding verderers to be appointed by the North or South, accordingly as where the vacancies occur.

Verderers.
Scheme, Sections
5, 6.

We have also provided that certain rights shall become subject to the Scheme, and for the continuance of rights of common, of pasture, and rights of pasturage and of pannage, and of the rights of vestries of parishes to nominate reeves.

Rights.
Scheme, Sections
7, 8, 9.

We have also provided that the Conservators shall keep the said Forest uninclosed and unbuilt upon as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, and shall preserve the natural aspect of the Forest, and the ancient earthworks called Ambresbury Banks and other ancient remains, and the Purlieu Bank; and such other Forest marks and boundaries as still exist in the Forest, and have prohibited alienation of any part of the said Forest except as provided in the Scheme.

Forest to be kept
open.
Scheme, Sections 10,
11, 12.

With respect to the ownership of soil, we have dealt first with waste lands the ownership of the soil whereof is in lords of manors, whether open or inclosed, or in grantees or others where open; and we have provided that where any lord of a manor is the owner of the soil of any part of the said Forest within his manor, whether open and uninclosed or inclosed, or any person not being a lord of a manor is owner of the soil of any part of the said Forest open and uninclosed (except the Corporation of the City of London in respect of lands already purchased by them, and held or to be held as an open space for ever as thereafter mentioned), the Conservators shall purchase the same at such price as may be agreed upon between them and the said lord of the manor or such other owner as

Ownership of soil.
Lords of Manors.
Scheme, Section 13.

aforesaid; and in case they shall not be able to agree, then there shall be paid to the said lord or other owner by the Conservators, in full purchase and compensation for all his estate and interest in such soil as aforesaid (including minerals and timber trees, and other trees, pollards, and underwood), one equal tenth part in marketable value of the said soil, exclusive of any timber trees and other trees, pollards, and underwood thereon, and of any building thereon, such value to be the marketable value at the date of the Scheme coming into operation, and as if the land were released from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and also the value of the timber trees and other trees, pollards, and underwood on such soil as aforesaid at such time as aforesaid; and in case the forestal rights of the Crown over such soil as aforesaid shall have been purchased, then also the amount or proportionate amount which shall have been paid for such Crown rights without interest, such respective values and amounts to be ascertained by arbitration, or a jury under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts. There is great difficulty in determining what compensation shall be paid to lords of manors for the ownership of soil. That the lord of a manor, the owner of waste lands within his manor subject to rights of common, has a substantial and valuable interest, has always been recognised, but no fixed standard has been settled by which such value shall be arrived at; and we are led, therefore, to look around for such help as can be gathered from experience in cases where, as in the case of inclosures, such value has to be agreed upon between the lord and the commoners who together have the whole interest in the soil. From the Annual Reports of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, it appears that this value, so ascertained by agreement between the lords and commoners, varies much; depending, no doubt, upon local considerations and circumstances, the nature of the wastes, and the number and character of the rights of common, and depending also upon whether the minerals are excluded from, or included in, such value; the most common proportion being from 1-12th to 1-16th in value, there being also instances of much higher and much lower proportions; and under the Inclosure Acts, the lord, in an inclosure, has also the right to the value of the timber trees and other trees and underwood on the waste. We have therefore thought, taking 1-12th in value as a fair proportion, and regard being had to the circumstances that the said Forest is being compulsorily preserved as an open space for ever, that 1-10th of the marketable value of the soil (exclusive of the value of buildings and timber and underwood thereon, but inclusive of minerals) would be a fair and reasonable compensation to the lords of manors for their ownership of soil, the value of the timber and other trees and underwood being also paid to them, and the amount of any monies they may have paid for Crown rights now made useless to them. We think the value should be marketable value, for if the lord were allowed to retain 1-10th of the land he would get the benefit of marketable value; and as it is taken away from him to remain an open space, he ought to be compensated for the marketable value. We have also provided especially for leases under lords of manors made before the 21st day of August 1871 (the date of the passing of the Epping Forest Act) being allowed to run out, the inclosures comprised therein to be subject, during the terms, to rentcharges payable to the Conservators, and also for the cases of inclosures belonging to lords of manors on the 21st day of August 1871, on which houses are built or have been commenced to be built before the 21st day of August 1871, or afterwards built in pursuance of any covenant entered into prior to that date, or which, or any part thereof, shall be used as garden or curtilage to any such house, or to a house on old inclosed land, by permitting such inclosures to remain inclosed, subject to rentcharges payable to the Conservators.

Inclosures.
Grantees.
Scheme, Section 14.

With respect to inclosures the ownership of the soil whereof is in grantees or others claiming through them, we have provided that, as regards all inclosures of the said Forest being inclosures made since the 21st day of August 1851 (being 20 years next prior to the date of the passing of the Epping Forest Act), and not being inclosures the soil whereof belonged, on the 21st day of August 1871, to the lords of the manors within which such inclosures are situate, or their lessees as aforesaid, and not being inclosures already purchased by the Corporation of the City of London, and held or to be held as an open space as hereinafter mentioned, the same respectively shall be permitted to be retained by the owners of the soil thereof, and their lessees or tenants, and to remain inclosed

inclosed for ever, upon the terms and conditions that one equal tenth part thereof respectively in agricultural value taken as land cleared and ready for husbandry, shall be deemed to belong to and be the property of such owners respectively, and as regards the remaining 9-10th parts thereof respectively, the same respectively may be retained by such owners respectively as aforesaid, and remain inclosed, but subject to and charged with the payment of a perpetual annual rentcharge equal in amount to the annual agricultural value of 9-10ths of the said inclosures respectively taken as land cleared and ready for husbandry, and to be charged upon and issuing out of the whole of the said inclosures respectively, and to be payable to the Conservators, such agricultural value to be ascertained as on the day on which the Scheme shall come into operation, either by agreement between the Conservators and such owners respectively, or in case they shall not be able to agree, then by arbitration, or a jury under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts. In dealing with inclosures, the soil whereof belongs to grantees or purchasers from them, it becomes necessary to consider whether they should be compelled to throw back again such inclosures into the Forest, or should be permitted to retain them on the payment of annual rentcharges or gross sums of money, or mere nominal payments; and in considering this question it should be borne in mind that there was a prevalent belief that the right of common was a right of common in the tenants of each manor in respect of tenements within such manor upon the wastes of such manor, with a right of common of vicinage (which could always be inclosed against) upon the adjoining wastes of other manors within the Forest, and that each lord of a manor, with the consent of the homage at the Manor Court, could grant portions of the waste of his manor, and that such grantee (subject only to such prevention or restriction as the Crown rights might impose) could lawfully inclose by virtue of such grant, and that if the consent of the Crown were obtained, or the Crown rights purchased, there was then no impediment in the way of inclosure by the grantee; and this belief was strengthened by the sale of Crown rights, which would have been comparatively worthless to a purchaser except with a view to inclosure or the quieting of an inclosure, and numerous reported cases were relied upon as sanctioning such belief, and though this belief, through the full investigation which has been made before ourselves and in the suit of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London *v. Glasse*, before the Master of the Rolls, has turned out to be incorrect, and, as pointed out in our Preliminary Report, the right of common is not a right in the commoner over the wastes only of the manor in which his tenement is situate with a right of common of vicinage over adjoining wastes, but is a right of common in the commoner over the whole wastes of the Forest, and so the consent of the homage at a Manor Court could not bind a commoner whose tenement was not within the manor, and thus the inclosures are unlawful and liable, therefore, to be thrown open, yet the prevailing belief and impression under which such inclosures were made should have weight in considering how they should be dealt with under the Scheme; and when we remember that the inclosures have been made under such belief, and that no inclosure in the Forest can in future be made, and that irrespective of such inclosures there will be secured for the enjoyment and recreation of the public an open space of nearly 5,000 acres for ever, and that the throwing down these inclosures would work great loss and hardship on the grantees and purchasers from them, and that the inclosures being now found to be unlawful they cannot be drawn into a precedent for inclosing in other cases, and that the permitting them to remain inclosed under the special circumstances of the case cannot operate as an encouragement to inclosing in other cases, we think that, acting in a spirit of moderation, the grantees and purchasers from them may be permitted to retain their inclosures, but upon payment, not of a nominal rentcharge only, but of moderate rentcharges for the purchase of legality and the quieting of titles. We have dealt with all grantees and purchasers from them upon the same footing as all their titles are derived in the same manner, and we have drawn no distinction between inclosures on which houses have been built or which are used as curtilages and gardens to houses and inclosures not so used, or between inclosures which have been cultivated and those which have not, for they all alike have the same infirmity of title, and the manner in which the grantees or their purchasers may have dealt with their inclosures, cannot alter that

infirmity of title; and if the accidental circumstance of the manner in which the inclosure has been dealt with by the grantee or his purchaser was to alter the manner in which he is to be dealt with under the Scheme, inequality would be introduced, and a sense of unfairness and hardship would be created; if, for instance, the case be taken of two inclosures of an acre each, side by side, within the same manor, purchased from the same lord by two persons respectively, at the same price, and granted with the consent of the same homage at the same Manor Court, and suppose that one of the grantees has built a house with curtilage and garden upon his acre, and in doing so has spent 500 l., and that the other grantee has not built upon his acre, but has cultivated it at a like expense of 500 l., and if it were to be said that a distinction is to be made between them, and that the one who has built his house may retain his inclosure, but that the one who has not built his house must be deprived of his inclosure, surely there would then be introduced a principle of marked inequality, and the one deprived of the inclosure would suffer under a sense of unfairness and hardship; and though in other cases the degrees of inequality might vary, yet the principle of inequality would be there, and the sense of hardship likewise; and so also in a case where no money had been expended on the inclosure, yet still if distinction were to be drawn between such an inclosure and one built upon or cultivated, inequality would be introduced, for the infirmity of title would be the same in all, and the one deprived of his inclosure would lose his purchase money (in many cases of great amount) and suffer under a sense of hardship; and we think that the manner in which inclosures have been dealt with by the grantees, and the expenditure of money upon them, should make no difference in the manner in which they should be dealt with under the Scheme, for all grantees alike labour under the same infirmity of title, and should be dealt with upon the same principle, the principle of equality. As regards the payment to be made by grantees, there is, of course, a difficulty; to make them pay the full marketable value of the land would be hard upon them, considering the circumstances under which their inclosures were made, whilst if the mere naked value of pasture forest land, irrespective of other circumstances were taken, the grantees permitted to retain their inclosures would obtain benefit too much; and we think, therefore, acting in the spirit of moderation, that an intermediate value should be taken, and that a fair intermediate value would be the agricultural value of the land taken as cleared and ready for husbandry, and as at the date of the Scheme coming into operation, from which time the inclosures would become legal and the title to them quieted. We have also made provision for the lessee or tenant of a grantee or purchaser to deduct from his rent to his landlord the rentcharge, which he may pay to the Conservators, the rentcharge being, in effect, a landlord's charge.

Churches, &c.
Scheme, Section 15.

With respect to inclosures to be retained, we have made exceptions in favour of churches or chapels ordinarily used for religious worship, or any building used for charitable schools or charitable purposes, and freed such inclosures from the payment of rentcharges so long as they shall be used for any religious or charitable purpose; but on ceasing to be so used, we make them liable to rentcharges as in other cases.

Unlawful inclosures
to be thrown open.
Scheme, Section 16.

We have directed the Conservators to require that all inclosures not permitted by the Scheme to remain inclosed, shall be thrown open, and on failure of their being so, we have empowered the Conservators to cause them to be thrown open.

Gravel digging by
surveyors of high-
ways.
Scheme, Section 17.

With respect to the digging gravel and getting materials from the said Forest for the repair of roads, we have adopted the provisions relating to a like purpose contained in the Commons Act, 1876.

Powers of Con-
servators.
Scheme, Section 18.

We have conferred upon the Conservators several powers relating to the cutting and managing timber and underwood, the planting trees and shrubs for shelter or ornament, the digging gravel and materials for management, the draining and improving the said Forest, the abatement of nuisances, the making and maintaining temporary inclosures for the better attainment of the purposes of the Scheme, the making, maintaining, and dedicating roads, footpaths, ways, ponds and watercourses, the acquiring or erecting buildings suitable for lodges in the said Forest, or necessary or convenient in the Forest as a place of recreation, and for the use of the reeves or other officers of the Conservators engaged in

in the preservation and management of the said Forest, and the providing and maintaining pounds.

We have also given power to the Conservators to adopt in lieu of the strict rule of levancy and couchancy, the regulation made by the Court of Attachments of the Forest on the 2nd day of August 1790, to the effect that the reeves within their limits should mark for every person that had right of commoning on the said Forest, two cows for 4 *l.* per annum rent, or one horse and no more, and so proportionate for a greater rent; but that such reeves might mark for every poor cottager having a family and right of commoning as aforesaid, one horse or two cows, although such person did not hold 4 *l.* per annum. As this practice has obtained in the Forest for nearly a century since the regulation was made or recorded in 1790, and as probably it was but a declaration of a practice which at that time had more or less obtained, we have thought it well to empower the Conservators to adopt such ancient regulation if they should think fit, but have not compelled them to do so; and in the spirit of the above regulation, with a view to the advantage of all commoners, according to the circumstances for the time being, we have empowered the Conservators in lieu of the said scale of rental to adopt, with the consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Your Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, any other scale of rental or of actual or rateable annual value which may from time to time appear to be most advantageous for all the commoners in the said Forest, saving, nevertheless, or making special provisions for the rights of the owners and occupiers of tenements, the actual or rateable value of which may be less than the minimum value fixed by the Conservators for the exercise of rights of common.

Power to regulate common of pasture. Scheme, Section 18 (j).

We have also empowered the Conservators to obtain production of rate books and Parliamentary registers; and to permit the temporary commoning by drovers of cattle actually *in transitu*, and the pasturage of sheep, but so as such commoning and pasturing shall not unduly take away or diminish the enjoyment of any right of pasture now exerciseable in the said Forest, and also power to regulate the marking of cattle by reeves, and to fix fees for the same, and to regulate pannage of swine, and to make general rules as to commoning; and also to set apart grounds in any parish or hamlet of the said Forest for the use of the inhabitants to play at cricket and other sports; also to appoint reeves and assistant reeves on the recommendation of the vestries, and to remove them for incapacity or misbehaviour and appoint others on the like recommendation, and to authorize reeves and assistant reeves to remove and impound cattle and animals suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or improperly on the Forest, and power to authorize reeves to receive fees for marking and in respect of animals pounded, and to commit to them the general care of the animals in the said Forest, and to provide for payment of the reeves and other officers, and to grant licenses to shoot or fish, and to permit rifle volunteer corps to drill, subject to regulations.

Further powers. Scheme, Section 18; Sub-section (k) *et seq.*

We have also empowered the Conservators to purchase by agreement or acquire by voluntary grant or by devise any parts of the said Forest or of lands adjoining or near thereto, or reputed to have been formerly part of the wastes of Epping Forest, and also with the consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Your Majesty's works to exchange parts of the said Forest for lands more conveniently situate.

Power to purchase by agreement. Scheme, Section 18 Sub-section (aa).

We have also empowered the Conservators to sell or convey, with the consent in writing of the said First Commissioner of Works, such portions of the said Forest, not exceeding in any one case an acre, for the better protection or convenience of any church or chapel ordinarily used for religious worship, or any building ordinarily used for a charitable school or charitable purpose, or for a site for any church or chapel. In doing so we have thought it desirable there should be power for land (not exceeding as aforesaid) to be given or sold for a burial yard to a church or chapel, or the better protection of such, and for permitting the natural expansion of charitable institutions already in existence, and also for a site for any church or chapel to be built in the future, but not for a site for future charitable institutions as being too large a power.

Power to dedicate for churches, &c. Scheme, Section 18, Sub-section (bb).

Compensation for certain rights. Scheme, Section 19.

Classes entitled. Scheme, Sections 21-24.

Deed poll vesting estates. Scheme, Section 25.

Power to make bye-laws. Scheme, Sections 26-30.

Rentcharges secured redeemable and apportionable. Scheme, Sections 31-37.

Limited estates or disability. Scheme, Section 38.

Titles of inclosures quieted. Scheme, Section 39.

Power to sell small strips. Scheme, Section 40.

Power to purchase compulsorily within three years. Scheme, Section 41.

We have also provided for compensation to be paid by the Conservators for certain rights in the said Forest which it is intended shall be extinguished by the Scheme, the amount of compensation to be agreed upon or else to be ascertained by arbitration or a jury under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, making also provisions for the cases of classes being entitled.

We have also empowered the Conservators, on the payment of purchase-money or compensation for any estate or right, to execute a deed poll vesting such estate and right in them in the usual manner.

We have also empowered the Conservators to make bye-laws for preventing fires and nuisances, and for the preservation of order in the said Forest, and for removing and excluding gipsies and vagabonds, and for preventing or regulating bird-catching, bird-nesting, shooting, &c., and the digging gravel and other substances, and for preventing the cutting of trees, &c., and injury to fences, &c., and for preventing or regulating rubbish being placed on the Forest, and for regulating the use of the Forest for particular games or sports, and for regulating or preventing the assemblage of persons other than for recreation or amusement, and for regulating the letting and hiring of horses and other animals and carriages and other vehicles, and preventing the racing of horses, and for the regulation of cricket-grounds and sports, and for preventing injury to and improper use of the Forest, and for imposing penalties for breach of the bye-laws, such bye-laws not to be valid until allowed by the said First Commissioner of Works, and such allowance not to be made till notice of application for allowance and opportunity for inspection shall have been given by the Conservators for such time and in such manner as in the Scheme mentioned, and such bye-laws are to be printed, and when authenticated by signature as therein mentioned, are to be evidence, and copies of them are to be put up in the Forest.

The rentcharges charged by the Scheme on inclosures are to be payable from the day on which the Scheme comes into operation, and are respectively to be secured on the whole of the inclosures respectively, and are to be redeemable on payment to the Conservators of a sum equal to 25 years' purchase of the amount thereof; and there are provisions as to receipts for redemption-money and for owners of land charged with rentcharges applying for apportionment of rentcharges, and as to the manner in which apportionment may be made.

There is provision also as to who are to be deemed owners of estates and rights, providing for cases of limited interests or disability.

The titles of inclosures charged with rentcharges are to be quieted.

We have empowered the Conservators, with the previous consent in writing of the said First Commissioner of Your Majesty's Works to sell such small strips of land, portions of the said Forest as, in their judgment, shall not be suitable or necessary for the recreation and enjoyment of the public; the adjoining land-owners and lords of manors to have a right of pre-emption; and all monies received by the Conservators on any such sale as are, after deducting the proper expense of the Conservators, to be carried to the capital of the Forest fund. There are strips of land in various parts of the Forest which are so situate as to be of little or no use to the public, and such pieces might well be sold and the money applied for the benefit of the said Forest in carrying out the purposes of the Scheme.

We have provided that, if at any time within three years next after the Scheme shall come into operation, it shall seem desirable to the Conservators that, for the better enjoyment of the open space of the said Forest by the public for recreation, any of the inclosures should be added to the open space of the said Forest, it shall be lawful for the Conservators, upon notice, within such three years, with the consent of the First Commissioner of Your Majesty's Works, to purchase the same by agreement, or in case of the parties being unable to agree, then at the marketable value of such inclosure, to be ascertained by arbitration or by a jury under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts. The object of the above clause is that if the Conservators should have funds for the purpose, and should think it desirable that here and there for the better enjoyment of the open space preserved by the Scheme, a piece which had been inclosed should be added to the open space to give them power to purchase such piece, and inas-

much

much as the inclosure belongs to the grantee or other person under the Scheme, subject to the rentcharge imposed thereby, it should be purchased in the ordinary way by agreement or at its marketable value, for should it be taken away by compulsion at a less price, inequality would be introduced amongst the holders of inclosures, and a hardship worked on the holder of the inclosure taken. This power to purchase being a compulsory one we have limited the time within which it may be exercised, and have thought three years a reasonable time.

We have provided for the establishment of a fund to be called the Forest Fund, for the purpose of paying and defraying the monies, charges, and expenses payable under and incurred in carrying into effect the Scheme, and the Corporation of London being able and willing out of the funds provided by the metage on grain (Port of London) Act, 1872, or from other sources, to supply such monies as with the monies to be produced by the means set forth in the Scheme shall be sufficient to provide for the monies payable by the Conservators under the Scheme; and for the expenses to be incurred in and about the preservation and management of the said Forest as an open space, we have directed that the said Corporation shall contribute to the capital and income of the Forest Fund such monies as shall be necessary for the purposes of the Scheme out of the City of London Grain Duty or from other sources. The capital of the Forest Fund we have provided shall consist of all monies which shall be paid to the Conservators for redemption of the rentcharges charged, or for the purchase of any lands sold under the Scheme, and all monies which may be paid by way of compensation for the compulsory taking of lands under any Act of Parliament, and all monies which shall from time to time be contributed by the Corporation of London out of the City of London Grain Duty or other sources, to the capital of the said Forest Fund, and all monies and property which may from time to time be contributed or given by any Corporation or person to the capital of the said fund, and that the income of the said fund shall consist of the annual income arising from the investments of any of the said monies which form the capital of the said fund, and such of the said annual or half-yearly payments in respect of the said rentcharges as shall from time to time remain unredeemed, and all fines, penalties, and other monies which shall be received by the Conservators by virtue of any provision contained in the Scheme, other than for the redemption of rentcharges or on purchase, or by way of compensation as aforesaid, or declared to belong to capital; also the fees and income to be received by the reeves for marking the cattle of the commoners, and in respect of cattle and animals pounded by them, and all monies which shall from time to time be contributed by the Corporation of London from the City of London Grain Duty or other sources, or by any other corporation or person to the income of the said fund. The Forest Fund is provided to be vested in and applied by the Conservators, and it is directed how it shall be invested, and how the capital and income of it shall be applied.

Forest Fund, establishment, constitution, and application of. Scheme, Sections 42-48.

We have also made provision for the auditing of the accounts of the Conservators by the auditors of the City of London, and for the publication and inspection thereof.

Audit. Scheme, Section 49.

There are also directions in the Scheme for the Conservators to provide offices, and power for them to employ the officers of the Corporation, and to appoint and remove treasurer, clerks, and officers, and to grant pensions and allowances to officers or servants unfit by age or infirmity for the further performance of duties, and power for the Conservators to procure reeves and other officers to be sworn in as constables before the justices of the county of Essex; and penalties are imposed for assaulting constables, officers, and other persons in the execution or exercise of duty or lawful authority, and there are provisions extending the power of the Metropolitan and County Police to the said Forest, which is to be deemed as a place of public resort, and empowering officers to arrest unknown offenders, and relating to proceedings, to convictions, and for the payment of penalties.

Further powers, &c. Scheme, Sections 50-58.

Provision is made as to the publication of notices requiring to be published by the Conservators, so as to secure due publication.

Notices. Scheme, Section 59.

Purchase by Corporation of London of waste lands in the manor of Chingford Saint Paul.
Scheme, Section 60.

By agreement dated the 15th day of December 1875, the Corporation of London agreed with Mrs. Hodgson, the Lady of the Manor of Chingford Saint Paul, for the purchase from her of 275 *a.* 3 *r.* 11 *p.* waste of the said manor within the said Forest, and also for all her right in certain portions of waste, containing 16 *a.* 2 *r.* in dispute between her and the Lord of the Manor of Chingford Earls, it being part of the agreement that Mrs. Hodgson should retain certain land around Hawkwood House, containing 23 *a.* 2 *r.*, and also part of No. 479, containing 15 perches, and parts of Nos. 471, 472, and 473, containing two acres, and be quieted in her title in respect of those lands, the agreement being subject to our approval; we approved of the said agreement, it being desirable that the same should be carried into execution; and by a conveyance dated the 27th day of November 1876, the said land so purchased by the Corporation was conveyed to them to be held as an open space for ever; and by the Scheme we have declared that the said land so conveyed shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of the Scheme, and that the said piece of land, containing 23 *a.* 2 *r.*, and the part of No. 479, containing 15 perches, and the parts of Nos. 471, 472, and 473, containing two acres, may be retained and remain as inclosures for ever, and be held freed from all rights of common, and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of the Scheme.

Purchase by Corporation of London of waste lands in manor of Loughton.
Scheme, Section 61.

By an agreement dated the 27th day of June 1876, the Corporation of London agreed with the Reverend John Whitaker Maitland, the Lord of the Manor of Loughton, for the purchase of wastes of the said manor within the said Forest, containing 992 *a.* 3 *r.* 36 *p.*, with the forestal rights of the Crown, it being part of the agreement that a lessee of certain portions, namely, Nos. 227, 228, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, and 368, for the remainder of a term which would expire in 1880, should not be disturbed during his tenancy, and that Nos. 242, 282, 283, and 285, containing 2 *r.* 25 *p.*, and No. 238, containing 5 *a.* 3 *r.* 26 *p.*, and No. 412 *c.*, should be quieted in title, and that a piece of old inclosed land, containing 1 *a.* 1 *r.* 20 *p.*, should be conveyed to the Corporation and be thrown into the wastes of the Forest on our approval being obtained; and it being desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution, we approved of the same, and by a conveyance dated the 1st day of August 1876, the said land so purchased by and to be conveyed to the Corporation with the said forestal rights, was conveyed to them to be held as an open space for ever (except No. 380, being the gamekeeper's house and garden). And by the Scheme we have declared that the said land so conveyed (except the said No. 380, and except Nos. 227 and 228, occupied with Warren Lodge, an old inclosure with grounds, and which last-mentioned numbers it was intended should not be thrown open, and the price of which has been paid out of the proper monies of the Corporation, and the City of London Grain Duty been recouped the price; the said last-mentioned numbers, after the expiration of the tenancy of the said Mr. Blott, to be subject to rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of the Scheme), shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of the Scheme; and that the pieces Nos. 238, 242, 282, 285, and 412 *c.*, may be retained and remain as inclosures for ever, and be held freed from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge on inclosures under the Scheme, and that the pieces of land in the tenancy of the said lessee may be retained during the tenancy free from rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge under the Scheme.

Purchase by Corporation of London of waste lands in manor of Waltham Holy Cross.
Scheme, Section 62.

By an agreement dated the 24th day of February 1876, the Corporation of London agreed with Sir Herewald Wake, the Lord of the Manor of Waltham Holy Cross, for the purchase of waste of the said manor within the Forest, containing 768 *a.* 0 *r.* 25 *p.*; and by a conveyance dated the 1st day of September 1876, the said land so purchased from him was conveyed to the said Corporation to be held as an open space for ever; and by the Scheme we have declared that the same shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of the Scheme.

Purchase by Corporation of London of waste lands in manor of Higham Hills.
Scheme, Section 63.

By an agreement dated the 23rd day of March 1876, the Corporation agreed with the Trustees of the Will of the late Edward Warner, Esq., the Lords of the Manor of Higham Hills, for the purchase of wastes of the said manor within the

the said Forest, containing 122 *a.* 2 *r.* 33 *p.*, with the forestal rights of the Crown, it being part of the agreement that Nos. 917, 918, and 919, and 12 perches, part of No. 913, should not be interfered with, and be quieted in title, the agreement being subject to our approval; and it being desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution we approved of the same, and by the Scheme we have declared that upon the purchase money being duly paid and the said land so purchased (except No. 938, which had been included in the agreement by mistake and did not then belong to the Lord of the Manor) being duly conveyed to the Corporation to be held as an open space for ever, the same shall be so held subject to the provisions of the Scheme, and that the Nos. 917, 918, and 919, and part of 913, and comprising in the whole 1 *a.* 0 *r.* 3 *p.*, may be retained and remain inclosures for ever, and be held free from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharges on inclosures under the provisions of the Scheme.

By an agreement dated the 15th day of June 1876, the Corporation of London agreed with Charles William Hamilton Sotheby, Esq., the Lord of the Manor of Sewardstone, to purchase wastes of the said manor, containing 674 *a.* 1 *r.* 20 *p.* with the forestal rights of the Crown; and by conveyances dated the 17th day of August 1876, the said land so purchased with the said forestal rights was conveyed to the Corporation to be held by them as an open space for ever, and by the Scheme we have declared that the said land conveyed shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of the Scheme.

Purchase by Corporation of London of waste lands in manor of Sewardstone.
Scheme, Section 64.

By an agreement dated the 13th day of July 1876, the Corporation of London agreed with Captain Colegrave, the Lord of the Manor of Cann Hall, for the purchase of waste of the said manor within the said Forest, containing 72 *a.* 3 *r.* 35 *p.*, with the forestal rights of the Crown; and by a conveyance dated the 7th day of November 1876, the said land, with the said forestal rights so purchased, was conveyed to the said Corporation to be held as an open space for ever; and by the Scheme we have declared that the said land so conveyed to the Corporation shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of the Scheme.

Purchase by Corporation of London of waste lands in manor of Cann Hall.
Scheme, Section 65.

By an agreement dated the 27th day of July 1876, the Corporation of London agreed with Robert Boothby Heathcote, Esq., the Lord of the Manor of Chingford Earls, for the purchase of wastes of the said manor within the said Forest, containing 141 *a.* 2 *r.* 9 *p.*, with the forestal rights of the Crown, and the Corporation being willing that the same shall be held by the Corporation as an open space for ever, we have by the Scheme declared that on the purchase money being duly paid, and the land so purchased being duly conveyed to the Corporation, to be held by them as an open space for ever, the same lands shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of the Scheme.

Purchase by Corporation of London of waste lands in Manor of Chingford Earls.
Scheme, Section 66.

We have made provisions hereinafter mentioned relating to the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, the church at High Beech, the Wanstead Local Board of Health, and the East London Waterworks Company.

Scheme, Sections 67, 68, 69, 70.

We have made provision enabling the Conservators to hold the lands of the said Forest in mortmain.

Mortmain.
Scheme, Section 71.

We have stated the rights affected by the Scheme which is made under the authority of the Epping Forest Acts, and not by agreement or consent of parties, except as in the same appears; your Majesty having graciously expressed your desire that Epping Forest might be preserved as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public.

Rights affected by Scheme.
Scheme, Section 72.

We provide for the Scheme to come into operation immediately upon the passing of the Act of Parliament confirming the same.

Commencement of Scheme.
Scheme, Section 73.

We recommend that the expenses of the Epping Forest Commissioners should be defrayed by monies to be provided by Parliament, as they are the expenses of public Commissioners appointed by Parliament for the compulsory preservation of the said Forest as an open space for the enjoyment and recreation of the public; but we make no special provision for the payment of the expenses of parties interested appearing or claiming before us, as it appears to be a case where such parties should bear their own expenses.

Expenses.
Scheme, Section 74.

Sale of Scheme.
Scheme, Section 75.
Objections to
Scheme.

We have provided for sale of copies of the Scheme by the Conservators.

The Scheme, dealing as it does with the settlement of a question of such difficulty and importance as the present, and being approached by parties having conflicting interests and views, it was of necessity that many objections and suggestions should be made to the Scheme, and it follows that the objections are many of them opposed to one another, and so that if the principle involved in one set of objections be approved of, the principle involved in another set must be disallowed; and so that, be the Scheme settled in whatever form it might, it would still be open to objections, as it would not and could not satisfy them all.

Objections, and
where overruled, the
grounds of over-
ruling, 34 & 35 Vict.
cap. 93, Section 14.

Conservators.
Objections, pages 9,
18, 39, 13. Notes of
Proceedings, pages
4192, 4219, 4032,
4103, 4058, 4158.

We now proceed to report on the objections and suggestions respecting the Scheme, and where overruled, the grounds on which they are overruled.

With reference to the management of the Forest, as to who should be the Conservators, the questions raised were whether the management should be given to an existing public body, or to a new body to be created for the purpose. As regards existing public bodies, it was a question whether the Corporation of London or the Metropolitan Board of Works should be chosen. We do not doubt that if the management of the Forest were committed to the Metropolitan Board of Works, who are desirous that such management should be vested in them, that they would ably and faithfully perform the duties which would devolve upon them, but we think there are special circumstances which we have before explained why the Corporation of London should be chosen, possessing also as it does not less general fitness. It was urged by the Metropolitan Board of Works that they were a far more representative body than the Corporation of London, and that their jurisdiction extended over a far larger area (including a large portion of the east of the metropolis) than the jurisdiction of the Corporation, and that a very small rate upon the metropolis would provide sufficient funds for the maintenance of the Forest at all times, whereas the City of London Grain Duty was receivable only for a term of years, and that a great portion of the money authorised to be borrowed by the Corporation on such duty had been borrowed, and that the other sources of the Corporation were too vague to be relied upon. But the influence of the Corporation is beyond the area of the City, and though the argument respecting representation is not without its weight, yet it must be remembered, as pointed out on behalf of the Corporation, that the Corporation is more representative than the mere area of its jurisdiction would imply, inasmuch as there is an annual election of councillors, and the electors reside in all parts of the metropolis and beyond, and if the Metropolitan Board were chosen conservators, there must then in any case be a rate upon the metropolis, and the rate at first would have to be for monies to provide for compensation to the persons entitled thereto beyond the rate for yearly maintenance, whereas the Corporation is willing to provide the necessary funds, and has already purchased the soil of large portions of the waste, to be held as an open space, and there is no reason to fear that it will not by aid of the Grain Duty and its other sources, be able to supply the funds necessary for the purposes of the Scheme. With respect to a new body being created and made Conservators, it is suggested by some that a mixed body should be appointed to consist of some members of the Corporation and some members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and some members to be elected by various parishes in the metropolis and in the Forest, and some local authority or authorities, and that the Members of Parliament for the time being for Hackney and the Tower Hamlets should be members of any governing body, and that such a mixed body, being a representative one, would be the most desirable body for management; but if such a body were appointed there must necessarily be taxation, for it could not be supposed that the Corporation of London would be willing to provide funds for other persons to spend, and so the metropolis and the county of Essex or part of it, would have to be taxed. We see, therefore, no sufficient reasons to alter the view which we have taken that the Corporation of London should be appointed Conservators of the Forest.

Verderers.
Objections, pages
39, 28, 18, 25, 9, 13
Notes of Proceedings,
pages 4193, 4163,
4032, 4103, 4058.

With reference to the Conservators appointing a committee, and the verderers being members of it, as the Draft Scheme stood, it was doubted whether, taking Clauses 3 and 5 together, the management of the Forest was vested in the Corporation or in the committee, and what were the powers of the committee, and

It was suggested that legal difficulties in carrying out the Scheme might ensue therefrom, and the corporation suggested that the appointment of a committee and the adoption of a special common seal might be optional, and that the future election of verderers was unnecessary; in thinking for the reasons we have before expressed that it was desirable, as we still think, that there should be a committee of which verderers for the time being, and from time to time, should be members, we intended that the management of the Forest should be vested in the Corporation of London, and its ancient corporate constitution as conservators, the committee acting under them, and we have added words to the end of Section 5 of the Scheme to obviate the doubts expressed.

With respect to the election of verderers, we had by our Draft Scheme provided that verderers to be elected for the future should be elected for life by the voters on the Parliamentary Register in all the parishes within which any part of the said forest was situate. It was suggested that the election should be for a term of years (*c. g.*, ten years) instead of for life as rendering the verderers more representative for the time being, and we have also further considered whether, if all the verderers were elected by all the parishes together, there would be so good a representation as if some division of parishes for the purpose of voting was made, regard being had to the numbers and occupations of the voters in the various parishes. We have thought these points to be of weight, and we have accordingly, by the Scheme, provided for the election from time to time of verderers for seven years, the election to be as to two verderers by the voters in the parishes of the northern portion of the Forest, and as to the other two verderers by the voters in parishes in the southern portion of the Forest, and we have made provision as to the present verderers for life and the immediate appointment of a fourth verderer, and we have, as also suggested, provided that the polling places at elections for verderers shall be within the parishes voting, but we have not thought it a case in which it is desirable to introduce the cumulative vote or to control the action of the sheriff in the conduct of elections as have been suggested.

Notes of Proceedings,
pages 4224, 4103,
4058, 4168.

It was objected, on behalf of lords of manors, to the Scheme generally, that in defining Epping Forest and the waste lands thereof in Clause 1, and otherwise throughout that it proceeded on the finding in our preliminary report that all inclosures within the regard of the Forest made since the 21st day of August 1851, were unlawful as against persons claiming rights of common, which finding, it was objected, was not within the scope of the powers given to us by any Act of Parliament. But by the Act of Parliament we were, amongst other things, to ascertain the boundaries of the Forest, and inquire into the rights of common over the Forest, and to make all such inquiries as would enable us to report, and we were to settle a Scheme for the preservation of the waste lands thereof, being all the lands situate within the boundaries of the Forest as ascertained by us, and which had not been lawfully inclosed, or over which the Crown was entitled to exercise forestal rights; to ascertain what are the waste lands and to settle a Scheme for the preservation thereof, it was necessary for us to find what inclosures were unlawful, whether against the Crown or against the commoners; and indeed in the suit of the Commissioners of Sewers *v. Glasse* (19 Law Reports, Equity Cases, 134) inclosures by the lords of manors were declared to be unlawful, and the principle of the decision is also applicable to grantees, and the report and Scheme would have been imperfect if they had not embraced such unlawful inclosures.

Lands subject to
Scheme.
Objections, page 32.
Notes of Proceedings,
page 4119.

Objection was made that no compensation was made for the rights of lords of manors of digging gravel, clay, or loam, but these are rights incident to the ownership of the soil (subject to the preservation of, or the not injuriously affecting, the rights of common) and will be compensated for in the compensation for value of the ownership of the soil.

Digging gravel.
Objections, page 32.
Notes of Proceedings,
pages 4119, 4083.

It was suggested that the common of pannage for swine should be extinguished and compensated for; but it is a right of common which need not be extinguished, and may be preserved and continued without injury to the enjoyment of the forest by the public.

Pannage.
Objections, pages 18,
25, 37.
Notes of Proceedings,
pages 4039, 4172.

By the draft Scheme, it was provided that the forest should be kept uninclosed as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, and adopting a suggestion which was made, we have *ex abundanti cautela*, added words declaring the public shall have the right of recreation and enjoyment.

Keeping open the
Forest.
Objections, pages 40,
13.
Notes of Proceedings
pages 4215, 4058.

Ownership of soil,
Lords of Manors.
Objections, pages 32,
31, 20, 41, 10, 13, 33.
Notes of Proceedings,
pages 4119, 4083,
4067, 4106, 4097,
4058.

With respect to the compensation to be paid to the lords of manors for the ownership of the soil, objection was taken on behalf of lords of manors that it is not within our province to assess the value of the lords' interest in the soil, as we have done, but that the 15th section of the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, directs how the compensation is to be assessed, and that the tenth part of the marketable value of the soil at the date of the Scheme coming into operation, is considerably less than the real value of the lords' interest in the soil. But we have to inquire into the rights of the persons interested in the said Forest, and the probable value thereof; and having so inquired, we are to prepare and settle a Scheme for the preservation and management of the waste lands of the Forest; the ownership of the soil we have found to be in lords of manors, or those claiming under them; and it is an important element in the settlement of such Scheme, that we should determine and provide for the proportionate value of the lords' interest in the soil which we cause to be vested in the conservators, to be held as an open space for ever, and the provisions of the Metropolitan Commons Act with respect to the Scheme are applicable only where not superseded by, or inconsistent with, the Epping Forest Act, and are not in restriction of the last-mentioned Act. It is urged on the part of the lords and also of grantees, that the proper method of ascertaining the value of the lords' interest in the soil is, to take the fee-simple of the land, to ascertain separately what is the value of the common rights to the commoners; that is, what is the value to the commoners of turning on to the wastes so many head of cattle; and that then the value of such rights (together with the value of the Crown rights) is to be deducted from the fee-simple value of the land, and that the balance is the true value of the lords' interests in the soil; and that this would give the value of the lords' interest at from two-thirds to three-fourths of the whole value of the soil; but this contention is founded upon error, as it leaves out of consideration the important element of value of the commoners' rights as between the commoners and the lords, such rights in the commoners preventing the lords from inclosing or dealing with the land as unfettered owners without the consent of all the commoners, a consent which, coupled with the value of the pasturage, to the commoners, is so valuable that in the majority of cases under the Inclosure Acts, where the proportionate values of the lords' and commoners' interests in the waste lands have been ascertained by bargain between themselves, it is found that the value of the lords' interests most commonly varies from one-twelfth to one-sixteenth of the value of the land, there being instances of higher and lower proportions; but we have hereinbefore explained, we think, taking one-twelfth in value as a not unfair proportion, and regard being had to the circumstance that the said Forest is being compulsorily preserved as an open space for ever, that one-tenth of the marketable value of the soil would be a fair and reasonable compensation to the lords of manors for their interests in the soil; they to be paid also the value of any timber and other trees, and underwood, the value of which in inclosures belongs to the lords; and to be paid also monies they have paid for Crown rights now made useless to them. The rights of the lords in the soil, and the proportionate value of it, must always be considered with reference not only to the naked value of so much grass to the commoners' cattle, but also with reference to the necessity of the commoners' consent to inclosure or unfettered dealing with the land by the lord; and this proportion should be determined by the Scheme and Parliament, and when the principle of compensation has been so determined, we have provided that the money value shall be ascertained by arbitration, or a jury, under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, if the parties cannot agree upon the amount; for until the principle of compensation has been determined, the money value cannot be properly ascertained. Having determined the proportion we had by the draft Scheme provided that the money value of this proportion should be ascertained by a surveyor to be appointed by the Inclosure Commissioners; but on objection, and after consideration, we have by the Scheme, provided it should be ascertained in case the parties cannot agree by arbitration, or a jury. It was submitted, on the part of the lords, that interest should be paid to them on monies they had paid for Crown rights; but this should not be so, for they have had possession of the Crown rights, and they should not have both possession and interest. In opposition to the lords, it is urged that the compensation provided for the lords is excessive; but we have explained why we think it fair. By some it is urged that one fixed price per acre for all lands in the Forest in whatever part situate, should be named as the value

value of the interests of the lords, no matter how much the lands belonging to the various lords might differ in value; but this would not be equality but inequality, the real equality is that all the lords alike receive the same proportion of value, so that if one lord's land be more valuable than another, as is the case, he should receive the benefit of that value. It was submitted by some that if the lords were paid for timber, and also repaid monies they had paid for Crown rights, they would be compensated twice over, but this is not so, for the timber did not belong to the Crown but to the lords. As regards the view that the ownership of the soil might be permitted to remain in the lords whilst the lands should be compulsorily kept open, and the management only of them should be vested in the conservators, and that compensation need only be given for any injury to the rights of the lord to timber, or getting gravel, or sporting, this leaves out of consideration that an important element in the value of the lord's right of ownership would be taken away, namely, the opportunity of inclosure by consent of the commoners or under the Inclosure Acts, in either of which cases the lord would receive a proportionate value of the land in allotment where the ownership and the rights incident to ownership would be considered. It is, moreover, desirable that the legal estate be vested in the conservators so that their control over the waste may be the more complete. It was suggested that the words "marketable value" in Clause 13 were too indefinite; it is difficult to employ any better words, but to avoid doubt, regard being had to the previous existence of common and forestal rights, we have added words by way of further showing that the marketable value would be what the land would sell for in the market, taken as if freehold land not subject to rights of common or forestal rights, the words "full value" were suggested, but those words are no better than "marketable value," and we prefer the latter words as the better definition of value. It was also objected to Clause 13 that no difference is made between the several inclosures in respect either of the date, or situation, or the extent of the waste remaining open at the time, or any other circumstances connected with each particular inclosure, but we think there is no difference to be made in any of these respects, for the inclosures were made under supposed valid grants with the consent of the Homage, and so far as, if they were at all made with reference to the extent of waste remaining open at the time, it was with reference only to the tenants of each manor having sufficient waste within such manor, and had no reference whatever to all the commoners within the Forest, whose title the lords have for years denied and refused to recognise, and the inclosures are in all cases illegal and should be dealt with on the same footing. It was also objected to Clause 13 that inclosed land under a lease or agreement for a lease in writing should not be permitted to remain inclosed during the remainder of the term, but that the maximum period allowed should be 14 years from the 21st August 1871; but the lessee is in a similar position to the grantee, and as we have provided for the payment of rentcharge to the conservators during the lease, we think the lessee should, like a grantee, be permitted to retain for his term on such payment, and if there be, as suggested there may be, a lease for 999 years, a term equivalent to a freehold, the lessee would still only be in a similar position to the grantee of a freehold. It was also suggested that as regards inclosures used with buildings as a curtilage or garden, and permitted to remain inclosed subject to rentcharge, some limitation should be fixed to the designation of a curtilage or garden, but as this applies only to inclosures belonging to lords of manors, the finding in the suit of the Commissioners of Sewers v. Glasse will settle this question. It was also suggested that an inclosure used as a garden or curtilage to an old house should be permitted to remain inclosed, and we have adopted the suggestion, such inclosure to be subject to rentcharge.

It was also objected that as to inclosures on which are houses built after the 21st day of August 1871, pursuant to covenant entered into prior to that date, that if permitted to remain inclosed at all, double rentcharge should be charged, and it was urged that such houses were not protected by the decree in the suit; and that the covenant was unlawful as the lord had no right to let the lands; but houses built under a lease before that date, as the lord had no right to let such inclosures, were unlawful, and the cases should be treated alike.

Objections, page 28.
Notes of Proceedings,
page 4177.

It was suggested on behalf of the lords of manors and also of grantees, that what was allotted to the Crown, on the occasion of the disafforestation of Hainault

Notes of Proceedings,
pages 4120, 4051.

Forest (formerly part of the Royal Forest of Waltham) should govern the allotments or proportions, to be allowed to the lords of manors in this case, but the Hainault case was different from the present; in Hainault Forest the Crown owned the soil of a very large portion of it, namely, the King's Woods, principally covered with timber, and also owned the forestal rights, and its interests and powers were of much larger description than those of the lords of manors in the present case.

Notes of Proceedings,
page 4097.
Objections, page 4.

It was suggested against the lords that it should be ascertained what the lords had received on the sale of grants, and that if they had received one-tenth or more of the value of the whole waste, they should not receive any of the value of the one-tenth of the area now open, or to be thrown open, and that if they had received less, they should only receive the difference between that and the value of the tenth of the whole waste including inclosures, in other words that the lords should be compelled to bring into hotchpot what they have received on grants of waste; but the lord unquestionably owns the soil of what remains open and should be compensated for it, and as to what may be the rights between him and his grantees on the sale of bad title is a question for the ordinary courts of justice.

Inclosures.
Grantees.
Objections, pages 28,
10.
Notes of Proceedings,
pages 4131, 4099,
4034.

With respect to Clause 14, which provides for grantees and purchasers from them being permitted to retain their inclosures, it was objected that many of the inclosures referred to in the said clause comprise considerable tracts of the waste land of Epping Forest which are not built on, and do not form gardens or curtilages to buildings amounting in all to about 760 acres; that all such inclosures are of great value to the commoners in the Forest and to the public for the purpose of exercise and recreation, and that under the provisions of this clause all such inclosures are to be suffered to remain inclosed, and the Forest to be enjoyed by the commoners and the public would then be seriously diminished, and it was suggested that the clause should be amended by distinguishing inclosures which are not built upon or do not form gardens or curtilages to buildings, and which it was therefore desirable should be thrown out in the interest of the commoners and of the public from inclosures which are built upon, and which form gardens or curtilages to buildings, and which might therefore be suffered to remain inclosed, and that the rent to be charged upon any of the latter inclosures might be ascertained as follows, namely, it was suggested that the value of the inclosures referred to in Clause 14 should be ascertained in the same manner as the value of the land and inclosures referred to in Clause 13, and that the value of the first-mentioned inclosures (both for the purpose of restoring the same to the Forest, and for the purposes of the rent-charges mentioned in the said Scheme upon such as are suffered to remain inclosed) should be the marketable value of the soil, exclusive of any timber thereon or any building thereon, and the value of the timber on such soil. This objection raises the question first of all whether inclosures in the hands of grantees or purchasers from or through them, but not built upon or used as gardens or curtilages to houses, should be taken from the grantees and purchasers and thrown back into the Forest, whilst inclosures in the hands of grantees or purchasers built upon or used as gardens or curtilages to buildings, should be permitted to be retained by such grantees or purchasers; but we have hereinbefore explained that all grantees alike, whether having built houses upon their inclosures or not, made their inclosures under the same erroneous belief, and labour under the same infirmity of title, and that they should be treated alike on a footing of equality, and that the accidental circumstance of the different user of an inclosure, as it cannot alter the infirmity of title, neither ought it to alter the footing of equality amongst grantees, and that as the grantees or purchasers of inclosures on which houses are built, or which are used as curtilages or gardens to houses, are to be permitted to retain their inclosures on payment of rentcharge, so also ought the other grantees and purchasers to be permitted to retain theirs on like payment; and as to the objection raised before us that if inclosures in the hands of grantees be permitted to be retained, it will form a precedent for and an encouragement to inclosures in other cases throughout the country; this cannot be so, for the inclosures have been determined to be unlawful, and cannot, therefore, form a precedent for inclosures being declared lawful in other cases, and the permission for the inclosures in the hands of grantees to remain inclosed under the special and exceptional circumstances of this

this case, and on those grounds only, cannot be an encouragement for inclosures to be made in other cases; it was also objected against the grantees and purchasers of inclosures not built upon or used as gardens or curtilages to houses being permitted to retain their inclosures, that this would be contrary to the decree in the suit of the Commissioners of Sewers *v. Glasse*; but this we cannot regard to be the case. And we may here remark, that as regards that suit, not only do we feel ourselves bound by the decision therein, but we most willingly follow it, as expressing authoritatively the law as to the right of common of pasture in the Forest, and that too in accordance with the opinion which we were ourselves forming, a decision, therefore, helping and confirming us. The suit of the Commissioners of Sewers *v. Glasse* was against lords of manors, and by amendment against two grantees also as representatives of a class; and as a case raising the important question as to who were entitled to right of common, and the extent of that right, it was especially excepted from the Act of Parliament, which stayed all other litigation, and was permitted to proceed. In that suit the right of persons having tenements in Epping Forest to common of pasture over all the waste lands of the Forest, including inclosures whether built upon or not, was established and declared, and the plaintiffs (having regard to the provisions of the Epping Forest Act, 1871, the Epping Forest Amendment Act, 1872, and the Epping Forest Act, 1873) not asking for an injunction as regards lands which at the date of the filing of the Bill (14th August 1871) were covered with buildings or inclosed, and used as gardens or curtilages belonging to buildings, it was declared that the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction to restrain the defendants from permitting to be inclosed or built upon any of the other lands, with liberty to apply for an injunction in pursuance of the declaration of right, and an injunction was granted to restrain the defendants from building on any part of the wastes inclosed since August 1851, except such parts thereof as were built upon or used as gardens or curtilages as aforesaid, and from inclosing or building upon any part of the uninclosed wastes; and so, as regards inclosures built upon or used as gardens or curtilages, the decree does not grant the injunction which would ordinarily follow upon the declaration of right, the plaintiffs not asking for it, it being left to us (the Commissioners) to deal with them as we should think right; and though in point of form in other cases an injunction was granted, as the Court could not refuse one unless by consent, yet it was understood that other cases would be considered by us, and the hardship otherwise necessarily consequent on the decree modified, if we should think fit; for besides what fell from the Court and the parties during the course of the proceedings in the case, when the question as to whether ornamental grounds should be included in the protection from injunction, being inclosures beyond, or what might be beyond, what would be protected under the words "buildings, or gardens, or curtilages to buildings," the counsel for the plaintiffs said, "Our view is, that the Commissioners" (meaning ourselves) "may be able to moderate your Honor's decree to any extent they think fit;" and upon counsel who was watching the case for a grantee, not a defendant, calling the attention of the Master of the Rolls to circumstances of grantees who might have special cases, the Master of the Rolls says, that "the counsel for the City represent to me that there is a tribunal" (meaning ourselves) "constituted for the purpose, willing to undertake it, and competent to undertake it, in the sense of reporting to Parliament what ought to be done, leaving it to the wisdom of Parliament to decide ultimately what ought to be done;" showing that, though the decree of the Court must declare and enforce (unless relieved from doing so by consent) the strict rights, yet that it was understood that we (the Commissioners) might modify the hardship which would ensue upon the strict carrying out of the decree, but subject, of course, to the approval of Parliament; and we have thought, for the reasons we have explained, that regarding the general declaration as to right of common, which declares that inclosures, whether built upon or not, are alike illegal, the fairest way of dealing with them, in settling a general Scheme, is to deal with them all alike upon a footing of equality. But supposing we had not done this, and the matters were left to be worked out under the decree in the suit, a separate Bill would have to be filed, or action brought, against several hundred grantees, who, though bound by the general declaration as to what is the nature and extent of the rights of common, would be at liberty to make each his own defence of special circumstances, as entitling him in his view either to retain his inclosure,

Printed Notes of Proceedings in the suit of Commissioners of Sewers *v. Glasse*, page 1494.

Printed Notes of Proceedings in the suit of Commissioners of Sewers *v. Glasse*, page 1502.

or if not to retain it, give it up only upon terms, or else the grantees would have to submit to their inclosures being thrown down, and the consequent loss and hardship thereof, a state of things not to be desired. It was also urged before us that we have no discretion under the Acts of Parliament to permit the inclosures to remain; but the argument goes too far, for if such were the case, then every house in the Forest would have to be pulled down and every garden thrown open, and a population would be made wanderers and homeless, a result worse than the mere *reductio ad absurdum*. It was also suggested that if the said Clause 14 was permitted to stand in its present shape, that at least a condition should be imposed upon the owners and occupiers of the inclosures referred to in it, prohibiting them from erecting any building upon the said land after the Scheme should have come into operation. But we think that when the inclosures are permitted to remain, they should be permitted to do so with the ordinary rights of property attached to them, and not crippled with special conditions as to user; and as regards the injunction in the suit against building, if the inclosures be permitted to remain as provided, the object of the injunction ceases to exist. It was indeed suggested, on behalf of grantees, that out of so large an area as 6,000 acres, within easy reach of the Metropolis, it was desirable that some portion of it should be allowed for residential purposes, for the benefit of persons engaged in business in London; and though we do not place the reason for the retaining of inclosures upon that ground, yet incidentally such a consequence might follow, and within limits which would not infringe upon the nearly 5,000 acres preserved for the commoners and the public. It was submitted by some that if the lord of one manor were a grantee, in another manor he should be treated as if he were lord of that other manor; but this should not be, inasmuch as he is, with respect to that other manor, in a similar position to any other grantee. In connection with the said 14th Clause of the Scheme, which permits grantees to retain their inclosures, subject to the payment of rentcharges to the Conservators, objection was raised to the 41st Clause of the Scheme (in the Draft Scheme, Clause 44), which empowers, but does not compel, the Conservators to purchase inclosures with the consent of the First Commissioner of your Majesty's Works, on notice within three years, at the marketable value; it was objected that the restoration to the Forest of all inclosures not built on, or forming gardens or curtilages to buildings, should not be left to the discretion of any person or persons hereafter, but should be provided for in the present Scheme, and that the market value of such inclosures would be considerably enhanced by the fact that other parts of the Forest are preserved as a recreation-ground or open space; and it was submitted that it was unjust that the owners of such inclosures should profit by a result which had been attained in spite of their acts and acts of a similar nature, and that the conjoint effect of Clauses 14 and 41 is to prevent the preservation, for purposes of the commoners and the public, of a large tract of forest land found to have been illegally inclosed and not built on or used as garden or curtilage to a building, and as giving an undue advantage to the holders of inclosures not lords of manors; and it was objected particularly to Clause 41, that it throws upon the First Commissioner of your Majesty's Works the responsibility of deciding what portions of some 760 acres are or are not valuable to the public, and that the question is strictly within the province of us, the Commissioners, to determine, and that if we consider the question to be one of money simply, then absolute power might be given to the future Conservators of the Forest to purchase, so far as their means will allow; and that, with reference to the suggestion already mentioned, that a condition should be attached to inclosures allowed to remain, that no future buildings would be permitted on them, it would be obvious that as an element in determining value upon repurchase, such a condition would be of extreme importance; and it was suggested that it be provided that this condition and the rentcharge payable to the Conservators be taken into account in ascertaining the marketable value of inclosures for the purpose of any purchase; and in any event, it was suggested that the repurchase by the Conservators should be on the same basis of value as that on which the rentcharge to be paid by owners of inclosures is to be calculated. Now with regard to its being within the province and the duty of us, the Commissioners, to find what is to be the open space of the Forest to be preserved for the enjoyment of the public, this we have done by our Scheme and the schedules and maps thereto annexed; and we have provided that there be

kept

Power to purchase within three years on notice.
Objections, pages 28, 29, 10, 33, 4.
Notes of Proceedings, pages 4187, 4699, 4124, 4018.

kept open for ever the land which was open at the date of the Epping Forest Act, 1871, and all inclosures in the hands of lords of manors not built upon, or used as curtilages or gardens, or in the hands of grantees or purchasers claiming through them, and this provides the open space which we have declared shall be preserved for the recreation and enjoyment of the public. There are inclosures which, in strictness, are liable to be thrown open; but, for the reasons we have before explained, we think that in the settlement of a General Scheme, and with due regard to all interests, both public and private, these inclosures should be permitted to remain, subject to rentcharges we have placed upon them. By the Scheme, therefore, we have defined and declared the space which must be kept open, and the remaining inclosures become the private property of those who owned the soil of them, subjected to the rentcharges which we have imposed. In allowing these inclosures to remain, we had not disregarded the circumstance that some of them might conveniently, and even desirably, have formed part of the space to be kept open; but, regard being had to the interests of all, both public and private, and the desirability of dealing with all grantees as far as possible alike upon a footing of equality, and regard being had to the large area kept open, and that moderation should be regarded in the settlement of the Scheme, we have thought that less hardship would arise to the public from permitting the inclosures to remain than would necessarily arise to grantees if the strict law were enforced and the inclosures thrown open. They are not essential to the enjoyment of the open space, though they might conveniently have formed part of it; and therefore, whilst we say that they should not necessarily form part, yet we think it a convenient power for the Conservators to have, that, if there be funds for the purpose, such of the inclosures as may be deemed the most convenient or desirable to add to the open space may, within a limited time, be purchased by the Conservators for such purpose; and inasmuch as it is part of the Scheme that inclosures in the hands of grantees should be quieted in title, subject to the rentcharges, they become like any other private property, and if purchased should be purchased upon the usual terms of purchase, namely, marketable value. The 41st Clause is not essential to the Scheme, nor does it affect its principle; but it is a useful power given to the Conservators, which may or may not be exercised as circumstances admit of. The First Commissioner of Your Majesty's Works being a member of the Government for the time being, and his consent being required to the exercise of the power, it brings the exercise of the power more especially within the cognizance of Parliament, so that the expenditure of money, which was suggested might be excessive under this clause, would not only be restrained by the necessity of funds, but also by the necessity of those empowered being responsible to Parliament for the reasonable exercise of the power. As to there being an expensive contest before the First Commissioner with regard to his consent, we do not think this likely; for if the case was so doubtful as to admit of the capability of such contest, it could scarcely be expected that consent in such a doubtful case to the exercise of a compulsory power would be given, and so application for such consent would scarcely be made or pressed. With respect to buildings on an inclosure increasing the value, and so the price to be paid, as the right of building is incident to the ownership of property, we think the inclosure should be taken as it is at the time of notice to take.

It was objected on behalf of grantees and purchasers that, considering that their lands were acquired prior to the Epping Forest Act, 1871, in a *bonâ fide* manner, many of them also purchasing the Crown rights therein, and under the full belief that they were warranted in buying under legal decisions, that the proportion of nine-tenths of the annual value proposed to be taken as the amount of perpetual rentcharge to be paid as a condition of retaining their lands is excessive; and it was submitted that a fixed nominal sum to be paid for the quieting or Parliamentary confirmation of their titles would meet the justice of the case, or that no sum at all should be paid, or a small rentcharge, or capital fine, or a fine or charge representing the value of uncleared forest land as distinguished from agricultural land, or calculated as to value of land at the time of inclosure. But, as we have hereinbefore explained, we think, whilst taking into consideration the belief under which the inclosures were made, yet, as such inclosures are found to be unlawful, and liable to be thrown open, that the grantees and purchasers in being permitted to retain them should pay, not a nominal rentcharge only, but moderate rentcharges for the purchase of legality

Inclosures.
Amount of rent-
charges.
Objections, pages 4,
8, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21,
23, 27, 31, 32, 34,
35, 36, 37, 13.
Notes of Proceed-
ings, pages 4049,
4017, 4068, 4042,
4059.

legality and the quieting of titles, and that in calculating such rentcharge, the agricultural value taken as cleared and ready for husbandry, being an intermediate value between mere forest-land value and marketable value, will be fair; and that as regards the proportion of nine-tenths to be paid for, it follows that as the ownership of soil which belongs to them is taken, and allowed to them as of the value of one-tenth, that the remaining nine-tenths must be paid for. It was suggested that some explanation might be given of the meaning of agricultural value, but we think we have sufficiently defined it by providing that it shall be agricultural value of the land, taken as cleared and ready for husbandry, as at the date of the Scheme coming into operation. It was also suggested that a fixed sum per acre should be named for the inclosures throughout the Forest, no matter where situate; but we think, as we have explained with reference to Clause 13, that the fixed sum would not be equality, but that the true equality is fixed proportion.

Objections, page 4.

It was suggested that if the lord of the manor was to be regarded as entitled to one-tenth of the waste, it would be more equitable to determine whether, when the lord made the grant, that one-tenth was exhausted, and if not, that the grantee should have unquestioned possession of the whole grant as deriving from him, or that if any fresh liability be imposed upon the land, the payments made to the lord and to the Crown, which, at the time, were regarded as full quittance, should be reconsidered, and the new burden, or a portion of it, should be imposed upon the lord as a vendor within 20 years. But these are not matters for the Scheme; and if grantees have rights against the lords, on the ground of the titles being bad, they are questions, as are also such as may arise between sub-purchasers, for the ordinary courts of justice.

Objections, pages 22, 20, 21.
Notes of Proceedings, pages 4042, 4044, 4043, 4054. *Passim* Enfranchisement (Copyhold Acts).

It was suggested on behalf of grantees, that in many cases there had been enfranchisement of inclosures under the Enfranchisement Acts, and so a Parliamentary title obtained to such inclosures; but the Parliamentary title obtained is not of absolute ownership of estate, but of freehold instead of copyhold tenure, and so as that the enfranchised land shall be deemed to be held under the same title as that under which it was held at the time of enfranchisement, without being subject to the estates or incumbrances affecting the manor of which it was holden, and so as that, in future dealings with the enfranchised lands, the necessity which would otherwise have existed of showing the lord's title to the manor is abolished. As regards some of the inclosures within the 20 years, it was urged that they were strips by the roadside, and would, by presumption of law, belong to the adjoining landowners; but in Epping Forest this would not be so, as the strips are, no doubt, parts of the waste of the Forest left uninclosed when earlier inclosures from the waste were made. It was also urged, generally, that there had been acquiescence by the commoners in the inclosures; but without considering whether there had not been protests, and more than protests, against inclosures, title could not be gained within the 20 years against all the commoners by presumed acquiescence.

Strips by the roadside.

Acquiescence.

Wanstead Infant Orphan Asylum. Objections, page 23. Notes of Proceedings, page 4019.

We have sanctioned an agreement between the authorities of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead and the Corporation of London, under which, for the consideration therein mentioned, the Asylum are to convey to the Corporation of London, to be held by them as part of the open wastes of the Forest, the Eagle Pond, No. 1,420, and No. 1,115, skirting the western side of the pond (being part of what was formerly numbered 1,115, and is now numbered 1,115 and 1,115 A.), adjoining the open waste, and No. 1,470 (being part of what was numbered 1,470, now divided, and numbered 1,470 and 1,470 A.), and the Asylum is to be at liberty to retain Nos. 1,116, 1,117, 1,115 A., and 1,470 A.), containing 4 A. 0 R. 8 P., inclosed, and free from rent-charge and rights of common and forestal rights, and quieted in title. There are certain special clauses in the agreement, and are referred to in the Scheme. There was much dispute about the said pond and pieces of land, and the agreement is a desirable one to be carried out.

High Beech Church. Objections, page 6. Notes of Proceedings, page 4079.

We have provided that Mr. Baring, M.P., may be permitted to inclose No. 435 A., containing 3 R. 27 P. (formerly part of No. 435), being, with No. 434, a piece which Mr. Baring had purchased from the lord of the manor of Sewardstone, for the purpose of building a church thereon, with churchyard thereto.

He

He has already built the church on No. 434, and No. 435 is intended as a churchyard thereto, and he is to be at liberty to convey the church and churchyard to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for ecclesiastical purposes forever, the said lands to be quieted in title.

By the Draft Scheme, Nos. 1,105 and 1,423 A., containing nine acres, would have been subjected to rentcharges under Clause 14. It was submitted to us on behalf of the Local Board of Wanstead that the Board, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Public Health Acts, in the month of July 1870 purchased out of parochial monies the said pieces of ground, and devoted them to the use of the public as a public recreation ground; that since that time the Board had expended a considerable additional sum in planting and levelling portions of the ground, and rendering it more suitable for the reasonable enjoyment of the public, and that under the circumstances the parish ought not to be called upon to pay any rentcharge or additional sum of money in respect of these pieces, which are enjoyed not only by the parishioners, but by the general public. We agree with the suggestion, and have accordingly provided that so long as the said pieces are so held and used as a recreation-ground the same shall be free from rentcharge under the scheme.

Wanstead Local Board of Health. Objections, page 38. Notes of Proceedings, page 4077.

The East London Waterworks Company, under the authority of their Acts of Parliament, had purchased Nos. 990, 991, and 992, and we have excluded these lands from the Scheme as having been duly taken out of the forest. They had also, under the authority of the said Acts of Parliament, diverted and altered roads, and made good ones; and in consideration of their having done so, and being willing to dedicate such roads to the public use, and to further improve such roads by making a good raised footpath of the width of at least three feet on one side of each road for the convenience of the public, we have provided that Nos. 988, 988 A., and 988 B., in Ferry Boat-lane, containing 1 A. 2 R. 20 P., and Nos. 1,022 B., 1,031, 1,032, and 1,558, in Copper Mill Lane, containing 2 R. 23 P., and with respect to which it was contended by the Company they had power to deal with under their Acts, should be quieted in title.

East London Waterworks Company. Objections, page 16. Notes of Proceedings, page 4065.

With respect to the digging of gravel by the highway authorities for the repair of roads, we had by the Draft Scheme (Section 17) provided for such digging, subject to regulations, for the repair of roads in the parishes within which the forest lies; and it was suggested there should be a limitation to roads within the forest, or else that there should be provisions similar to the provisions relating to repair of roads in the Commons Act, 1876, which was passed subsequent to the preparation of the Draft Scheme, and we have adopted the provisions of the said Commons Act, 1876.

Digging gravel by surveyors of highways. Objections, page 20. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4065, 4179.

It was objected by the trustees of the will of the late Lord Mornington, as the owners of Wanstead Park, that, regard being had to Clause 17 of the Scheme, with reference to the digging and getting gravel and materials by the surveyors of highways, that provision should be made for relieving the owners of Wanstead Park from the liabilities imposed upon them to maintain certain roads by an Act of Parliament, 56 Geo. 3, c. 8 (1816); but the liabilities were imposed by the Act in consequence of certain public roads which ran through the park being by the said Act discontinued and shut up, and declared to be no longer public roads, and being vested in the owners of Wanstead Park for their benefit; and as the benefit remains, it does not seem to be a case for altering the liabilities.

As to repair of certain roads. Objections, page 38. Notes of Proceedings, page 4122.

With reference to the powers of the Conservators conferred by Clause 18 of the Scheme, it was suggested there should be express words limiting the powers of the Conservators to cutting timber, &c., in the course of management till after purchase of the lords' interest in the soil, but, regard being had also to Clause 26 and to the provisions for purchase and compensation in the Scheme, existing interests are sufficiently protected. With reference to Sub-section (g), the insertion of the word "enlarge" was suggested, and we have adopted it. As to Sub-section (h), with reference to the erection of suitable lodges or buildings in the forest, for convenience and for the use of the officers of the forest engaged in the management thereof, it was suggested that the language was too large, and might admit of the erection of buildings not directly required for

Powers of Conservators. Objections, page 2.

Objections, page 25.

Objections, page 40. Notes of Proceedings, page 4215.

- the recreation of the public, and other words were suggested ; but this does not seem to be so, and we see no sufficient reason to alter the clause. With reference to Sub-section (j) (Draft Scheme, k), empowering the Conservators to adopt the regulation of the Court of Attachments of the 2nd day of August 1790, and to make rules for the regulation of common of pasture, it was objected that the strict rule of levancy and couchancy ought not to be departed from ; but we have explained the reasons why we think a regulation which has been followed for nearly a century may, if thought fit by the Conservators (but not otherwise), be continued, and the spirit of it be adapted to modern times, for the benefit of the commoners generally. Some suggestions were made with reference to Sub-section (k) (Draft Scheme, l), as to its not being necessary to provide for the production of Parliamentary Registers, but it seems better to make such provision. Some objections were made to the permission of the commoning by drovers, Sub-section (l), (Draft Scheme, m), as interfering with commoners' rights, and as being liable to introduce or spread disease, and as being a nuisance ; but as the commoning is to be in the discretion of the Conservators, and only temporary, and whilst the cattle are *in transitu*, and as the Conservators are to have power to make charges for such commoning, and to remove all cattle suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, the power to permit such temporary commoning may be given ; and there was some objection to the power to permit depasturing of sheep, Sub-section (m), (Draft Scheme, n), but as the clause requires the commoners to be regarded, such depasturing may reasonably be allowed. Some suggestions were made respecting Sub-section (q), (Draft Scheme, u), relating to cricket-grounds and sports, but the clause seems a useful one. With reference to Sub-section (y) (Draft Scheme, æ), empowering the Conservators to grant licenses to shoot or fish in the forest or the waters thereof, it was objected that shooting ought not to be permitted in a place set apart for the recreation and enjoyment of the public ; but as the space is a very large one, and the shooting would only be permitted subject to the regulations of the Conservators, the power to grant licenses to shoot may be permitted, and is reasonable. It was suggested that persons holding forest deputations to shoot should be made specially subject to the regulations of the Conservators, and as this is desirable, we have added words in the sub-section to such effect. It was objected against this power that shooting and fishing would become a pocket matter for a favoured few of the Corporation, and that the holders of deputations had no ground in right or justice for continuance, and that sporting should either be thrown open to the public at times when the forest is least frequented, (say October to April), or at least to all ratepayers in the Essex parishes adjoining—in all cases sporting license and registration being required ; but confidence must be placed in the Conservators to exercise their powers properly, and it is reasonable to allow the holders of forest deputations to have the benefit of them, and it would be unadvisable to allow shooting generally. Suggestions were made relating to forest deputations as to whether deposit was necessary, and as to details relating thereto, as to receiving life-license instead thereof, and as to buying up forest deputations, but it seems unnecessary to make any alteration in these respects. It was suggested, as regards Sub-section (z) (Draft Scheme, dd) to substitute your Majesty's regular or reserve forces for volunteer rifle corps in the permission to allow practice and drill ; but the change does not seem desirable, as the War authorities have, or can obtain, necessary drill-grounds for the regular and reserve forces. With reference to Sub-section (aa) (Draft Scheme, ee), empowering the Conservators to purchase lands by agreement, and to exchange them, it was suggested the power of exchange might extend to any lands vested in the Conservators as part of the forest, and we agree with, and have adopted, the suggestion ; and it was suggested that as regards the power to purchase, a limit in quantity should be fixed, but we think this unnecessary. With reference to Sub-section (bb) (Draft Scheme, ff), empowering the Conservators to dedicate or sell portions for churches, chapels, and charitable institutions, objections were made. It was objected that as regards future sites, that in such close proximity to London there would be no limit to the number of future applications for sites for charity buildings ; that if all were granted the forest would be ruined ; that if some were granted and some refused, great ill-feeling would be caused, religious bitterness would spring up, and influence and intrigue of every sort would be set at work. With respect to future sites for future charitable institutions, to avoid the difficulty and embarrassment
- Objections, pages 31, 32, 33.
Notes of Proceedings, pages 4123, 4116, 4172.
- Objections, page 25.
- Objections, pages 32, 35, 33.
Notes of Proceedings, pages 4043, 4173.
- Objections, pages 32, 35.
Notes of Proceedings, page 4173.
- Objections, pages 26, 31.
- Objections, page 41.
Notes of Proceedings, p. 4217.
- Objections, page 29.
- Objections, page 10.
- Objections, pages 26, 1.
- Objections, page 26.
- Objections, pages 29, 26.
- Objections, page 41.
Notes of Proceedings, page 4217.
- Objections, pages 26, 10.
Notes of Proceedings, pages 4106, 4039, 4713.

embarrassment to which it is feared the Conservators might be subject, we have now limited the power to granting pieces of land for the protection or convenience of existing churches, chapels, and charitable schools and institutions, and to the grant of new sites for churches or chapels only, and have struck out so much of the power contained in the Draft Scheme as extended to granting sites for future charitable schools or institutions. It was suggested the grant should be only of outlying portions of land, but we think such restriction unnecessary and undesirable, and we have inserted, on suggestion, words directing any monies received on sale of land for any such purpose as authorised by the clause to be carried to the capital of the forest fund, to avoid doubts whether, under the language relating to the forest fund, such monies might not have been applicable for income.

Objections, page 1.

Objections, page 30.

By the Draft Scheme (Clause 18, Sub-section (r), thereof), we had, but with some doubt, empowered the Conservators to keep on the said forest a herd of deer, the property in which should be vested in the Conservators; but if they should think it necessary for preserving the deer to make one or more deer parks, then to fence in with a proper deer fence not exceeding 600 acres of the said forest, in such convenient part or parts thereof as should least interfere with the rights of the persons entitled to common of pasture therein, but providing proper stiles, gates, and openings for persons on foot and on horseback and in carriages to pass over such deer park, but subject to such regulations as the Conservators might make, at all reasonable times in the day, except during the fence-time, and to allow the admission into any such deer park of cattle or commonable animals upon the said forest for such districts, in such numbers, at such times, and under such restrictions as the Conservators should from time to time direct, with provisions, consequent on such power, for preventing the killing, hunting, taking, or injury to deer, and imposing penalties for so doing. To the above powers and provisions several objections were taken. It was objected that, in the first place, the Scheme being admittedly one for disafforestation, it appeared somewhat inconsistent to propose the appropriation of 600 acres for the formation of a deer park; that it need scarcely be pointed out that game-preservation of this description, and upon this extensive scale, would involve a large expenditure of money not intended for any such purpose, and the making of a code of regulations to ensure the strict carrying out of the scheme of preservation was altogether at variance with the free user of the forest by the public, and the enjoyment by the commoners of their right of pasture; that, in fact, the funds, which should be applied to preserve the forest as an open space, would be diverted for the purpose of inclosing a large portion of it. It was also objected that the keeping of such deer would be a great temptation to poaching, and would have a tendency to the demoralisation of the neighbourhood. Against these objections it was contended to the effect that the suggestion to have a deer park seemed to be treated by all as a proposal to set aside 600 acres into which the deer were to be driven, and into which no one was to go; but that, in reality, the proposal to have a deer park was, that there should be a place, not from which the public were to be excluded, but to keep the deer in, and that the commoners could not object, as their rights existed because of the deer, the right of common of pasture being compensation for injury to inclosed lands from the deer; that the reason for a deer park was, that as soon as the deer are protected and fed in winter they must increase and multiply, and if so, were they to run not only all over the forest, but all over the lands in the immediate neighbourhood of the forest, or were they to be kept within certain limits? and that it was conceived that great injury would be caused to the owners of neighbouring lands, unless the deer were kept in by fences in some part of the forest; that to fence in the whole of the forest could not be considered for a moment, as it would necessitate a perfect army of gate keepers, and the cost of keeping the deer would be out of all proportion to the enjoyment of the public; that it was opposed to the Report of the Committee of Open Spaces in 1865, who were against fencing in open spaces, and even reported against the fencing of Wimbledon Common; that it had to be considered whether the deer were to be allowed to roam all over the forest, or were to be put in certain places from which they could not escape; that the object of the deer park was not against, but in the interest of the public; that it is a reasonable proposition that the inhabitants of East London who frequent

Deer park.
Objections, pages 41,
18, 25, 5, 10, 22, 35.
Notes of Proceedings, pages 4216,
4038, 4104.

Notes of Proceedings, page 4168.

the forest should have the pleasure of seeing deer there; that at Bushey Park, Hampton Court, Richmond Park, and Greenwich Park there are deer, and so the inhabitants of the West and South-west of London have opportunities of seeing deer; that the argument as to demoralisation was of no value, as no such thing was heard of as poaching deer in the above parks, or in the Royal Park of Windsor; that deer are in almost all noblemen's parks in the kingdom, and that it is but right the people in the East-end of London should have the pleasure of seeing deer as well as the inhabitants of other parts of London and of the country; that a deer park was formed by the late Emperor Napoleon in the Bois-de-Boulogne for the benefit of Paris, the metropolis; that as to the objection made as to the large area of which the commoners would be deprived, there was no proposal to interfere with the right of commonage; that part of the proposal was that the commoners' cattle should go in, but that even if the pasturage of the deer park was going to be taken away from them, the compensation that they would have for not coming into this inclosed land would be balanced by the deer being shut out from the rest of the forest, and confined in the place where the deer park was, and not roaming over the other lands; and that it did not follow that because power was given to take 600 acres, that 600 acres would be taken, or that they would all be taken in one spot; that if the deer would be attractive to the people at one spot or another, they would be put there; that some might be put at Wanstead Flats, and some in the northern portion of the forest, and that there would be no injury to the public, who would not be shut out. We have further considered the question with the aid of what has been urged before us, both against and in favour of a deer park, and we have come to the conclusion that it is not desirable to empower the Conservators to make a deer park, or that any large number of deer should be specially kept upon the forest, regard being had to the scheme being for disafforestation and keeping the forest open, and the necessity there would be for making new inclosures, and for special regulations and penalties relating to the deer; and though the public and the commoners would not be excluded from these inclosures, but would be admitted under special regulations, yet such inclosures would necessarily much interfere with the free use and enjoyment of the forest, and no special regulations and penalties nor any special fencing or expense would be requisite for a few deer running wild in the forest, as they do at present; and we have accordingly omitted from the Final Scheme the clauses relating to the deer park and the deer, being the clauses included in the Draft Scheme 18 (R) (S) (T), and Clause 58.

Objections, page 29.
Notes of Proceedings, page 4179.

With respect to Clause 19, providing for compensation to be made for rights in the forest extinguished by the scheme, objection was made to the payment of compensation in respect of the office of Lord Warden of the forest, as provided by this clause and Schedule B. It was objected that the due execution of that office might have prevented many if not all the inclosures which have taken place during the last 20 years, and during the previous years of this century; that the office, on the contrary, had been suffered to become obsolete, through the neglect of those holding it, and for their own purposes; and it was submitted that having adopted this course, they should not now be suffered to claim compensation for the abolition of powers and duties which they had long since voluntarily ceased to execute or perform; and that if any compensation at all was to be provided, it was suggested that its amount should be ascertained by us, the Commissioners, before whom the nature and the manner of the execution of the said office, both formerly and in recent years, had been fully discussed, reference being made to the preamble of the Epping Forest Act, 1871. But the office of Lord Warden is one of the ancient offices of the forest, more or less valuable, and not obsolete; and as it is extinguished by the scheme, we provide for compensation, and the manner in which it is to be ascertained. On the disafforestation of Hainault Forest, the Lord Warden received a substantial sum for compensation awarded on arbitration, and though it may be less valuable now than then, compensation should be given for the value; and we have provided that the compensation, if it cannot be agreed upon, shall be ascertained, when the principle of the scheme shall have been settled by Parliament, by arbitration, or a jury under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, as in the other cases of compensation.

Objections, page 26.

It was suggested that the common of pannage for swine should be compensated

sated for; as, however, this is not extinguished, but continued by the Scheme, there is no necessity for compensation.

With respect to Clauses 19 and 20 relating to compensation, it was objected by the lord of the manor of Loughton, that, having compounded with and compensated several persons entitled to, or claiming rights of, common of estovers, or rights of topping or lopping, or assignments of fuel or wood, and other rights, by money payments to such persons, he ought, he submitted, to be compensated in these respects, and to be allowed to stand in the place of such persons with regard to any compensation to be allowed to these rights. But these arrangements were between him and persons claiming within his manor, before the Epping Forest Act, 1871, and were part of the arrangements between the lord of the manor and such persons for enabling the lord to make unlawful inclosures; and whatever may be the rights as between themselves, they are subject to the ordinary courts of justice, and do not form subjects to be dealt with by the Scheme.

Objections, page 31.
Notes of Proceedings, page 4117.

With reference to Clause 24 (Draft Scheme, Clauses 24 and 25), providing for compensation to a class being assessed by an able practical surveyor, to be nominated by the Inclosure Commissioners, objection was taken to this, and we have instead thereof, here and elsewhere, provided for assessment of value by arbitration, or a jury under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, and have accordingly omitted from the Scheme such clauses in the Draft Scheme as relate to a surveyor to be appointed by the Inclosure Commissioners.

Surveyor.
Objections, page 10.
Notes of Proceedings, pages 4084, 4099.

With reference to Clause 26 (Draft Scheme, Clause 29), empowering the Conservators to make bye-laws: as regards Sub-section (c), relating to preventing or regulating bird-catching, &c., and shooting and fishing, it was suggested that there should be no power to prevent or regulate shooting or fishing, but we do not think the clause requires alteration. As regards Sub-section (g), relating to the prevention of rubbish, &c. being placed on the forest, it was suggested that the word "regulating" should be introduced, it being submitted that there are numerous pits most desirable to be filled up in this way, and which, till they are so filled up, are a great convenience to adjacent houses; it may be that dry rubbish, for instance, would be useful in filling up holes, and as harm could not be done, the power to regulate or prevent being in the Conservators, we have inserted the word "regulating" in such sub-section. As regards Sub-section (h), empowering the Conservators to make regulations relating to the use of the forest for particular games and sports, and for preventing or regulating interference with recreation, it was suggested the clause should be omitted, but it is desirable the Conservators should have such powers. It was suggested provision should be made for public meetings to be held in the forest, but we do not think it desirable to make such provision. As regards Sub-section (i), it was suggested that power should be given to prevent as well as to regulate the use of and the letting and hiring of horses and carriages, and also to prevent the racing of horses in the forest. We think it will be well to give power to prevent the racing of horses, and have added such power, but that it will be sufficient that there be power to regulate the letting and hiring of horses and carriages without further provision. As regards Sub-section (j), relating to the power to regulate cricket-grounds and sports, it was suggested that under Sub-section (c), regulations as to shooting or fishing were provided, and so words relating to them ought to be omitted in this sub-section, and we have accordingly omitted them from this sub-section as being sufficiently provided for.

Power to make bye-laws.
Objections, page 1.

Objections, page 26.

Objections, page 40.
Notes of Proceedings, page 4215.

Objections, page 29.
Notes of Proceedings, page 4180.

Objections, pages 29, 26.

With respect to Clause 39 (Draft Scheme, Clause 42), providing for titles of lands charged with rentcharges being quieted, it was suggested that inclosures used for charitable or religious purposes, not being subject to any rentcharge under the provisions of the Scheme, will not have the benefit of this clause. But this is a misapprehension, for by Clause 15 such inclosures are permitted to remain free from rentcharge so long as used for religious or charitable purposes, and require no further protection; and on ceasing to be so used, they become subject to rentcharge like other inclosures, and would then get the benefit of this clause by being quieted in title subject to the rentcharge.

Objections, page 29.
Notes of Proceedings, page 4181.

Sale of small strips.
Objections, pages 31,
32.
Notes of Proceed-
ings, pages 4061,
4117, 4123.

Objections, page 26.

Objections, pages
10, 1.
Notes of Proceed-
ings, pages 4103,
4040, 4061.

Power to purchase
within three years
on notice.

Objections, page 4.
Notes of Proceed-
ings, page 4018.

Objections, page 29.

Forest fund.
Objections, page 30.

Objections, pages 29,
10.
Notes of Proceed-
ings, page 4175.

Objections, page 40.
Notes of Proceed-
ings, pages 4190,
4202, 4222.

With respect to Clause 40 (Draft Scheme, Clause 43), empowering the Conservators to sell small strips of land with consent of the First Commissioner of Works, it was suggested that a right of pre-emption should be given to the adjoining landowners and the lords of manors. We think this a reasonable suggestion, and we have now accordingly in the scheme given the right of pre-emption first to the adjoining landowner, and next, if the lord of the manor be not the adjoining landowner, then to the lord of the manor within which the land is situate. It was suggested that it should be provided that the proceeds of such sale should be carried to a separate account, bearing compound interest, the funds at the credit of such account never to be touched except for the purpose of buying land under Clause 18, Sub-section (aa), or under Clause 41 (Draft Scheme, Clause 44), or that the proceeds of sale should be laid out in the purchase of land more advantageously situated with regard to the main portion of the forest; but we think it sufficient that the proceeds be carried to the capital account, to be applied, in the discretion of the Conservators, in manner which they may think most beneficial to the forest, as regulated by the Scheme. It was suggested that limit should be put as to what constituted a small strip, and that sales should only be of outlying parts; but these are matters with respect to which confidence must be placed in the Conservators, there being the additional circumstance that the sales must be with the consent of the First Commissioner of your Majesty's Works, who is a member of the Government for the time being, and so the exercise of the power is more especially brought within the cognizance of Parliament.

With respect to Clause 41 (Draft Scheme, Clause 44), we have hereinbefore dealt with the objections to this clause next after dealing with the objections to Clause 14.

It was also objected that there should be no power of compulsory purchase at all, or that, if so, such purchase should not be made till after trial by a judge and jury whether there ought to be sale, and also that, instead of buying land, there should rather be a sale for residential purposes; but, for the reasons we have stated, we think it desirable there should be such power, the owner to get the marketable value of the land purchased. It was also suggested that five years instead of three should be the time within which the compulsory purchase might be exercised, but we think three years from the time of the Scheme coming into operation will be sufficient.

We have, on suggestion, made what in the Draft Scheme were Clauses 46 and 47 into one clause, numbered in the Scheme 44.

With reference to Clause 44 (Draft Scheme, Clause 48), constituting the forest fund, we have, on suggestion, added words especially applicable to monies arising from the sale of lands under the Scheme, and to any monies which may hereafter be paid for the compulsory taking of land by any body under Act of Parliament being carried to the capital of the forest fund. It was suggested that there should be inserted a clause providing for the transfer and payment to the capital of the forest fund of all sums of money paid by any railway, water, or other public company under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts for compensation for commonable rights over any lands part of the forest taken by them, and which sums have not as yet been appropriated; but as this relates to money for lands lawfully taken from the forest before the passing of the Epping Forest Act, 1871, and so not now forming part of the lands dealt with by the Scheme, it appears to us that we have no jurisdiction in the matter.

With respect to the forest fund, objection was taken on the question of finance as one of vital importance: it was submitted that the satisfactory execution and working of a scheme so elaborate and extensive as that under consideration must of necessity involve a large annual as well as capital expenditure, and that it could not but be felt that so shadowy and uncertain a provision with regard to funds as that proposed was not only immediately unsatisfactory, but hereafter likely to prove fatal to the effective carrying out of the Scheme; that the scheme proposed that the Corporation of London should contribute to the capital and income of the forest fund such monies as should be necessary for the purposes of the scheme out of the City of London Grain Duty, or from other sources;

sources; and it was objected that if the Corporation of London were to be the Conservators of the forest, as suggested in the Scheme, they should not simply contribute to the expense, but that the Chamberlain should be required to pay over to the Committee, who by the Scheme, it was submitted, would be empowered to carry out its provisions, such sums as they might by their precept from time to time demand; that such precept should be met in the first instance out of the funds in the hands of the Chamberlain arising from the City of London Grain Duty, and that in the event of those funds proving insufficient, then out of the estates and revenues of the Corporation; that the indefinite expression "from other sources" is not only unintelligible, but may lead to serious difficulties and contentions hereafter; and that the 43rd Clause (Draft Scheme, Clause 47), as it stands, does not define who is to judge what monies may be necessary for the purposes of the Scheme; that it was apprehended that under the fifth clause the proposed committee of management would judge of the necessity, and if so, the committee should be invested with power to make precepts, and it should be made imperative on the Corporation to provide all such funds as the committee might require; that the Act of Parliament empowering the Corporation to collect the grain duty authorises the raising of a sum of 99,000*l.*, and limits the time within which the duty may be levied to a period of which 26 years are unexpired; that the scheme does not provide that this sum, if raised, should be applied to capital, but leaves it open to the Corporation to apply it to income account; and that the sources whence the capital and income are to be drawn should be set forth in the most distinct and obligatory terms, so that the financial question might be relieved of that ambiguity which at present appears to surround it. There is no doubt that the question of finance is important. The Corporation of London has offered to supply, from the City of London Grain Duty and other sources, such sum as, with the monies to be produced by the means set forth in the Scheme, shall be sufficient to provide for the monies payable by the Conservators under the Scheme, and for the expenses to be incurred in and about the preservation and management of the said forest as an open space; and we have by the Scheme made it compulsory upon them to do so. The Corporation has already out of the grain duty supplied funds to the extent of upwards of 80,000 *l.* for purchasing the lords' interests in the soil of upwards of 3,000 acres of the waste, which are to be held as an open space, and subject to the provisions of the Scheme; and besides money still available under the Grain Duty Act, and the monies to be produced by the means set forth in the Scheme, it has also its own resources; and unless, therefore, the Corporation of London should be unable to perform the obligations which it is willing to undertake, and which will be imposed upon it, there will of necessity be funds sufficient for the purpose of carrying out the Scheme; and the funds for doing so cannot fail unless the Corporation itself should fail, a contingency which we feel it unnecessary to provide for. As regards the Committee making precepts on the Corporation, this would be out of place, as the Corporation is made the Conservators, and the Committee is to be deemed a committee of the Corporation.

With respect to Clause 47 (Draft Scheme, Clause 51), relating to the application of the capital of the Forest Fund, it was suggested that drainage and permanent improvements had better be mentioned; but the Clause provides for charges generally chargeable on capital, and it does not seem necessary to make any alteration.

Objections, page 27.

With respect to Clause 49 (Draft Scheme, Clause 53), providing that the accounts of the Conservators shall be audited yearly by the auditors of the City of London, and be published, and open for inspection, as therein mentioned, it was objected that such provision was not satisfactory, and that the auditor should be appointed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that powers similar to those possessed by the auditors of the Metropolitan Board of Works should be conferred upon the auditor to be appointed under the Scheme. But there seems no reason to doubt that the auditors of the City of London, who are elected by the Livery in Common Hall assembled, will fully and duly audit the accounts of the Conservators, as they do other accounts of the Corporation.

Audit.
Objections, pages 41, 10.
Notes of Proceedings, page 4218.

With respect to Clause 53 (Draft Scheme, Clause 57), empowering the Conservators to procure their officers to be sworn in as constables, it was suggested,

Constables.
Objections, page 30.
Notes of Proceedings, page 4181.

as the First Commissioner of Police had recently declined to swear in as constables persons holding offices similar to those indicated in this clause, that the officers of the Conservators should be declared by the Scheme to have the powers and authority of constables duly sworn in. We have been informed by the First Commissioner of Police that he is acting with reference to the Act of Parliament relating to the metropolitan police, and by direction of the Secretary of State. As it is desirable that persons having the powers and authority of constables should be sworn in, we have provided for the officers being sworn in by the justices of the County of Essex, and to obviate doubt or difficulty we have declared that the justices shall have power to swear them in.

Purchase of waste lands by Corporation of London. Objections, pages 41, 10, 13. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4214, 4069, 4063.

With reference to Clauses 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64 (Draft Scheme, Clauses 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69), being provisions sanctioning the purchase by the Corporation of London of some of the lords' interests in the soil of the wastes within their manors, the wastes to be held by the Corporation as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of the Scheme, it was objected that there was not any provision in the Act of Parliament authorising the incorporation of the agreements in the Scheme, and that the source whence the consideration-money was to come, with which the Corporation was to perform its part of the agreements, remained as undefined as ever; that whether the grain duty had been already mortgaged to supply the means, or whether the payment was to be made when the forest fund had been created, did not appear; but that it was clear that a very large sum of money must be forthcoming from some quarter or other, and that the principle of these purchases were altogether inconsistent with the pecuniary provisions of the Scheme. Since the objection was taken two more agreements for purchase have been entered into, and out of the seven agreements five have been concluded by conveyance to the Corporation, and by payment of the purchase-money by the Corporation out of the grain duty; and the purchase-moneys in the two remaining cases are to be provided for out of the said duty, making a total of upwards of 80,000*l.* paid or to be paid by the Corporation, so that upon the question of funds there is no difficulty. Nor is the sanctioning of the agreements inconsistent with the pecuniary provisions of the Scheme, for the Scheme provides for the lords' interests being purchased by agreement when they and the Conservators can agree. We have named the Corporation as Conservators, and as agreements for purchase have been made between them and the lords, it is but reasonable to sanction the purchases; nor does the doing so militate against the Scheme as regards the other lords, who are at liberty to agree with the Conservators, or, if they cannot do so, are entitled to have the value of the lands ascertained by arbitration or a jury, and one-tenth of the value so ascertained paid to them.

Objections, pages 32, 33.

On behalf of lords of manors, it was suggested that special provision should be made for preserving the rights of lords in all cases of copyhold tenure, but the incidents of tenure are not affected by the Scheme.

Objections, page 31. Notes of Proceedings, page 4117.

It was objected, on behalf of the lord of the manor of Loughton, that No. 252 B. should be omitted from the land sold to the Corporation, as not being land belonging to him, but there is a misapprehension; the quantity sold was 2 A. 0 R. 15 P., part of No. 252, containing 3 A. 0 R. 15 P.; this was subdivided into three parts, numbered 252, 252 A, and 252 B, respectively, containing 1 A. 2 R. 32 P., 1 A., and 1 R. 23 P. Of this 252 A. belonged to Ind, Coope & Co., and the remaining two parts, 252 and 252 B, containing together 2 A. 0 R. 15 P. belonged to the lord of the manor.

Objections, page 31. Notes of Proceedings, page 4117.

It was suggested, on behalf of the lord of the manor of Loughton, that special provisions should be made as to Nos. 398 and 399, called Are Water Plain, or Green, used as a cricket-ground for the parish of Loughton, being so used till a more suitable ground be found, and as to liberty for the lord of the manor of Loughton, and his next heir to sport over the wastes of Loughton in the forest being given, should be inserted in the Scheme with reference to the said agreement, for purchase of waste between the Corporation and the lord of the manor; but there are provisions enabling the Conservators to set out cricket-grounds and to permit sporting, and so these permissions and liberties can be given.

Notes of Proceedings, page 4062.

It was suggested that portions of the lands should be set out for allotment-gardens for the poor, but, desirable as allotments are for the labouring poor, it does

does not seem to be part of the object of the Act of Parliament to make such provisions in this case, the object being to provide recreation space.

Various suggestions were made as to making provisions for throwing down certain inclosures, and giving rights of way for the benefit of private properties, for defining the word "house," for the possibility of the existence of verbal agreements beyond what provided for, and for protecting and preserving fish, and publishing and selling "Guides" to the forest, and entering upon inclosures in the hands of lessees to plant, and as to other slight matters of detail; but we do not think any special further provisions are desirable on the above subjects. With reference to rights of way to private properties, if the properties be old inclosures, and have rights of way, such rights are not interfered with by the Scheme; and if they be inclosures from the waste within the 20 years, no special favour as to roads can be claimed for them; and the Conservators are empowered to grant and afford facilities for rights of road, for access to inclosures in cases where it is necessary or desirable, and as to such inclosures as may not be required to be thrown down for the purposes of the Scheme, they should not be thrown down for the benefit of private properties. We received a petition from 11 inhabitants of Loughton, asking that the lopping in Loughton should be continued for the benefit of the poor; but compensation is provided, either in kind, by delivery of wood or other fuel, or by payment of sums of money, annual or in gross. A suggestion was made that rentcharges might be redeemed on 20 years' purchase instead of 25, but the latter is the proper number. One or two objections were made to the Scheme generally, or to such parts thereof as to be in effect general, and we overrule them upon the grounds herein appearing.

Other suggestions and objections. Objections, pages 13, 1, 22, 31. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4028, 4030, 4044, 4057, 4082.

An objection was made that there is no compensation fund provided for the commoners in exchange for the various rights over the inclosed parts of which it is proposed, as it was submitted, to deprive them. But as regards the commoners, their rights of common of pasture and of pannage are continued by the Scheme; and provision is made for preserving the wastes open, and draining and improving them, and this too, as well as was the establishment in law of their right of common, at no expense to the commoners; and it is but reasonable that what funds be paid by persons holding inclosures on permission to retain them should be paid to the conservators for the preserving, open, regulating, draining, and improving the wastes for the benefit of all, including commoners; and the commoners will derive great advantage from the management provided by the Scheme, including the advantage of extra pasturage on the land secured to be kept open, and an extra month in the year for commoning, owing to disafforestation and the non-preservation of deer, and the abolition of the fence month.

Objections, page 18. The commoners.

There has been no appeal from the decision of the Master of the Rolls in the suit of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London v. Glasse, and the time for appealing will expire on the 30th day of July 1877.

Appeal. Notes of Proceedings, page 4168.

It was objected on behalf of the lords of manors that provision should have been made for repaying to the several lords of manors the whole, or a portion at any rate, of the expenses incurred by them in laying their respective cases before us, the Commissioners, and reference was made to Sections 9 and 11 of the Epping Forest Act, 1871, relating to expenses of witnesses. But, inasmuch as the expenses of lords of manors were incurred in support of a case which, however much they might believe to be good in law, has nevertheless failed, we do not think provision should be made for repaying any part of their expenses out of public funds.

Expenses of lords of manors. Objections, page 33. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4124, 4176.

We have reported, in our Preliminary Report, that over those parts of the waste within the regard of the forest over which the Crown's forestal rights have not been released or conveyed, such rights still exist; but on disafforestation of the forest, as provided by the Scheme, these forestal rights will be extinguished; and we have not provided for any compensation to be made in respect of such rights, deeming it to be your Majesty's gracious intention that such rights should be extinguished for the benefit of the public, and no provision for compensation was required on behalf of the Crown to be made by us.

The Crown's forestal rights.

As to a ranger
Objections, page 28.
Notes of Proceedings,
page 4176.

It was suggested that, with a view to the preservation of the ancient connection of the Crown with Epping Forest, power be conferred by the Scheme upon your Majesty to appoint, by warrant under your sign-manual, during your pleasure, a ranger of the forest, under the title of "The Ranger of Epping Forest," such ranger to perform the duties proposed by the Draft Scheme to be imposed upon the First Commissioner of your Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and such other duties not inconsistent with the scheme as should from time to time be prescribed by your Majesty. But there never was a ranger of Epping Forest (except a purlieu ranger, whose office was to range in the purlieus outside the forest, and drive escaped deer back into it), and the care of the Crown's forestal rights in Epping Forest was by Act of Parliament (The Crown Lands Act, 1866, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62, s. 6) transferred from the Commissioners of your Majesty's Woods and Forests to the Commissioners of your Majesty's Works, with a view to the management of the same for the benefit of the public, and the duties imposed by the Scheme upon the First Commissioner of Works are more fitly entrusted to him as one of your Majesty's Ministers responsible to Parliament than they would be to a ranger under sign-manual.

As to certain portions excluded from the waste.
Objections, page 33.
Notes of Proceedings, page 4125.

It was objected that Nos. 722 (or part thereof), 727, 736 to 747 inclusive, 834, 1036 to 1041 inclusive, 1060 to 1073 inclusive, 1074 (or part thereof), 1075 (or part thereof), 1088 to 1090 inclusive, 1114 (or part thereof), 1285 to 1287 inclusive, 1338 to 1340 inclusive, 1341A, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1355, 1357, 1413, 1467, and 1469 ought not to be deemed part of the forest or the waste lands thereof, having been exempted therefrom, as it was submitted, by the certificate of the Chief Clerk of the Master of the Rolls in the suit of The Commissioners of Sewers v. Glasse. We have excluded from the Scheme Nos. 1036 to 1041 inclusive (being the Great Shrubbage), 1060 to 1073 inclusive, parts of 1074 and 1075, and Nos. 1088 to 1090 (being parts of the Little Shrubbage), as not being parts of the waste; but the exemption as to such of the other numbers as were exempted was only from the injunction on the ground of being inclosures built upon or used as curtilages or gardens to buildings, and they remain part of the waste to be dealt with, and are so dealt with under the Scheme which provides for inclosures. We have also excluded from the Scheme Nos. 1076 to 1087 inclusive (being the remainder of the Little Shrubbage), and Nos. 990, 991, 992, and 993, and No. 15, as not being part of the waste, or as having been under the authority of Act of Parliament lawfully inclosed.

The waste of the forest.

The present waste of the forest, as ascertained by us, is 5,928 A. 2 R. 33½ P.; of this quantity 3,001 A. 2 R. 13½ P. are open waste, and 2,927 A. 0 R. 19½ P. are, except as hereinafter mentioned, inclosed. Over 3,536 A. 0 R. 27½ P. the Crown's forestal rights have been conveyed or released, and over 2,392 A. 2 R. 5½ P. they still exist. Of the 2,927 A. 0 R. 19½ P. appearing inclosed, such inclosures the soil whereof has been purchased from lords of manors (together with the soil of certain portions of the open waste) by the Corporation of the City of London, as already mentioned, to be held as an open space, and which inclosures, if in the hands of lords of manors within whose manors situate, would have been liable to be thrown open under the Scheme, will ultimately be thrown open, and be subject to the provisions of the Scheme, and, indeed, the fences of a great portion of these lands have already been thrown down; and also such inclosures in the hands of lords of manors within whose manors situate as are not built upon or used as gardens or curtilages to buildings will also ultimately be thrown open under the Scheme; and so, taking the waste now open and the inclosures from waste to be thrown open, nearly 5,000 acres will be preserved as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, and be subject to the provisions of the Scheme.

Expiration of orders for prevention of waste and inclosures. 35 & 36 Vict. c. 95, s. 5.

Under the provisions of the Epping Forest Act, 1872, we made orders prohibiting until the expiration of the Session of Parliament next after we shall have made our Final Report any inclosure of the waste of the forest as expressed in the orders, and for the prevention of waste or injury to the forest. Such orders will expire at the end of the Session of Parliament aforesaid, and it is important that provision should be made, before the expiration of the orders, against inclosing and the commission of waste.

Appendix IV.

We have appended to this Report, in Appendix IV., in addition to the Schedule

Schedule and Appendices hereinbefore mentioned, the printed Notes of Proceedings at public meetings held by us since the presentation of our Preliminary Report, the Notes of Proceedings at the previous public meetings having been appended to that Report; and we forward herewith the Books of Documentary Evidence, in four volumes; a Report of the Proceedings of the Metropolitan Board of Works with reference to Epping Forest, dated the 15th day of May 1871, and produced before us; and a Memorial of several owners and occupiers of lands and tenements within Epping Forest, produced to us on behalf of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London on the 9th day of November 1875; and the following maps produced before us—namely, maps produced by the Metropolitan Board of Works on the 19th day of February 1874, the 30th day of April 1874, and the 10th day of November 1875; and by the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London and other commoners on the 2nd day of December 1873 and the 15th day of November 1876. The claims of 1850, sent in to the Commissioners appointed under the Act of Parliament 12 & 13 Vict. c. 81, were produced to us, and are in the custody of the Commissioners of your Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

Other documents.

The case is an exceptional one and full of difficulty, the solution of which has long been the subject of anxiety, and we have felt, and we humbly submit to your Majesty, that the settlement should be in the spirit of moderation, tempering justice with mercy, and so as, whilst securing a great public benefit, to leave as far as possible the least feeling of bitterness behind.

Conclusion.

All which we humbly certify to your Majesty under our hands and official seal this First day of March One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-seven.



*Charles Wood (Chairman).
J. W. Perry Watlington.
John Locke.
Henry Ford Barclay.*

6, Old Palace Yard, Westminster.

SCHEDULE

Referred to in the FINAL REPORT of the EPPING FOREST COMMISSIONERS,
dated the 1st day of March 1877.

EPPING FOREST.

SCHEME for the DISAFFORESTING of that part of WALTHAM FOREST, in the
County of ESSEX, known as EPPING FOREST, and for the Preservation
and Management of the WASTE LANDS of the said EPPING FOREST.

34 & 35 Vict., c. 93-
35 & 36 Vict., c. 95-
36 Vict., c. 5.
38 Vict., c. 6.
39 Vict., c. 3.

WE, the Epping Forest Commissioners, by virtue and in exercise of the directions and powers contained in "The Epping Forest Act, 1871," "The Epping Forest Amendment Act, 1872," "The Epping Forest Act, 1873," "The Epping Forest Act, 1875," and "The Epping Forest Act, 1876," and of every power enabling us in this behalf, and having made and done all inquiries and things necessary in this behalf, do hereby make and certify this Scheme for the disafforesting of that part of Waltham Forest, in the county of Essex, known as Epping Forest, and for the preservation and management of the waste lands of the said Epping Forest.

The lands subject
to Scheme.

1. Epping Forest and the waste lands thereof (hereinafter called "the said Forest") shall, for the purposes of this Scheme, be taken to be and be the lands delineated or shown on the plan hereto annexed, and mentioned or described in the Schedule A hereto annexed, and on the said plan coloured green and pink; the lands coloured green being lands open and unclosed, and the lands coloured pink being lands unlawfully inclosed since the 21st day of August 1851, being 20 years next before the passing of "The Epping Forest Act, 1871", as ascertained by the Epping Forest Commissioners.

Disafforestation.

2. The said Forest shall, on the day on which this Scheme shall come into operation, be and is hereby on that day disafforested, and upon the disafforestation thereof, Her Majesty's rights of vert and venison within the said Forest and the several forest courts, and all letters-patent, grants, appointments, and warrants of any offices, bailiwicks, walks, and lodges, and all salaries, allowances, gratuities, and fees payable or allowed in respect of the same, and all burdens and restrictions arising out of the forest laws or customs, shall, as regards the said Forest, cease and determine.

Forest to be managed
by Corporation
of London as Con-
servators.

3. The said Forest shall be regulated and managed, in accordance with this Scheme, by the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London (hereinafter called "the Conservators"), as Conservators thereof, acting by the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city in common council assembled.

Title and common
seal of Conservators.

4. The Conservators, when acting as such and in legal proceedings or otherwise, shall add to their corporate title the words "as Conservators of Epping Forest," and shall have a special common seal as such Conservators.

Conservators to
appoint Committee.
Verderers to be
members of Com-
mittee.

5. The Conservators shall, from time to time, appoint a committee not exceeding 12 in number to exercise, with the verderers hereinafter mentioned, the powers and discretions and to do the acts which the Conservators are by this Scheme empowered to exercise and do; and Lieutenant-Colonel George Palmer, Alderman Sir Thomas White, Knight (the present Lord Mayor of London), and Sir Antonio Brady, Knight, the present surviving verderers of Epping Forest, shall respectively retain the title of "Verderers of Epping Forest" during their respective lives, or until resignation of their office respectively, and one other person shall be appointed a verderer of the said Forest as herein mentioned, for such term as herein mentioned, or until resignation of his office by him; and the Verderers of the said Forest for the time being shall, in addition, be members of such Committee as aforesaid, and shall have the same rights and privileges as the other members thereof, and such Committee shall be subject to the direction and be deemed a Committee of the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, acting by the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city in common council assembled, as Conservators of Epping Forest, and all proceedings shall be in the name of the said Corporation by its ancient corporate title as Conservators of Epping Forest, and no new Corporation shall be constituted by this or the two preceding sections, or by anything in this Scheme contained.

Election of Ver-
derers.

6. There shall be four Verderers of Epping Forest, two of whom shall be deemed to have been or shall be elected by the parliamentary voters in respect of the ownership or occupation of property in the parishes in the northern portion of the said Forest as hereinafter mentioned; and two of whom shall be deemed to have been or shall be elected by

by the parliamentary voters, in respect of the ownership or occupation of property in the parishes in the southern portion of the said Forest as hereinafter mentioned; and as regards the present verderers, the said Lieutenant Colonel Palmer and Sir Thomas White shall be deemed to have been elected by the said parliamentary voters in respect of property as aforesaid in the parishes in the northern portion of the said Forest, and the said Sir Antonio Brady shall be deemed to have been elected by the said parliamentary voters in respect of property as aforesaid in the parishes in the southern portion of the said Forest; and as soon as conveniently may be after this Scheme shall come into operation, there shall be elected by the persons upon the parliamentary register, as entitled to vote for knights of the shire for the southern division of the county of Essex as Members to serve in Parliament, in respect of the ownership or occupation of property in the several parishes lying wholly or partly within the bounds of the southern portion of the said Forest—namely, Woodford, Walthamstow, Leyton (including Low Leyton), Wanstead, Little Ilford, and West Ham—a person who shall be styled a Verderer of Epping Forest, and who shall retain such title during seven years, or until resignation of his office; and upon every vacancy in the office of Verderer by death, lapse of time, or resignation, and upon satisfactory proof thereof to the Lord Chancellor, another person shall be elected in the place and stead of the Verderer dying, or ceasing to be Verderer by lapse of time or resigning, as follows: if such Verderer shall be the said Lieutenant Colonel Palmer or Sir Thomas White, or a Verderer elected by the said parliamentary voters in respect of property as aforesaid in the parishes in the said northern portion of the said Forest, then the person so to be elected in his place or stead shall be elected by the persons on the parliamentary register, as entitled to vote for knights of the shire for the western division of the county of Essex, as Members to serve in Parliament, in respect of the ownership or occupation of property in the several parishes lying wholly or partly within the boundaries of the northern portion of the said Forest—namely, Epping, Theydon Bois, Loughton, Waltham Holy Cross (including Waltham Abbey and Sewardstone), Chingford, and Chigwell—who shall be styled a Verderer of Epping Forest, and shall retain such title during seven years, or until resignation of his office; and if such Verderer in whose place or stead another is to be elected shall be the said Sir Antonio Brady, or a Verderer elected by the said parliamentary voters in respect of property as aforesaid, in the said parishes in the said southern portion of the said Forest, then the person to be elected in his place or stead shall be elected by the said parliamentary voters in respect of the ownership or occupation of property in the said parishes in the said southern portion of the said Forest as aforesaid, and who shall be styled a Verderer of Epping Forest, and shall retain such title during seven years, or until resignation of his office; and every election of Verderer shall be made upon the issuing of a writ for the purpose, in manner similar to writs hitherto issued for the election of Verderers of Epping Forest or Waltham Forest, such writ to issue upon application to the Lord Chancellor, by the Conservators or any ten persons entitled to vote for the Verderer to be elected as aforesaid, except that the persons to elect shall be such persons entitled to vote for Members to serve in Parliament as aforesaid in the said parishes in the northern or southern portion of the said Forest, as the case requires—the votes to be taken at such place or places of polling as shall be appointed by the sheriff of the county of Essex, within the said parishes in the northern or southern portion of the said Forest as the case may require, and any Verderer may at any time send in his resignation in writing to the Conservators.

7. All rights of cutting down trees, and of digging gravel and clay and loam, of cutting turf, common of turbary, common of estovers, rights of lopping and topping and cutting underwood, assignments of fuel or wood, and other rights now subsisting in or upon the said Forest, either in respect of any office, or by virtue of the Forest Laws, or of any license, prescription, custom, or usage therein, shall be subject to the provisions of this Scheme. Rights to be subject to Scheme.

8. All rights of common of pasture, and rights of pasturage, and common of mast or pannage for swine upon or over the said Forest, shall continue subject to the provisions of this Scheme. Rights of common of pasture and pannage to continue.

9. The rights of the several parishes lying wholly or partly within the bounds of the said Forest—namely, the parishes of Epping, Theydon Bois, Loughton, Waltham Holy Cross (including Waltham Abbey and Sewardstone), Chingford, Chigwell, Woodford, Walthamstow, Leyton (including Low Leyton), Wanstead, Little Ilford, and West Ham—to nominate proper persons to act as reeves and assistant reeves for such parishes shall continue. Vestries of parishes may nominate reeves.

10. The Conservators shall at all times keep the said Forest uninclosed and unbuilt upon, except as herein otherwise provided, as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, who shall, subject to the provisions of this Scheme and to the orderly use of the said Forest, at all times have the right of recreation and enjoyment in and over the said Forest. And the Conservators shall not, except as herein provided, inclose or build upon, and shall by all lawful means prevent, resist, and abate all inclosures, encroachments, and buildings, and all attempts to inclose, encroach, and build upon the same or any part thereof, or to appropriate or use the same, or the soil, timber, or roads thereof, or any part thereof, for any purpose inconsistent with this Scheme. Conservators to keep Forest uninclosed and prevent inclosures.

o.85.

E 3

11. The

Natural aspect of Forest and ancient remains to be preserved.

11. The Conservators shall at all times, as far as possible, preserve the natural aspect of the said Forest, and especially shall preserve and protect the ancient earthworks called Ambresbury Banks, and all other ancient remains, and the Purlieu Bank, and such other forest marks and boundaries, if any, as still exist in the said Forest, and shall protect the timber and other trees, pollards, shrubs, underwood, heather, gorse, turf, and herbage growing on the said Forest, and, subject as is mentioned in this Scheme, shall prevent all persons from felling, cutting, lopping, or injuring the same, and from digging the gravel and clay, loam, and soil thereof.

Prohibition on alienation, except as provided.

12. The Conservators shall not, except as herein provided, sell or demise or otherwise alienate any of the said Forest, or concur in any sale or demise or other alienation thereof, or of any part thereof.

Waste lands the ownership of the soil whereof is in Lords of Manors, whether open or inclosed, or in grantees or others where open.

13. Where any lord of a manor is the owner of the soil of any part of the said Forest within his manor, whether open and uninclosed or inclosed, or any person not being a lord of a manor, is owner of the soil of any part of the said Forest open and uninclosed (except the Corporation of the City of London, in respect of lands already purchased by them, and held, or to be held, as an open space for ever, as hereinafter mentioned), the said Conservators shall forthwith purchase the same, at such price as may be agreed upon between them and the said lord of the manor, or such other owner as aforesaid; and in case they shall not be able to agree, then there shall be paid to the said lord or other owner by the Conservators, in full purchase of and compensation for all his estate and interest in such soil as aforesaid (including minerals and timber trees, and other trees, pollards, and underwood), one equal tenth part in marketable value of the said soil, exclusive of any timber trees, and other trees, pollards, and underwood thereon, and of any building thereon, such value to be the marketable value at the date of this Scheme coming into operation (exclusive as aforesaid), taken as if the land were released from all rights of common, and all Crown and other forestal rights, and also the value of the timber trees, and other trees, pollards, and underwood on such soil, as aforesaid, at such time as aforesaid; and in case the forestal rights of the Crown over such soil as aforesaid shall have been purchased, then also the amount or proportionate amount which shall have been paid for such Crown rights without interest, such respective values and amounts to be ascertained by arbitration or a jury, as if the same were compensation for the compulsory purchase and taking, or the injurious affecting of lands under the provisions of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860": Provided always, that in case any inclosed land, part of the said Forest, shall be held from a lord of a manor under a lease or agreement for a lease, in writing, made before the 21st day of August 1871, the said land may remain inclosed during the remainder of the term of such lease or agreement for lease, but subject to such and the like rentcharge, ascertainable and payable and recoverable in such and the like manner, and subject to such and the like incidents as hereinafter provided in the case of rentcharges on inclosures the soil whereof did not belong to any lord of a manor on the 21st day of August 1871; and the amount of any such rentcharge which may be paid by any person holding any such inclosure under any such lease or agreement for lease, may be deducted by the person so paying from any rent payable under any such lease or agreement for lease to the lessor, and on the expiration of any such term every such inclosure shall be thrown open, except as next hereinafter mentioned: Provided further, that if on any such inclosure as last aforesaid, or on any inclosure the soil whereof belonged to a lord of a manor on the 21st day of August 1871, there shall be, at the time of this Scheme coming into operation, any house built or commenced to be built before the 21st day of August 1871, or afterwards built in pursuance of any covenant entered into prior to that date, or any such inclosure or part thereof shall be used as garden or curtilage to any such house, or to a house on old inclosed land, then the said inclosure, or such part thereof as aforesaid, may remain inclosed for ever, but subject to such and the like rentcharge, ascertainable and payable and recoverable in such and the like manner, and subject to such and the like incidents as rentcharges on inclosures the soil of which did not belong to any lord of a manor on the 21st day of August 1871; and in such case no part of the value of such inclosure shall be included in the calculation as to compensation to be paid to the lord of the manor as aforesaid. And provided also, further, that if any inclosure which belonged to a lord of a manor on the 21st day of August 1871, and on which there is no such building as aforesaid, or which is not used as garden or curtilage as aforesaid, is held under a tenancy from year to year or otherwise, under agreement, not in writing, then any such inclosure shall be free from any rentcharge under this Scheme, but shall, at the expiration of 12 calendar months next after this Scheme shall come into operation, be thrown open.

Inclosures the ownership of the soil whereof is in grantees or others.

14. As regards all inclosures of the said Forest being inclosures made since the 21st day of August 1851, and delineated or shown on the said plan hereto annexed, and mentioned or described in the said Schedule A hereto annexed, and not being inclosures the soil whereof belonged on the 21st day of August 1871 to the lords of the manors within which such inclosures are situate, or their lessees as aforesaid, and not being inclosures already purchased by the Corporation of the City of London, and held or to be held as an open space as hereinafter mentioned, the same respectively shall be permitted to be retained by the owners of the soil thereof, and their lessees or tenants, and to remain inclosed for ever upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: One equal tenth part thereof respectively, in agricultural value, taken as land cleared and ready

ready for husbandry, shall be deemed to belong to and be the property of such owners respectively; and as regards the remaining nine equal tenth parts thereof respectively, the same respectively may be retained by such owners respectively as aforesaid, and remain inclosed, but subject to and charged with the payment of a perpetual annual rent-charge equal in amount to the annual agricultural value of nine-tenths of the said inclosures respectively, taken as land cleared and ready for husbandry, and to be charged upon and issuing out of the whole of the said inclosures respectively, and to be payable to the Conservators; such agricultural value to be ascertained as on the day on which this Scheme shall come into operation, either by agreement between the Conservators and such owners respectively, or, in case they shall not be able to agree, then by arbitration or a jury, as if the same were compensation for the compulsory purchase and taking or the injurious affecting of lands under the provisions of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845" and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860." Provided always, that if any such inclosure shall be held under a lease or agreement for a lease, or on a tenancy from year to year, or otherwise, then any rentcharge which may be paid by the tenant thereof to the Conservators under the provisions herein contained may be deducted out of any rent payable in respect of such inclosure by such tenant to his lessor or landlord: Provided always, that, as regards inclosures Nos. 775 and 897, on and in the said Plan and Schedule A hereto, being inclosures made since the passing of "The Epping Forest Act, 1871," the said inclosures shall be exempted from this clause, and be deemed as parts of the waste, open and uninclosed.

15. Provided always, that as regards all inclosures delineated or shown on the said plan hereto annexed, and mentioned or described in the said Schedule A, hereto annexed, and on which are erected any churches or chapels ordinarily used for religious worship, or any buildings used for charitable schools or charitable purposes, every such inclosure, so long as the same shall be used for any such religious or charitable purpose as aforesaid, may remain inclosed without being subject to the payment of any such rentcharge as aforesaid to the Conservators; but on any such inclosure ceasing to be so used as aforesaid, the same shall, upon such ceasing, be subject to such rentcharge as aforesaid, to be thereupon ascertained as aforesaid: Provided, nevertheless, that if the owners of the soil of any such inclosure as last aforesaid shall be desirous, prior to the cesser of such user for religious or charitable purposes as aforesaid, of freeing such inclosure from liability to rentcharge as aforesaid, and shall give notice in writing of such desire to the Conservators, then the amount of such rentcharge shall be thereupon ascertained as aforesaid, and shall be redeemable on payment of the amount of 25 years' purchase of such rentcharge as herein-after mentioned.

Churches, chapels, and charitable institutions to be exempt from rent charges.

16. The Conservators shall forthwith give written or printed notice to the owners or occupiers of all lands forming part of the said Forest, but which, at the time appointed for the commencement of this Scheme, are wholly or partly inclosed, and which by this Scheme are not permitted to remain inclosed, by affixing such notice upon some part of the premises, or by leaving the same at the last known place of abode of some or one of such owners or occupiers, to throw open such lands; and if any such lands shall, notwithstanding such notice, remain inclosed after the expiration of 40 days from the day upon which such notice was given or affixed, the Conservators shall issue their warrant under their seal to the sheriff of the county of Essex to throw open the same, and upon the receipt of such warrant the said sheriff shall throw open such lands accordingly, and may plead such warrant in justification in any proceeding against him by reason thereof; and the cost occasioned by reason of the issuing and execution of such warrant, together with the sheriff's fees (all which costs and fees shall be settled by the Registrar of the Mayor's Court of the City of London), shall be paid by the owners of such lands, and in case of nonpayment thereof shall be paid by the Conservators, and be recoverable by them in any county court having jurisdiction where such lands are situate.

Conservators to cause certain unlawfully inclosed lands to be thrown open.

17. No surveyor of highways or highway board, constituted in pursuance of the Highway Acts, or trustees of any turnpike road, shall search for, dig, get, or carry away gravel, sand, stone, or other materials in or upon any part of the said Forest, without the consent of the Conservators, or in default of such consent without an order of two or more justices in petty sessions assembled, and acting in and for the petty sessional division in which such part of the said Forest, where or whence gravel, sand, stone, or other materials is desired to be dug, gotten, or carried away is situate, who may in their order prescribe such conditions as to mode of working and restitution of the surface as to them shall seem expedient.

Gravel-digging by surveyors of highways.

18. The Conservators shall have power—

(a.) To fell, cut, lop, and manage in due course, the timber and other trees, pollards, and underwoods in the said Forest, and to sell and dispose of such timber, cuttings and loppings, and to receive and apply the proceeds as part of the income of the Forest Fund mentioned in this scheme.

May cut and manage timber and underwood.

(b.) To plant trees and shrubs for shelter or ornament on the said Forest, either in addition to such as are now growing thereon, or in substitution for such as may from time to time die or decay, but not so as by any additional planting materially to take away or hinder the exercise of any rights of common of pasture.

May plant for shelter or ornament.

- May dig gravel for management. (c.) To dig such gravel, sand, clay, loam, and turf therein as shall be required for the due management of any parts of the said Forest.
- May drain and improve. (d.) To drain, level, and improve the said Forest, so far as in their judgment may be necessary or desirable for the proper management and improvement of the same.
- May abate nuisances. (e.) To abate or take proceedings for the abatement of nuisances on or affecting the said Forest.
- May make and maintain temporary inclosures. (f.) To make temporary inclosures from time to time of parts of the said Forest, for the better attainment of the purposes of this Scheme, and for such periods only as shall be sufficient for the attainment thereof; and to maintain the same, and so long as it shall be necessary to maintain such inclosures, to suspend the rights of common of pasture over the lands so inclosed, and all other rights the exercise of which would, in the judgment of the Conservators, be inconsistent with the objects of such inclosures.
- May make and maintain and dedicate roads, &c. (g.) To maintain and make roads, footpaths, ways, ponds, and watercourses on the said Forest, and to enlarge, clean out, and maintain, or to fill up streams, watercourses, ponds, and springs therein, and to dedicate roads thereon to the public, subject to the provisions of any Act or Acts of Parliament affecting highways for the time being in force, and to afford facilities and grant rights of road over the said Forest for access to inclosures as in their judgment shall be necessary or desirable.
- May build and repair lodges, &c. (h.) To acquire or erect buildings suitable for lodges in the said Forest, or otherwise in their judgment necessary or convenient in the said Forest, as a place of recreation, and for the use of the reeves or other officers of the Conservators engaged in the preservation and management of the said Forest, and from time to time to repair the same, and all other buildings vested in or under the control of the Conservators.
- May provide and maintain pounds. (i.) To provide and maintain such pounds as the Conservators shall think necessary for the impounding of cattle and other animals trespassing on the said Forest or damage feasant thereon, either by erecting such pounds on the said Forest, or by making arrangements for the joint or separate use of any convenient pounds already existing; and every pound so provided or used shall, as regards cattle and animals pounded therein by virtue of the powers herein contained, be deemed to be a common pound.
- May make rules as to regulation of common of pasture. (j.) To adopt, in lieu of the strict rule of levancy and couchancy, the regulation made by the Court of Attachments of the Forest on the 2nd day of August 1790, "That the reeves within their limits shall mark for every person that hath right of commoning on the said Forest two cows for 4 l. per annum rent, or one horse, and no more, and so proportionate for a greater rent. But such reeves may mark for every poor cottager having a family and right of commoning as aforesaid one horse or two cows, although such person does not hold 4 l. per annum;" or in lieu of the said scale of rental, to adopt, with the consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, any other scale of rental or of actual or rateable annual value which may from time to time appear to be most advantageous for all the commoners on the said Forest, saving nevertheless or making special provision for the rights of the owners and occupiers of tenements the actual or rateable value of which may be less than the minimum value fixed by the Conservators for the exercise of rights of common.
- May obtain production of rate-books and Parliamentary Register. (k.) To require and obtain at all reasonable times the production to and inspection by the Conservators, their solicitors and agents, of the rate-books and of the Parliamentary Register or Registers of voters of the several parishes aforesaid in which the said Forest or any part thereof is situate, from the overseers of such parishes, or other the person or persons for the time being having the custody of the said books and registers, and to take copies thereof or extracts therefrom free from charge.
- May permit temporary commoning by drovers. (l.) To permit, subject to such regulations and payments, and in such places and during such times as the Conservators shall from time to time prescribe, the commoning by drovers upon the said Forest of cattle actually *in transitu*, but so as not unduly to take away or diminish the enjoyment of any right of pasture now exerciseable in the said Forest.
- May permit sheep to depasture. (m.) To allow sheep to be depastured upon the said Forest, in such numbers, at such times and places, and on payment to the Conservators of such monies for agistment as the Conservators shall from time to time determine, but not so as unduly to take away or diminish the enjoyment of any right of pasture now exerciseable in the said Forest.
- May regulate marking of cattle by reeves, and fix fees for same. (n.) To regulate the times, places, and manner of marking the commoners' cattle by the reeves, and to fix the fees to be paid for such marking.
- May regulate pannage of swine. (o.) To regulate the time during which and the conditions under which rights of common of mast or pannage for swine shall be exercised in the said Forest.
- May make general rules as to commoning. (p.) To make such other rules and orders relating to the right of commoning not inconsistent with this Scheme as may from time to time be found necessary by the Conservators for the better preservation and management of the said Forest.
- May set apart grounds for cricket and other sports. (q.) To set apart in each parish of the said Forest (or, if they think fit, in some of such parishes only), such parts of the said Forest as may be necessary for the use of the inhabitants to play at cricket and other sports.

(r.) To

- (r.) To appoint from time to time to be reeves and assistant-reeves of the several parishes aforesaid lying wholly or partly within the bounds of the said Forest, such proper persons as shall from time to time be recommended to the Conservators for the said offices by the vestries of such parishes respectively, and which reeves and assistant-reeves shall, immediately upon such appointment, become the officers of the Conservators, and to reject, at the discretion of the Conservators, any unqualified or improper persons who may be so recommended, and in case of the non-recommendation of proper persons by the vestry of any parish within a reasonable time after notice by the Conservators, to appoint of their own motion proper persons to the said offices. May appoint reeves and assistant-reeves on recommendation of vestries.
- (s.) To remove from time to time any of the reeves or assistant-reeves who in the judgment of the Conservators shall be incapable of performing the duties of their respective offices, or shall be guilty of misbehaviour therein, and to appoint other persons in their places, subject to the rights of the vestries of the parishes by whom the reeves or assistant-reeves so removed were recommended to nominate other proper persons in their places under the regulations contained in the last preceding sub-section of this section. May remove reeves and assistant-reeves for incapacity or misbehaviour, and appoint others.
- (t.) To authorise the reeves and assistant-reeves to remove from the said Forest—
 All cattle and other animals suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or not commonable thereon, or not allowed by the Conservators in pursuance of the powers given to them by this Scheme to common thereon. May authorise reeves, &c. to remove and impound cattle, &c., improperly on Forest.
 All commonable animals belonging to persons not entitled to depasture their animals on the said Forest, or overburdening the said Forest beyond their rights.
 All commonable animals not marked with the proper mark, or as to which the directions of the Conservators have not been complied with.
 All animals commoning on the said Forest at any time or place during or in which commoning is forbidden by the Conservators.
- To impound all cattle and animals so removed in some or one of the pounds provided and used by the Conservators, in like manner and subject to the same rules under which cattle damage feasant on the land of any person may be pounded by law.
- (u.) To authorise the reeves to receive all fees to be paid for marking the commonable animals of the commoners, and all fees and payments to be made in respect of cattle and animals pounded by them, and to account for the same to the Conservators. May authorise reeves to receive fees for marking, and other fees and payments.
- (v.) To commit to the reeves and assistant-reeves, subject to the orders of the Conservators, the general care and superintendence of the commonable animals in the said Forest, and generally to prescribe and regulate the duties of their said offices. May give reeves general care of animals.
- (w.) To provide for the payment of the reeves and assistant-reeves by way of fixed salary, payable at such times as the Conservators shall think fit, or as to the reeves by allowing them to retain all or any part of the fees and monies received for marking the commonable animals of the commoners, and for animals pounded by them or the assistant reeves, or partly in one and partly in another of such ways. May provide for payment of reeves.
- (x.) To appoint such forest-keepers, bailiffs, and other officers, for the due preservation and management of the said Forest and the prevention of nuisances therein, as they may think fit, and to pay them such salaries or wages as they may deem necessary. May appoint Forest keepers.
- (y.) To grant licenses to shoot over the said Forest, or fish in the waters thereof, to such persons, and upon and subject to such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the Conservators may think fit; and any person now holding a forest deputation to shoot or sport over the said Forest may continue to shoot or sport over the same according to the tenor of such deputation, but subject to such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Conservators may think fit, provided he shall deposit such deputation with the Conservators within 12 calendar months next after this Scheme shall come into operation. May grant licenses to shoot or fish.
- (z.) To grant licenses to, or to permit any rifle volunteer corps to drill or practise or shoot, and either with or without the erection of butts, at such places on the said Forest, and at such times, and upon and subject to such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the Conservators may think fit, having due regard to the enjoyment of the said Forest as an open space for the recreation of the public, and of the rights of common for the time being subsisting thereon. May permit volunteer corps to drill, &c.
- (aa.) To purchase by agreement, or to acquire or accept by voluntary grant, or devise, the freehold and inheritance of any parts of the said Forest, or of lands adjoining or near thereto, or reputed to have been formerly part of the wastes of Epping Forest, and the mines and minerals under the same, and the timber growing thereon, or any or either of the surface of the said lands, and the said mines and minerals and timber separate and apart from any of the others of them; and from time to time, with the consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, to exchange, or concur in exchanging for other lands more conveniently situate, such parts of the lands so purchased, acquired, or accepted, or of any lands for the time being vested in

the Conservators as part of the said Forest as may be thought desirable, and in the meantime may deal with the same as parts of the said Forest.

May dedicate or sell portions for churches, chapels, and charitable institutions.

(bb.) To dedicate, or sell and convey, with the consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, such portion or portions of the said Forest, not exceeding in any one case one acre, for the better protection or convenience of any church or chapel already built and ordinarily used for religious worship, or any building already built and ordinarily used for a charitable school or charitable purposes, or for a site for any like church or chapel, upon such terms and conditions as the Conservators shall think fit; and all monies received on any such sale shall, after deducting the proper expenses of the Conservators, be carried to the capital of the Forest Fund.

Compensation for certain rights in Forest.

19. The Conservators shall forthwith compound with persons and classes of persons or bodies entitled to any of the rights mentioned in Schedule B. to this Scheme, by payment of a gross sum or of annual sums of money, or in the case of estovers or rights of topping or lopping or assignments of fuel or wood in the said Forest, either by such payments, or by delivery of a certain quantity of wood, coal, coke, or other fuel in lieu of, and as compensation for such rights respectively.

Mode of determining compensation.

20. The compensation in respect of any such rights shall be determined by agreement between the persons respectively entitled thereto, or committees of such persons where they form a class, to be appointed as herein mentioned, and the Conservators, if they can agree; but if they cannot agree, then by arbitration or a jury, as if the same were compensation for the compulsory purchase and taking or the injurious affecting of lands under the provisions of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860."

Meetings to be called where classes entitled.

21. Where the persons entitled to any such rights form a class, the Conservators shall call a meeting of such persons, to be held at some convenient place in the parish in which such rights are exercised, for the appointment of a committee to treat with the Conservators for the compensation for the purchase of such rights; and every such meeting shall be called by public advertisement, to be inserted once at least in each of two consecutive weeks in some newspaper circulating in the county of Essex and in the neighbourhood in which such rights are exercised, the last of such insertions being not more than 14 nor less than 7 days prior to any such meeting; and notice of such meeting shall also, not less than 7 days previous to the holding thereof, be affixed upon the door of the church of the parish in which such meeting is intended to be held, or, if there be no such church, on some other place in the neighbourhood to which notices are usually affixed, and a like notice shall be given to the lord of the manor in which such rights are exercised.

Meeting to appoint Committee.

22. The meeting so called shall appoint a committee not exceeding five in number of the persons entitled to such rights, and at such meeting the decision of the majority of the persons then present and entitled to exercise such rights shall bind the minority and all absent parties.

Committee may agree for compensation.

23. The committee so chosen may agree with the Conservators for the compensation to be paid for the purchase of such rights, for and on behalf of themselves and all other persons entitled to or interested therein, and all persons entitled to or interested in such rights shall be bound by such agreement.

Where compensation not settled by Committee, or owners absent or under disability, to be settled under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts.

24. If any committee so appointed shall fail to agree with the Conservators as to the amount or nature of the compensation to be so paid, or if (although a meeting has been duly called by the Conservators) no meeting of the persons entitled to such rights shall take place, or if any such meeting shall fail to appoint a committee, or if any person or persons entitled to such rights (not being a class) shall be under disability, or absent beyond seas, such compensation shall be made by money payments, the amount and mode of payment whereof shall be determined by arbitration, or a jury, or a surveyor to be appointed by two justices, as if the same were compensation for the compulsory purchase and taking or the injurious affecting of lands, or for the commonable and other rights in or over common lands the right in the soil whereof shall not belong to the commoners, other than the compensation to the lord of the manor or other party entitled to the soil thereof in respect of his right in the soil thereof, under the provisions of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860," as the case may require, and such compensation shall be paid and applied as if compensation under the said Acts accordingly.

Conservators to execute deed-poll vesting estate and rights in them.

25. When the purchase-money or compensation in respect of any land, or estate, or interest therein, or any other right to be purchased or compensated for by the Conservators under this Scheme, shall have been settled or ascertained, either by agreement, or by arbitration, or a jury as aforesaid, the Conservators shall execute a deed-poll under their seal, containing a description of the estate and rights which form the subject of the said agreement or valuation, and reciting such agreement or valuation and the nature and amount of compensation payable by virtue thereof, and such deed-poll shall be stamped with the *ad valorem* duty payable in respect of a grant or release of such estate and rights; and upon the execution of such deed-poll and upon payment of such compensation

(where

(where it consists of a gross sum of money) to the persons entitled thereto, or if such persons are absent beyond seas, or under disability, or any corporation, tenants for life or in tail, married women seised in their own right, or entitled to dower, guardians, committees of lunatics or idiots, trustees, executors, or administrators, or persons having a partial or qualified interest only in such land or other estate or right, and not entitled to sell, convey, agree, or act respecting the same except under the provisions of this Scheme, and the amount of the said compensation shall amount to or exceed the sum of 200 £, upon deposit thereof in the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the Paymaster General for the time being of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, to the credit of the persons entitled thereto, such monies to be applied as if purchase-money or compensation coming to parties having limited interests, or under disability in respect of lands purchased or taken or injuriously affected under the provisions of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845" and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860"; but if such compensation shall be less than 200 £, but exceed 20 £, upon payment thereof to two trustees for such persons to be nominated by the said Inclosure Commissioners; but if such compensation shall not exceed 20 £, then upon payment to the persons entitled to the first estate or interest in such land or right at the time when this Scheme comes into operation, or in case of the coverture, infancy, idiocy, lunacy, or other incapacity of any such persons, then such money shall be paid for their use to the respective husbands, guardians, committees, or trustees of such persons, such estates and rights shall become absolutely vested in the Conservators, subject, where the compensation consists of annual sums of money, or of wood, coal, coke, or other fuel, to the liability of the Conservators to pay or deliver such annual sums of money or coal, coke, or other fuel to the several persons entitled thereto.

26. The Conservators may from time to time, subject to the provisions of this Scheme, make bye-laws and alter any bye-laws for all or any of the following purposes, namely: Power to make bye-laws.

(a.) For preventing fires and nuisances, and for the preservation of order on the said Forest. Fires and nuisances.

(b.) For excluding and removing therefrom gipsies, hawkers, beggars, rogues, and vagabonds. Gipsies.

(c.) For preventing or regulating bird-catching, bird-trapping, the taking of birds' eggs or nests, and preventing or regulating the shooting or chasing of game or other animals thereon, or fishing in the waters thereof. Bird-catching, &c.

(d.) For preventing or regulating the digging, or taking thereon, or therefrom, of sods, bog-earth, gravel, clay, or other substances, except in the exercise of any subsisting rights herein mentioned during the subsistence thereof, and until compounded for and compensated as herein provided, and in the meantime for regulating the exercise of such rights. Digging, &c.

(e.) For preventing the cutting, felling, or injuring of timber or other trees, gorse, heather, shrubs, brushwood, or other plants growing thereon, except cutting in the exercise of any subsisting rights of estovers, topping, or lopping, or assignments for fuel or wood, during the subsistence thereof, and until compounded for and compensated as herein provided, and in the meantime for regulating the exercise of such rights. Cutting timber, &c.

(f.) For preventing injury to or the defacing or removing of fences, barriers, or notice-boards, or other things put up by the Conservators thereon, and the disfigurement of fences or trees by the posting or painting of bills, placards, or notices thereon, or otherwise. Injury to fences, &c.

(g.) For preventing or regulating the placing, or suffering to remain thereon, of any rubbish, manure, or other substance. Rubbish, &c.

(h.) For prescribing the times, places, and conditions at and under which (regard being had to the preservation of the said Forest, and the timber and other vegetation thereon, and the enjoyment of all the persons interested therein of their respective rights), persons resorting to the said Forest for recreation and amusement shall, from time to time, be allowed to carry on particular sports and games, and for regulating or preventing assemblages of persons on the said Forest for purposes other than recreation or amusement, or which tend to interfere with the objects aforesaid. Use of Forest for recreation.

(i.) For regulating the letting and hiring of horses, asses, and other animals, and of carriages and other vehicles upon the said Forest, and preventing the racing of horses or other animals in the said Forest. Letting of horses and carriages, and prevention of horse-racing.

(j.) For regulating the use of any places set apart for cricket-grounds, or other sports, and the drill-practice or shooting of any rifle volunteer corps. Regulation for cricket-grounds and sports.

(k.) Generally for preventing or restraining any improper use of the said Forest, or anything tending to the injury or disfigurement thereof, or to the defeat of the general purposes of this Scheme. Preventing injury to and improper use of Forest.

(l.) For imposing penalties for breaches of the said bye-laws, not exceeding for any one offence 10 £, and not exceeding for a continuing offence a daily penalty of 5 £, so as every bye-law imposing a penalty be framed in such manner as to allow the infliction of less than the maximum penalty. Penalties.

Conditions under which bye-laws are to be valid.

27. The bye-laws of the Conservators, or any alteration thereof, shall not have any force unless and until they are allowed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings for the time being; and they shall not be allowed, unless notice of the intention to apply for allowance thereof has been published by the Conservators in two newspapers circulating in the county of Essex, and in the "London Gazette," one month at least before the application for the allowance thereof, and unless during one month at least before such application a copy of the bye-laws, to be submitted for allowance, shall have been kept at the office of the Conservators open for inspection at all reasonable times, by any person desiring to inspect the same, and who shall be allowed to inspect the same, and take copies thereof and extracts therefrom free from charge.

Bye-laws to be printed.

28. The Conservators shall cause all their bye-laws, when allowed, to be printed with the form of allowance, and printed copies thereof to be sold, at a price not exceeding 6 *d.* for every copy, to all persons desiring to buy the same.

Signed copies of bye-laws to be evidence.

29. A printed copy of bye-laws purporting to be made and allowed, as aforesaid, authenticated by the signature of the Town Clerk of the City of London, shall be conclusive evidence of the existence and contents of such bye-laws, and of the due making and allowance thereof without proof of such signature or of any other thing.

Copies of bye-laws to be put up in the Forest.

30. Copies of the bye-laws for the time being in force shall be put up by the Conservators in the said Forest, in such conspicuous manner as the Conservators may deem best calculated to give information to the persons using the said Forest.

Rentcharges, when payable, and how secured.

31. The said rentcharges respectively payable, or which shall become payable under the provisions of this Scheme, shall be considered as accruing *de die in diem*, from the day on which this Scheme shall come into operation, but shall be payable by equal half-yearly payments, without any deduction, except for income or property tax, the first of such payments to be made at the end of six calendar months next after the day on which this Scheme shall come into operation; and if any part of the said rentcharges respectively shall at any time be unpaid for 21 days after any of the times hereby appointed for the payment thereof respectively, then and so often it shall be lawful for the said Conservators to enter into and distrain upon the said premises respectively hereinbefore charged therewith, or any part thereof respectively, and to dispose, according to law, of the distress or distresses then and there found, to the intent that thereby or otherwise the said rentcharges respectively, and every part thereof respectively, so unpaid, and all costs and expenses occasioned by the nonpayment thereof, may be paid and satisfied; and further, that if any part of the said rentcharges respectively shall at any time be unpaid, for 40 days after any of the times hereby appointed for the payment thereof respectively, then and so often (although there shall not have been any legal demand made thereof respectively) it shall be lawful for the said Conservators to enter into and upon and to hold the said premises respectively hereinbefore charged therewith, or any part thereof, and to take the rents and profits thereof, until they shall thereby or otherwise be paid and satisfied the same rentcharges respectively, and the arrears thereof respectively, due at the time of such entry, or afterwards to become due during their being in possession of the same premises respectively, together with all costs and expenses occasioned by the nonpayment thereof; and such possession, when taken, to be without impeachment of waste.

Rentcharges to be redeemable.

32. Every such rentcharge shall be redeemable by and at the option of the owner or owners of the hereditaments charged therewith by payment to the Conservators of a sum equal to 25 years' purchase of the amount thereof with all arrears then due.

Receipts for redemption money.

33. Every receipt for money paid for the redemption of any such rentcharge shall be under the seal of the Conservators, and shall be signed by three members of the committee for the time being of the Conservators, and shall be impressed with the stamp denoting the payment of the *ad valorem* duty payable in respect of a release of such rentcharge, which duty shall be paid by the person redeeming such rentcharge; and every such receipt, when so sealed, signed, and stamped, shall operate as a release from such rentcharge of the hereditaments charged therewith, and no proof shall be required of the persons signing purporting to be members of such committee actually filling such office.

Owners of lands charged with rentcharges may apply for apportionment of rentcharges.

34. The owners of any of the hereditaments charged with such rentcharges respectively may apply in writing to the Conservators to apportion the same among all the lands charged with the payment thereof respectively, and the Conservators, upon receipt of such application, shall by themselves, or by some other person or persons to be by them appointed for that purpose, inquire and satisfy themselves as to the expediency of such apportionment, and also, so far as may be necessary for the purposes of such apportionment, as to the extent, identity, and boundaries of the hereditaments charged with such rentcharge.

Conservators may apportion rentcharges.

35. If the Conservators, after such inquiry, shall be satisfied of the expediency of such apportionment, they shall, by order under their seal, apportion such rentcharge among all the hereditaments charged with the payment thereof, and may upon the application of such owner or owners apportion and charge any specific portion of such rentcharge upon any sufficient specific part of the hereditaments subject thereto.

Remedies for apportioned rentcharges.

36. From and after the execution of such order by the Conservators, the hereditaments upon

upon which the said original rentcharge was charged shall be chargeable in respect thereof only in the manner and to the extent set forth in the said order, and the Conservators shall have all such rights and remedies for the recovery of the apportioned parts of such rentcharge against the hereditaments upon which the same are severally charged as they would have had for the recovery of such rentcharge against the lands originally charged therewith if no order of apportionment had been made.

37. The persons making such application as aforesaid shall pay the expenses incident to such apportionment in such proportions and to such amount as the Conservators shall certify in that behalf; and the Conservators shall have all such remedies for the recovery of such expenses as are vested in them for the recovery of such rentcharges and the arrears thereof.

Persons applying for apportionment to pay costs.

38. For the purposes of any sale or purchase or proceedings on valuation, or compensation of or for any land, estate, interest, or right under the provisions of this Scheme, or of redemption and apportionment respectively of any rentcharge under this Scheme, all corporations, tenants in tail or for life, married women seised in their own right or entitled to dower, guardians, committees of lunatics and idiots, trustees or feoffees in trust for charitable or other purposes, executors and administrators, and all parties for the time being entitled to the receipt of the rents and profits of any lands or hereditaments or rights or interests sold or purchased or valued or charged with any rentcharge under this Scheme, either in possession or subject to any estate in dower, or to any lease for life or for lives and years, or for years (except persons claiming under any demise for a term not exceeding 21 years at a rackrent), shall be considered as owners of the hereditaments, rights, or interests sold or purchased or valued under this Scheme, or charged with the rentcharge intended to be redeemed or apportioned hereunder; and all agreements for sale or purchase or proceedings on valuation or compensation as aforesaid, and all powers of redemption and apportionment as aforesaid, may lawfully be made, exercised, and taken by all such parties, not only on behalf of themselves and their respective successors, heirs, executors, and administrators, but also (except in the cases of married women entitled to dower, or of lessees for life, or for lives and years, or for years) on behalf of every person entitled in reversion, remainder, or expectancy after them, and so as to bind the estates of such persons, and as to such married women whether they be of full age or not as if they were sole and of full age, and as to such guardians on behalf of their wards, and as to such committees on behalf of the lunatics and idiots of whom they are the committees respectively, and that to the same extent as such wives, wards, lunatics, and idiots respectively could have agreed or acted on sale or purchase or proceedings on valuation or compensation or redemption or agreement for the apportionment of the said rentcharges if they had not respectively been under disability, and as to such trustees, executors, and administrators on behalf of their *cestui que trusts*, whether infants, issue unborn, lunatics *femes covert*, or other persons, and that to the same extent as such *cestui que trusts* respectively could have redeemed or agreed for the apportionment of the said rentcharges under the authority contained in this Scheme if they had not respectively been under disability.

Who may be considered owners of estates, &c.

39. The hereditaments hereby made subject to rentcharges are hereby quieted in title against, and released from rights of common of pasture and all other rights of common, and against and from all Crown and other forestal rights, subject only to the rentcharges charged thereon by this Scheme, and to the several powers and remedies for the recovery thereof.

Titles of lands charged with rentcharges to be quieted.

40. It shall be lawful for the Conservators, with the previous consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, to sell by public auction or private contract, and to convey to purchasers, such small strips of land portions of the said Forest as in their judgment shall not be suitable or necessary for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, and all monies received by the Conservators on any such sale shall, after deducting the proper expenses of the Conservators, be carried to the capital of the Forest Fund. Provided always, that before the Conservators shall dispose of any such land, they shall first offer to sell the same to the person, or to the several persons whose lands shall immediately adjoin the lands so proposed to be sold; or if such person or persons refuse to purchase the same, or cannot after diligent inquiry be found, then the like offer shall be made to the lord or lords of the manor or manors within which the land proposed to be sold shall be situate, such person or persons lord or lords of manor or manors being capable of entering into a contract for the purchase of such lands, and all the provisions relating to the sale of superfluous lands under "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860," shall be applicable to any such sale of land so offered as aforesaid.

Power for Conservators to sell small strips, with consent of the First Commissioner of Works.

Pre-emption.

41. If at any time within three years next after this Scheme shall come into operation it shall seem desirable to the Conservators that for the better enjoyment of the open space of the said Forest by the public for recreation any of the inclosures aforesaid delineated or shown on the said plan hereto annexed, and mentioned or described in the said Schedule A, hereto annexed, should be added to the open space of the said Forest, it shall be lawful for the Conservators within such three years as aforesaid, with the previous consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, to give notice in writing to the person or persons entitled to any such inclosure,

Power for Conservators to purchase inclosures with consent of First Commissioner of Works on notice within three years.

either personally, or by leaving the same at the last known usual place or places of abode in England of such person or persons, or fixing the same on the land the subject of such notice, of the desire of the Conservators to purchase such inclosure; and upon such notice being given, it shall be lawful for the said Conservators to acquire any such inclosure by purchase, either at such price as may be agreed upon between the Conservators and the person or persons entitled thereto, or in case they shall not be able to agree, then there shall be paid to the person or persons entitled thereto by the said Conservators in full purchase of his or their estate and interest in the said inclosure, inclusive of timber, buildings and minerals thereon or therein, the marketable value of such inclosure, or the respective estates and interests therein at the time of such notice being given as aforesaid, such marketable value to be ascertained by arbitration or a jury, as if the same were compensation for the compulsory purchase and taking, or the injurious affecting of lands under the provisions of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860." Provided always, that in case any such inclosure shall be occupied and enjoyed with any adjoining inclosure or inclosures delineated or shown on the said plan hereto annexed and mentioned or described in the said Schedule A. hereto annexed, or any adjoining old inclosure or inclosures belonging to the person or persons entitled to the first-named inclosure, with respect to which such notice as aforesaid shall have been given by the Conservators, and the person or persons entitled to such inclosures shall require the said adjoining inclosure or inclosures, to be also purchased by the Conservators, and of such his or their desire, shall, within one calendar month next after the service of such notice as aforesaid by the Conservators, give notice in writing to the Conservators, then such adjoining inclosure or inclosures, or such parts thereof as shall be required to be taken, shall be purchased by the Conservators in such and the like manner as if included in the notice given by the Conservators as aforesaid. Provided nevertheless, that the Conservators may, within one calendar month next, after the service on them of such last-mentioned notice, give to the person or persons serving the same, notice in writing of the desire of the Conservators to decline purchasing the lands, the subject of the said notices, and thereupon the lands, the subject of the said notices shall be held as if no notice of any kind had been given or served respecting them.

Establishment of Forest Fund.

42. For the purposes of paying and defraying the monies, charges, and expenses payable under and incurred in carrying into effect this scheme, a fund, called the Forest Fund, shall be established.

Power for Corporation of London to apply grain duty to preservation of open spaces.

Corporation willing to supply necessary funds.

The Corporation of London to contribute.

43. Whereas by "The Metage on Grain (Port of London) Act, 1872," the Corporation of the City of London is authorised to apply the City of London grain duty for the preservation of open spaces in the neighbourhood of London, not within the Metropolis. And whereas the said Forest is not within the Metropolis; and whereas the said Corporation is able and willing, out of the funds provided by the said Act or from other sources, to supply such monies as, with the monies to be produced by the means set forth in this Scheme, shall be sufficient to provide for the monies payable by the Conservators under this Scheme, and for the expenses to be incurred in and about the preservation and management of the said Forest as an open space. Now, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London shall contribute to the capital and income of the Forest Fund such monies as shall be necessary for the purpose of this scheme out of the City of London grain duty or from other sources.

Constitution of Fund. Capital.

44. The Forest Fund shall consist of:—

As to capital—

(a.) All monies which shall be paid to the Conservators for redemption of any of the rentcharges charged under this Scheme, or for the purchase of any lands sold under this Scheme, and any monies which may be hereafter paid for compensation on the compulsory taking of lands by anybody or person under Act of Parliament.

(b.) All monies which shall from time to time be contributed by the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, out of the City of London grain duty, or from other sources, to the capital of the Forest Fund.

(c.) All monies and property which may from time to time be contributed or given by any corporation or person to the capital of the said Fund.

Income.

As to income—

(a.) The annual income arising from the investments of any of the said monies which form the capital of the said Fund.

(b.) Such of the said annual or half-yearly payments, in respect of the said rentcharges, as shall from time to time remain unredeemed.

(c.) All fines, penalties and other monies which shall be received by the Conservators, by virtue of any provision herein contained other than for the redemption of rentcharges, or purchase of lands, or compensation as aforesaid.

(d.) The fees and income to be received by the reeves for marking the cattle of the commoners, and in respect of cattle and animals pounded by them.

(e.) All monies which shall from time to time be contributed by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens from the City of London grain duty, or from other sources, or by any other corporation or person, to the income of the Forest Fund.

45. The

45. The Forest Fund and the investments and income thereof, shall be vested in and applied by the Conservators. Forest Fund vested in conservators.
46. The monies which shall from time to time be received by the Conservators, on account of the capital of the Forest Fund, shall be invested by them in any securities in which trustees may by law invest trust monies; and the Conservators may from time to time convert the said securities, or any part thereof, into money, as occasion shall require, for the purposes of this Scheme. Investments of Forest Fund.
47. The Conservators may from time to time apply any part of the capital of the Forest Fund, as occasion shall require, in payment of any gross sums of purchase-money, or payment for equality of exchange, or for compensation which may become payable under the provisions, or in exercise of any of the powers contained in this Scheme, or in the erection of lodges, pounds, or other permanent buildings which they are hereby empowered to erect, or in the substantial repair of any buildings of which they may become possessed, or for any other charges properly chargeable upon capital. Application of capital of Forest Fund.
48. The Conservators shall apply the income of the Forest Fund in the payment of the rents, salaries, taxes, insurances, and other current expenses attending the execution of their powers and duties, and in payment of or provision for any annual sums of money or allowances for compensation, under the powers contained in this Scheme, and in payment of annuities, pensions, or retiring allowances which they may grant by virtue of the power contained in this Scheme, and of such other payments as they are not empowered to discharge out of the capital of the said fund. Application of income of Forest Fund.
49. The accounts of the Conservators shall be audited yearly by the auditors of the City of London, and published, and a copy thereof shall be kept at the office of the Conservators, open for inspection at all reasonable times by any person desiring to inspect the same, and who shall be allowed to inspect the same, and take copies thereof and extracts therefrom free from charge, and a copy thereof shall be sent to the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings. Accounts of conservators to be audited.
50. The Conservators shall from time to time provide and maintain, for the transaction of their business, such office or offices at such place or places as they shall from time to time think fit. Conservators to provide offices.
51. The Conservators may employ the officers of the Corporation of the City of London, or they may from time to time appoint and remove a treasurer and such clerks, surveyors and other officers and servants, as they shall from time to time think necessary or proper for the execution of the powers vested in them by this Scheme, and the regulations and bye-laws made by them in pursuance thereof; and may pay such treasurer, clerks, surveyors, officers, and servants such fees or salaries as the Conservators shall think proper. Power to appoint and remove treasurer, clerks and officers.
52. The Conservators may grant such pensions or retiring allowances as they shall think fit to any clerk, bailiff, reeve, assistant reeve, forest keeper, or other officer or servant appointed by them, who shall become unfit by age or infirmity for the further performance of his duties. Power to grant pensions and allowances.
53. The Conservators may from time to time, for securing the better execution of their said powers, regulations and bye-laws, procure all or any of the Reeves or assistant Reeves, bailiffs or other officers, appointed by them to be sworn in as constables before the Justices of the Peace of any division of the county of Essex, within which any part of the said Forest lies, and the said Justices shall have power to swear them in accordingly. Power to procure Reeves and other officers, to be sworn as constables.
54. If any person shall assault, or resist, or aid, or incite any person to assault or resist any constable, reeve, assistant reeve, bailiff, keeper, or other officer of the Conservators, or other person, in the execution of his duty or the lawful exercise of any authority contained in this Scheme, or in any bye-law of the Conservators, he shall for every such offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding 5 l., without prejudice to any other proceeding or remedy against him for the same act. Penalty for assaulting constables, &c.
55. For the purposes of enactments empowering the metropolitan police, the said Forest shall be deemed a place of public resort, and the powers and duties of the metropolitan police and of the police of the county of Essex in relation to public safety and preservation of order and protection of property shall extend to the said Forest, but nothing herein contained shall extend the power of levying police rates to any person or property to which the same would not have extended if this Scheme had not been made; and for the services of the constables of the metropolitan and county police in the said Forest, the Conservators may contribute out of the income of the Forest fund such sums as shall be agreed upon with the Commissioner of Police of the metropolis and the justices of the county of Essex respectively, or as, failing agreement, shall be settled by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings. Powers of metropolitan and county police.
56. Any constable or any officer of the Conservators, and all persons called by such constable or officer to his assistance, may without warrant seize and detain any person offending or having offended against any orders or any bye-law of the Conservators lawfully made, and whose name or address is unknown to such constable or officer, and may convey him with all convenient dispatch before a justice to be dealt with according to law. Unknown offenders.

Proceedings for convictions.

57. Proceedings for the summary conviction of any persons offending against the provisions herein contained, or any bye-law of the Conservators, or any other order to be made by justices under this Scheme, or any such bye-law, or for the recovery of any penalty, shall be taken according to the provisions of the Act of the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her Majesty's reign (c. 43). "To facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales, with respect to summary convictions and orders," and Section 110 of the Act of the Session of the 24th and 25th years of Her Majesty's reign (c. 96), "To consolidate and amend the statute laws of England and Ireland relating to larceny and other similar offences," shall authorise and apply to appeals in respect of such summary convictions and orders.

Penalties to be paid to conservators.

58. All pecuniary penalties, expenses, costs, and other monies recovered by the Conservators shall be paid to the Conservators, and shall be carried to and form part of the income of the Forest Fund, notwithstanding anything in the Metropolitan Police Act or any other statute contained to the contrary.

Publication of notices.

59. Any notice required to be published by the Conservators shall be published by inserting the same as an advertisement in a newspaper published in the City of London, and in the counties of Middlesex and Essex, and by affixing the same on the outside of any lodges the Conservators may have in the said Forest, and by affixing the same on the churches of the several parishes aforesaid lying wholly or partly within the bounds of the said Forest, and by keeping the same at their office open for inspection by persons interested, who shall be allowed to inspect the same at all reasonable times and to take copies thereof and extracts therefrom free from charge.

Agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of London of waste lands, in the manor of Chingford St. Paul.

60. Whereas by a memorandum of agreement in writing, dated the 15th day of December 1875, and made between Jane Hodgson, widow, the lady of the manor of Chingford St. Paul, and the Corporation of the City of London, in consideration of the sum therein mentioned, to be paid by the said Corporation to the said Jane Hodgson, for the purchase of the hereditaments thereafter and hereinafter mentioned, it was agreed that the said Jane Hodgson should be at liberty to retain the land around Hawkwood House, containing 23a. 2r. 0p., and being Nos. 474, 475, 476, and 477 on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto; also No. 479 on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto, containing 15 perches; and also Nos. 471 and 472 on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto, containing two acres, and to be quieted in her title in respect of those lands against and released from the right of common of pasture on the wastes of the Forest, and against and from all other Forest rights except the rights of the Crown; but should the Corporation become possessed of the rights of the Crown in respect of those lands, such rights to be released to the said Jane Hodgson free of any payment to the Corporation for the same; and that the said Jane Hodgson should convey to the said Corporation the rest of the land waste of the manor inclosed or uninclosed, containing 275a. 3r. 11p., and also all her right in the pieces of Forest waste in dispute between her and the lord of the manor of Chingford Earls, containing 16a. 2r. 0p., being Nos. 528, 530, 531, 535, 536, 537, 539, 540, 540A, 540B, 541, 542 (containing 0a. 0r. 20p. included by mistake in the said agreement), 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556 and 557, on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto, and also all timber and minerals, and all rights whatsoever in the lands to be conveyed; and that the agreement was subject to the approval of the Epping Forest Commissioners. And whereas the said Corporation were willing that the said hereditaments so purchased by them as aforesaid should be conveyed to them to hold as an open space for ever, and it was desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution. And whereas the said corporation has duly paid the said purchase-money out of the City of London Grain Duty, and the said pieces of land so purchased (except No. 542 included by mistake) have by conveyance, dated the 27th day of November 1876, been duly conveyed to the said Corporation and their successors, to be held as an open space for ever. Now it is hereby declared that the said pieces of land so conveyed to the said Corporation of the City of London and their successors, shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of this scheme; and the said pieces of land, Nos. 474, 475, 476 and 477, containing 23a. 2r. 0p., and No. 479, containing 15 perches, and Nos. 471 and 472, containing two acres, and comprising in the whole 25a. 2r. 15p., may be retained and may remain as inclosures for ever, and be held freed from all rights of common and all Crown and other Forestal rights, and from any rent-charge on inclosures under the provisions of this Scheme.

Conveyance thereof.

Agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of London of waste lands in the manor of Loughton.

61. Whereas by an agreement in writing, dated the 27th day of January 1876, and made between the Reverend John Whitaker Maitland, clerk, the lord of the manor of Loughton, thereafter called the vendor, of the one part, and the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, thereafter called the purchasers, of the other part, in consideration of the sum therein mentioned to be paid by the said Corporation to the said vendor for the purchase of the hereditaments thereafter and hereinafter mentioned, the vendor agreed to sell and the purchasers agreed to buy, subject to the provisions thereafter contained; First, Warren Lodge situate at Loughton and the lands therein mentioned, containing 16 acres or thereabouts (subject to such lease as therein mentioned), and not being part of the waste of the said Forest; Secondly, such of the several pieces of inclosed and open land, being waste land of the said manor of Loughton and of the said Forest, and numbered on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto by the several numbers following, namely: 227, 228, 229, 230, 236, 237, 252, 252B, 268, 269, 313, 326, 363,

363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 378, 380, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 404 A, 405, 406, 407, 412, 412 A, 412 B, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419 and 423, and containing in the whole 992 a. 3 r. 36 p., together with all the buildings on the said pieces of land, and all timber and other trees, woods, and underwoods standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals in and under the same, and the fee simple and inheritance thereof free from all rentcharges and other incumbrances, except the tenancy of Jonathan Blott, so far as regards the lands thereafter referred to in that behalf, but subject to such rights of common, and also of lopping, if any, as the said hereditaments were then subject or liable to; Thirdly, all rights of forest, free chase, and free warren, and other rights (if any), of Her Majesty the Queen, in and over the said hereditaments secondly mentioned, and which rights were purchased by and granted and assured unto or in trust for William Whitaker Maitland, the late father of the vendor, and were then vested in the vendor, or in any person or persons in trust for him, and the full benefit and advantage thereof, so far as such rights might not have been extinguished. The vendor on receiving his purchase-money to remove forthwith the fences around such of the lands secondly described as were inclosed, such removal to be at his own expense, and the materials to be his property, but that article was not to apply to the fences around the lands in the tenancy of Mr. Blott, as aforesaid; that the purchasers would not disturb the said Mr. Blott, his executors, administrators, or assigns, in possession of the lands, Nos. 227, 228, 363, 364; 365, 366, 367, and 368, on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto, and occupied by the said Jonathan Blott (together with Warren Lodge and other lands aforesaid), for a term of years which will expire at Christmas 1880, under two indentures, dated respectively the 29th day of February 1860 and the 31st day of August 1865, during the remainder of his tenancy, provided he and they should so long observe the stipulations and provisions to which he and they are subject; that the purchasers would not in respect of Nos. 242, 282, 283, and 285, on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto, containing 2 r. 25 p., interfere with the possession of the vendor, or question his title thereto, or directly or indirectly exercise or assert any rights of common of pasture, or other forest rights, in or over the same; that the purchasers should not in respect of No. 238, on and in the said plan, and Schedule A. hereto, containing 5 a. 3 r. 26 p., and opposite to Mrs. Maitland's present residence, interfere with the possession, or question the title thereof, or directly or indirectly exercise or assert any rights of common of pasture or other forest rights in or over the same; in consideration of which the vendor agreed to include in that present sale and to convey to the purchasers a piece of old inclosed land in the said Manor of Loughton, situate near the National Schools, and numbered 89 on the Ordnance Map, and containing 1 a. 1 r. 20 p. or thereabouts, then in the occupation of Widow Maynard, as a yearly tenant, and which said piece of land should upon the conveyance thereof to the purchasers be thrown into and form part of the waste lands of Epping Forest; provided that if the approval of that article by the Epping Forest Commissioners should not be given, that article should be void, and that the vendor and the purchasers agreed to concur in applying for the approval thereof, of the Epping Forest Commissioners; and also, in applying that as to Nos. 238, 242, 282, 283, and 285, and a small school-building standing on No. 412 C, containing 0 a. 0 r. 1 p. or thereabouts, the vendor should be quieted in his title against and released from the right of common of pasture on the wastes of the Forest, and from all other forest rights, and that as to the lands Nos. 227, 228, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, and 368, such rights should not be exercised during the remainder of the tenancy of the said Mr. Blott: And whereas the said Corporation were willing that the said hereditaments, except the said Warren Lodge, and lands not part of the waste of the said Forest so purchased by them as aforesaid, should be conveyed to them to hold as an open space for ever, except inclosure No. 380, being the gamekeeper's house and garden, and except that it was intended that inclosures Nos. 227 and 228, occupied with the said Warren Lodge, should not be thrown open, and it was desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution: And whereas the said Corporation has duly paid the said purchase-money for the said pieces of land, part of the waste of the said Forest, with the said forestal rights, out of the City of London Grain Duty, and the said pieces of land with the said forestal rights have been, by conveyance dated the 1st day of August 1876, duly conveyed to the said Corporation and their successors, to be held as an open space for ever, except the said gamekeeper's house and garden, No. 380: And whereas it was intended that the said inclosures Nos. 227 and 228, occupied with Warren Lodge aforesaid, should not be thrown open, and should be paid for out of the proper monies of the said Corporation, and they have been accordingly paid for, and the City of London Grain Duty has been recouped out of the proper monies of the said Corporation: Now it is hereby declared that the said pieces of land part of the said waste, and the said piece, No. 89 on the Ordnance Map, so conveyed to the said Corporation of the City of London and their successors, shall (except the said gamekeeper's house and garden, No. 380, and except the said Nos. 227 and 228, which last two mentioned numbers may remain inclosed for ever, freed from all rights of common, and all Crown and other forestal rights, but subject to rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of this Scheme on the termination of the said tenancy of the said Mr. Blott), be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of this Scheme, and the said piece of land, No. 238, containing 5 a. 3 r. 26 p., and Nos. 242, 282, 283, and 285, and 412 C, containing in the whole 0 a. 2 r. 26 p., may be retained, and may remain as inclosures for ever, and be held freed from all rights of common, and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of this

Conveyance thereof.

this Scheme; and the said pieces of land in the said tenancy of the said Jonathan Blott may be retained during such tenancy, free from all rights of common, and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of this Scheme.

Agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of London of waste lands in the manor of Waltham Holy Cross.

62. Whereas by an agreement in writing, dated the 24th day of February 1876, and made between Drury Wake, Herwald Craufurd Wake, and Sir Herwald Wake, Bart., Lord of the Manor of Waltham Holy Cross, thereafter called the vendors, of the one part, and the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, thereafter called the purchasers, of the other part, in consideration of the sum therein mentioned to be paid by the said Corporation to the said vendors, for the purchase of the hereditaments therein-after and hereinafter mentioned, the vendors agreed to sell, and the purchasers agreed to buy, subject to the provisions therein contained, such of the several pieces of open land being waste land of the said Manor of Waltham Holy Cross and of Epping Forest as on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto are numbered as follows, namely, 143, 143 A, 143 B, 144, 145, 146, 147, 147 A, 147 B, 148, 149, 150, 151, 151 A, 152, 152 A, 153, 153 A, 154, 155, 156, 157, 157 A, 158, 159, 159 A, 159 B, 160, 161, 162, 162 A, 163, 164, 165, 165 A, 165 B, 166, 166 A, 167, 167 A, 168, 169, 169 A, 169 B, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 192 A, 193, 193 A, 194, 194 A, 195, 196, 197, 197 A, 198, and 198 A, and containing in the whole 768 a. 0 r. 25 p., together with all buildings (if any) on the said pieces of land, and all timber and other trees, woods, and underwoods standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals in and under the same, and the fee simple and inheritance thereof, free from all rents, charges, and other incumbrances, but subject to such rights of common, and also of lopping, cutting, and carrying away wood, if any, as the said hereditaments were then subject or liable to, including such common of pasture (if any) as had been theretofore exercised or enjoyed by the occupiers or tenants of the lord's inclosed lands within the said manor: And whereas the said Corporation were willing that the said hereditaments so purchased by them as aforesaid should be conveyed to them to hold as an open space for ever, and it was desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution: And whereas the said Corporation has duly paid the said purchase-money out of the City of London grain duty, and the said pieces of land so purchased have, by conveyance dated the 1st day of September 1876, been duly conveyed to the said Corporation and their successors, to be held as an open space for ever: Now it is hereby declared that the said pieces of land so conveyed to the said Corporation of the City of London, and their successors, shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of this Scheme.

Conveyance thereof.

Agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of London of waste lands in the manor of Higham Hills.

63. Whereas by an agreement in writing, dated the 23rd day of March 1876, and made between Maria Warner, widow, and Thomas Warner, thereafter called the vendors, of the one part, and the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, thereafter called the purchasers, of the other part, in consideration of the sum therein mentioned to be paid by the said Corporation to the said vendors for the purchase of the hereditaments thereafter and hereinafter mentioned, the vendors agreed to sell and the purchasers agreed to buy, subject to the provisions thereafter contained: Firstly, such of the several pieces of inclosed and open land, being waste land of the manor of Higham Hills, otherwise Higham Bempstead, and of the manor of Woodford and of Epping Forest, as on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto are distinguished by the numbers following, namely, in the manor of Higham Hills otherwise Higham Bempstead, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 909, 910, part of 913, containing 0 a. 2 r. 0 p., 914, 916, 922, 923, 923 A, 924, 925, 926, 927, 929, 930, 931, 932, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 940 A, 941, 942, 942 A, 943, 944, 945, 945 A, 945 B, 945 C, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 956 A, 957, 958 and 958 A; and in the manor of Woodford 749 and 752, and containing in the whole 122 a. 2 r. 33 p., together with the buildings, if any, on the said pieces of land, and all timber and other trees, woods, and underwoods standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals in and under the same, and the fee simple and inheritance thereof, free from all rents, charges, and other incumbrances, but subject to such rights of common, and also of lopping, cutting, and carrying away wood (if any), as the said hereditaments were then subject or liable to: Secondly, all rights of forest, free chase, and free warren, and others rights, if any, late of His Majesty King George the Fourth, in and over the said hereditaments, and which rights were purchased by and granted and assured unto Jeremiah Harman, a predecessor in title of the vendors, and were then vested in the vendors, and the full benefit and advantage of such rights so far as they might not have been extinguished; and it was thereby agreed that the purchasers would not in respect of Nos. 917, 918, and 919, shown on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto, and part of No. 913, as delineated on the plan to the said agreement and coloured green, containing 12 perches or thereabouts, interfere with the possession of the vendors or question their title to, or directly or indirectly assert any rights of common of pasture, or other forest rights in or over the same; and the preceding article of agreement was subject to the approval of the Epping Forest Commissioners, and that the vendors be quieted in their title against and released from the right of common of pasture on the wastes of the Forest and from all other forest rights in respect of those lands: And whereas the said Corporation are willing that the said hereditaments so purchased by them as aforesaid shall be conveyed to them to hold as an open space for ever, and it is desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution: Now it is hereby declared, that upon the

the said agreement being carried into execution, and upon the purchase-money being duly paid, and the said pieces of land so purchased as aforesaid (except No. 938, included by mistake) being duly conveyed to the said Corporation of the City of London and their successors, to be held as an open space for ever; that thenceforth and thereupon the said lands so purchased (except the said No. 938) and conveyed shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of this Scheme, and the said pieces of land Nos. 917, 918, and 919, and the said part of No. 913, containing 12 perches or thereabouts, and comprising in the whole 1 a. 0 r. 3 p., may be retained and may remain inclosures for ever, and be held freed from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of this Scheme.

64. Whereas by an agreement in writing, dated the 15th day of June 1876, and made between Charles William Hamilton Sotheby, lord of the manor of Sewardstone, hereinafter called the vendor, of the one part, and the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, hereinafter called the purchasers, of the other part, the vendor, as acting on behalf of the trustee of an indenture of settlement dated the 17th day of November 1830, agreed to sell, and the purchasers agreed to buy, at the price therein mentioned, and subject to the provisions therein contained, Firstly: Such of the several pieces of open and inclosed lands being waste lands of the said manor of Sewardstone and of Epping Forest, as on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto are distinguished by the numbers following, namely, 427, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 463 A, 463 B, 463 C, 464, 464 A, 465, 466, 467, 468, and 469, containing in the whole 674 a. 1 r. 20 p., together with the buildings (if any) on the said pieces of land, and all timber and other trees, woods, and underwoods standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals in and under the same, and the fee simple and inheritance thereof, free from all rents, charges and other incumbrances, (but subject to such rights of common, and also of lopping, cutting, and carrying away wood (if any) as the said hereditaments were then subject or liable to, including in such subjection such common of pasture or right in the nature of common of pasture (if any), and such of the other rights aforesaid as had been theretofore exercised or enjoyed, or of right exerciseable or enjoyable by the said Charles William Hamilton Sotheby or his predecessors in title, or the trustee of the said settlement of the 17th day of November 1830, as the owner and in respect of any inclosed lands or tenements within the said manor, or as had been theretofore exercised or enjoyed or of right exerciseable or enjoyable by the occupiers or tenants of any of the lord's inclosed lands within the said manor), and the vendor, as acting on his own behalf, agreed to sell and the purchasers agree to buy at the price therein mentioned, and subject to the provisions therein contained: Secondly, all rights of forest, free chase, and free warren, and other rights (if any), late of Her Majesty the Queen, over the said hereditaments, excepting the rights over the pieces of land Nos. 463 A, 463 B, and 463 C, which were not included in the grant hereinafter mentioned; and which rights were purchased by and granted and assured unto the vendor by an indenture dated the 9th day of July 1863, and the full benefit and advantage thereof, so far as such rights had not been extinguished: And whereas the said Corporation were willing that the said hereditaments, so purchased by them as aforesaid should be conveyed to them to hold as an open space for ever, and it was desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution: And whereas the said Corporation has duly paid the said purchase-money out of the City of London Grain Duty, and the said pieces of land with the said forestal rights so purchased have, by conveyances dated respectively the 17th day of August 1876, been duly conveyed to the said Corporation and their successors, to be held as an open space for ever: Now it is hereby declared, that the said pieces of land so conveyed to the said Corporation of the City of London, and their successors, shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of this Scheme.

Agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of London of waste lands in the manor of Sewardstone.

Conveyance thereof.

65. Whereas by an agreement in writing, dated the 13th day of July 1876, and made between John Manby Colegrave, lord of the manor of Cann Hall, otherwise Cannon Hall, hereinafter called the vendor, of the one part, and the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, hereinafter called the purchasers, of the other part, in consideration of the sum therein mentioned to be paid by the said Corporation to the said vendor, for the purchase of the hereditaments hereinafter and hereinafter mentioned, the vendor agreed to sell, and the purchasers agreed to buy, subject to the provisions therein contained, the piece of open land, being waste of the said manor of Cann Hall, otherwise Cannon Hall, and of Epping Forest, on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto numbered 1,435, containing 72 a. 3 r. 35 p., together with all timber and other trees, woods, and underwoods standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals in and under the same, and the fee simple and inheritance thereof, free from all rents, charges and other incumbrances, but subject to such rights of common, and also of lopping, cutting, and carrying away wood (if any), as the said hereditaments were then subject or liable thereto, and all rights of forest, free chase, and free warren, and other rights (if any) late of Her Majesty, in and over the said hereditaments, and which rights were purchased by, and granted and assured unto, William Colegrave, the father of the vendor, and the full benefit and advantage of such rights, so far as they might not have been extinguished: And whereas the said Corporation were willing that the said hereditaments, so purchased by them as aforesaid, should be conveyed to them to hold as an open space for ever, and it was desirable that the said agreement should be carried

Agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of London of waste lands in the manor of Cann Hall.

Conveyance thereof. into execution: And whereas the said Corporation has duly paid the said purchase-money out of the City of London Grain Duty, and the said piece of land, with the said forestal rights so purchased, has, by conveyance dated the 7th day of November 1876, been duly conveyed to the said Corporation and their successors, to be held as an open space for ever: Now it is hereby declared that the said piece of land so conveyed to the said Corporation of the City of London and their successors, shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of this Scheme.

Agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of London of waste lands in the manor of Chingford Earls.

66. Whereas by an agreement in writing dated the 27th day of July 1876, and made between Robert Boothby Heathcote, lord of the manor of Chingford Earls, hereinafter called the vendor, of the one part, and the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, hereinafter called the purchasers, of the other part, in consideration of the sum therein mentioned to be paid by the said Corporation to the said vendor for the purchase of the hereditaments hereinafter and hereinafter mentioned, the vendor agreed to sell, and the purchaser agreed to buy, subject to the provisions therein contained, the several pieces of open and inclosed land, being waste land of the manor of Chingford Earls, otherwise Chingford Comitis, and of Epping Forest, on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto numbered 491, 492, 496, 497, 519, 520, 521 and 523, containing 141 a. 2 r. 9 p., together with the buildings (if any) on the said pieces of land, and all timber and other trees, woods, and underwoods, standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals in and under the same, and the fee simple and inheritance thereof, free from all rents, charges and other incumbrances, but subject to such rights of common, and also of lopping, cutting, and carrying away wood, if any, as the said hereditaments were then subject or liable to, and all rights of forest, free chase, and free warren, and other rights, if any, late of Her Majesty, in and over the said hereditaments, and which rights were purchased by, and granted and assured unto, the Rev. Robert Boothby Heathcote, a predecessor in title of the vendor, and were then vested in the vendor, and the full benefit and advantage of such rights, so far as they might not have been extinguished, together with certain old inclosures around and immediately adjoining Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, and the interest, if any, of the vendor in Queen Elizabeth's Lodge: And whereas the said Corporation are willing that the said hereditaments so purchased by them as aforesaid (except the said old inclosures) should be conveyed to them, to hold as an open space for ever, and it is desirable that the said agreement shall be carried into execution: Now it is hereby declared that upon the said agreement being carried into execution, and upon the purchase-money being duly paid, and the said pieces of land so purchased as aforesaid (except the said old inclosures) being duly conveyed to the said Corporation of the City of London and their successors, to be held as an open space for ever, the same lands shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of this Scheme.

Agreement relating to the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead.

67. Whereas by a memorandum of an agreement, dated the 9th day of November 1876, and made between the presidents, vice-presidents, treasurer, and governors of the Infant Orphan Asylum (hereinafter called "the Asylum"), of the one part, and the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London (hereinafter called "the Corporation") of the other part, it was agreed between the parties thereto, that the asylum should be at liberty to retain inclosed, as part of their estate, the plots numbered 1116, 1117, on the plan annexed thereto, and in the said Schedule A. and plan hereto, and so much of plot No. 1115 as is coloured blue on the same plan, being the part of the same plot so therein numbered in the said Schedule A. and plan hereto, and now numbered 1115 A; and also a strip 40 feet in width, part of plot No. 1470, which strip is to be measured along the western boundary of the asylum grounds, and is coloured blue on the said plan, being part of the same plot so therein numbered in the said Schedule A. and plan hereto, and now numbered 1470 A, free from all right of common of pasture, and from all other forestal rights, if any, then affecting the same; and the Corporation would use their best endeavours to procure the said lands, so to be retained by the asylum, to be effectually vested in them free from all such rights, that the asylum would grant and convey to the Corporation so much of the rest of the plot then numbered 1470, and being now the whole of the plot so numbered in the said Schedule A. and plan hereto, as was vested in and belonged to the asylum, and also the remaining portion of the plot then numbered 1115, being now the whole plot so numbered in the said Schedule A. and plan hereto, with the timber and Crown rights on and over them, to the intent that the said two last-mentioned plots should be thrown into and form part of the open and uninclosed lands of Epping Forest, and be held by the Corporation for ever as such, and that the asylum would also grant and convey to the Corporation all their estate and interest in No. 1420 (the Eagle Pond), subject only to such rights and reservations as were hereinafter mentioned, to the intent that the same should be kept as an open forest pond or lake for ever, on the northern and western sides thereof, and that the asylum should be allowed to draw water from the said pond in perpetuity, in the same manner as they had theretofore drawn it for domestic use in the asylum, provided that the water should not be drawn below a standard level to be fixed in the pond, and kept there by the Corporation, which level should be the level at which the pond then was, and that such standard level should be fixed immediately after signing that agreement; that the asylum should also be allowed to place and maintain, at their own expense, an open fence or paling running into the said pond at the points marked A. and B. on the said plan, being fences to separate No. 1116 from the Eagle Pond, and No. 1115A from 1115, so as to prevent any trespass or encroachment on the said plots of land

numbered

numbered 1116 and 1117, or on so much of the said plot of land numbered 1115 being No. 1115A, as was to be retained by the asylum; and that the Corporation would use their best endeavours to maintain the said pond as an ornamental lake in its present condition, and to prevent, so far as possible, any pollution of the water therein, or any boating or bathing in or upon the said pond; and if they should be appointed Conservators of the said Forest, they would make and enforce bye-laws and regulations for effectually preserving the said pond in its present condition, and for the prohibition of bathing and boating therein and thereon, provided that the corporation should not be restricted by anything in that agreement from increasing the area of the said pond on its western side, and that the strip of land 40 feet in width taken out of plot then No. 1470, which was to remain the property of the asylum, should not be built upon by the asylum, and that the sum of 100*l.* should be paid by the Corporation to the asylum as the consideration for the grant of land and water to be made to the Corporation, and the several grants or other assurances which might be required for carrying out that agreement should contain all necessary and proper reservations, covenants, and provisions for giving full effect to the foregoing stipulations; and that the Corporation and the asylum would forthwith apply to the Epping Forest Commissioners for their approval of that agreement, and that the lands to be retained by the asylum might remain inclosed for ever, and be held by the asylum free from all rights of common and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge to be imposed upon inclosures: And whereas it is desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution: Now it is hereby declared that upon the said land numbered 1420 (the Eagle Pond) and 1115, being so conveyed as aforesaid to the said Corporation, to be held by them as part of the open and uninclosed lands of the said Forest, subject to the rights and reservations as aforesaid, and to the intent that the same shall be kept as an open forest pond or lake for ever, on the northern and western sides thereof; that thereupon the said lands so conveyed shall be held as aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of this scheme, and the said pieces of land numbered 1116, 1117, 1115A, and 1470A, containing 4*a.* 0*r.* 8*p.*, may be retained and may remain as inclosures for ever, and be held freed from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge or inclosures under the provisions of this Scheme.

68. Whereas Thomas Charles Baring, Esq., M.P., is willing to inclose at his own expense a piece of land containing 3*r.* 27*p.* or thereabouts, now numbered 435A, but formerly part of No. 435 on and in the said plan and Schedule A., as a churchyard, to or for the better protection of the church already built at his expense, and numbered 434 on and in the said plan and Schedule A., and the said Thomas Charles Baring and Charles William Hamilton Sotheby, Lord of the Manor of Sewardstone, are willing that the said church, together with the said proposed inclosure, should be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, as hereinafter stated: And whereas the said church is now being ordinarily used for religious service, and it is desirable that such inclosure should be made and such transfer effected: Now it is hereby declared that the said Thomas Charles Baring shall be at liberty, at any time within 12 calendar months next after this Scheme shall come into operation, to inclose the said piece of land in manner and for the purpose aforesaid, and he and the said Charles William Hamilton Sotheby, and all other necessary parties (if any), shall be at liberty, within the time aforesaid, to give, grant, and enfranchise, or otherwise assure the said church and the site thereof, and the said piece of land and the fee simple and inheritance thereof, with the appurtenances, to the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and their successors, to the intent that the same may be retained and may remain as inclosures for ever, and be held by the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and their successors, freed from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of this Scheme, and to be devoted to ecclesiastical purposes for ever, by virtue and according to the true intent and meaning of the Acts of Parliament, commonly called the Church Building Acts, and particularly of an Act of the 19th and 20th years of Her Majesty the Queen, entitled "An Act for transferring the powers of the Church Building Commissioners to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," and on the said piece of land being so conveyed to the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners the same may be so held freed as aforesaid.

High Beech Church and churchyard site.

69. Whereas the Wanstead Local Board of Health, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Public Health Acts, purchased out of parochial monies the several pieces of ground, Nos. 1105 and 1423A, on and in the said plan and Schedule A hereto, and devoted them to the use of the public as a public recreation-ground, and since that time the Board have expended a considerable additional sum in planting and levelling portions of the ground, and rendering it more suitable for the reasonable enjoyment of the public: Now it is hereby declared that so long as the said pieces of land Nos. 1105 and 1423A, containing 9*a.* 0*r.* 0*p.*, shall be used as a recreation-ground for the public, the same may remain inclosed, free from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, without being subject to the payment of any rentcharge on inclosures under this Scheme; but on any such pieces of land or part thereof ceasing to be so used as aforesaid, the same or such part thereof shall, upon such cesser, be subject to rentcharge on inclosures under this Scheme to be ascertained accordingly; provided, nevertheless, that if the owner of the soil of such pieces of ground, or any part thereof, shall be desirous, prior to the cesser of such user as aforesaid, of freeing the same from liability to rentcharge as aforesaid, and shall give notice in writing of such desire to the Conservators, then the amount of such

Wanstead Local Board of Health recreation ground.

rentcharge shall be thereupon ascertained as aforesaid, and shall be redeemable on payment of the amount of 25 years' purchase of such rentcharge as herein mentioned.

East London
Waterworks
Company.

70. Whereas the East London Waterworks Company, under the provisions of their special Act, 1867, and the Act or Acts incorporated therewith, have made or greatly improved the roadways in Ferry Boat Lane and Copper Mill Lane, in the execution of the works marked I and J, and F and G respectively, in their said special Act, and are willing to make a good raised footpath on one side of each of such roads, of a width not less than three feet respectively, and to dedicate the entire of the said roads and footpaths to the use of the public, in consideration of the pieces of land numbered on and in the said plan and Schedule A hereto, 988, 988A, and 988B, in Ferry Boat Lane, containing 1a. 2r. 20p., and 1022B, 1031, 1032, and 1558 in Copper Mill Lane, containing 0a. 2r. 23p., being permitted to be and remain inclosed free from common and forestal rights, and from rentcharge under the provisions of this Scheme: And whereas it is desirable that such arrangement shall be carried into execution: Now it is hereby declared that upon the said East London Waterworks Company making such footpaths as aforesaid, and dedicating the said entire roads and footpaths to the use of the public, to the satisfaction of the Conservators, the said pieces of land numbered 988, 988A, and 988B, and 1022B, 1031, 1032 and 1558, and comprising in the whole 2a. 1r. 3p., shall thenceforth be and remain inclosed for ever, freed from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of this Scheme.

Conservators may
hold in mortmain.

71. All lands and rights hereby vested in, or directed or authorised to be purchased, acquired, or accepted by the Conservators, may be held by them and their successors in mortmain, in perpetuity, and all persons interested therein may convey, give, and devise the same accordingly, notwithstanding any statute or rule of law to the contrary.

The rights affected
by Scheme.

72. The rights affected by this Scheme in or over the said Forest are the forestal rights of the Crown, the rights or interests of persons holding forestal offices, the ownership of the soil, the rights of common (including rights of lopping and assignments of fuel or wood), and the rights of Surveyors of Local Boards or Highways, and they are affected in manner and to the extent herein appearing. This Scheme is made under the authority of the Epping Forest Acts aforesaid, and not by agreement or consent of parties, except as herein appears.

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously expressed her desire that Epping Forest might be preserved as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public.

Time for Scheme
coming into
operation.

73. This Scheme shall come into operation immediately upon the passing of the Act of Parliament confirming the same.

The expenses of the
Epping Forest
Commissioners.

74. The expenses of the Epping Forest Commissioners shall be defrayed by monies to be provided by Parliament.

Printed copies of
Scheme to be sold.

75. Printed copies of this Scheme shall at all times be sold at the office of the Conservators, to all persons desiring to buy the same, at a price not exceeding 2 s. 6 d. each.

In witness whereof we, the Epping Forest Commissioners, have hereunto set our hands and official seal this Twenty-third day of February 1877.

Seal of the
Epping Forest
Commissioners.

(signed)

Charles Wood (Chairman),
J. W. Perry Watlington,
John Locke,
Henry Ford Barclay.

REFERENCE to the PLAN of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, within the meaning of "The Epping Forest Act, 1871," as ascertained by the Epping Forest Commissioners.

NORTHERN PORTION.—Nos. 1 to 667.

INDEX.

MANOR.	Page.	MANOR.	Page.	MANOR.	Page.
Epping Bury	-	Loughton, otherwise Lucton	-	Chingford St. Paul, or Chingford Earls	76
Chambers	-	Sewardstone, otherwise Sewardstone	-	Chingford St. Paul, or Chingford Earls, or Gowers	77
Theydon Bois	-	Chingford St. Paul	-	and Buckerella.	
Waltham Holy Cross	-	Chingford Earls, otherwise Chingford Comitis	-	Chigwell and West Hatch	78
				SUMMARY.	82

MANOR OF EPPING BURY (Lord of the Manor, GEORGE WYTHES, Esq.).

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
1	Part of Thornwood Common, inclosed by the adjoining owner, and now converted into arable land.	Joseph Nathan	Joseph Nathan	Inclosed	A. R. P. 1 3 12	Subject.	
2	Grass land	Thomas Goodwin	James Martin	ditto	0 2 7	ditto.	
3	Inclosures round the brickfield on Epping Plain, now used as brick-field, grass, &c.	George Wythes	Charles Foster	ditto	1 3 0	ditto.	
4	Part of the front garden of Ivy Lodge.	Richard Laxton (Charles Bedell, lessee).	Charles Bedell	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
5	Part of front garden of house	John Jarvis	John Jarvis	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
6	Garden ground attached to cottage.	James Shorter	James Carling	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
7	Part of the front gardens of two cottages.	James Shorter	James Carling and William Cox.	ditto	0 0 3	ditto.	
8	Garden ground attached to cottage	James Shorter	William Cox	ditto	0 0 3	ditto.	
9	Part of garden in front of house	James Shorter	James Shorter	ditto	0 0 11	ditto.	
10	Front garden of Epping Union	Guardians of Epping Union	Guardians of Epping Union	ditto	1 1 16	ditto.	
11	A strip of frontage land to the Copped Hall Estate, now used as pasture.	George Wythes	George Wythes	ditto	2 3 20	ditto.	
			Total Acres Inclosed		8 2 14		

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—continued.

Number on Plan.	D E S C R I P T I O N.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or subject to, Crown's Forestral Rights.	R E M A R K S.
EPPING BURY MANOR—continued.							
12	Part of Thornwood Common	Lord of Manor	-	Open	A. R. P. 6 1 15	Subject.	
13	Part of Epping Plain	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	220 1 21	ditto.	
13 A	Part of Epping Plain	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	2 0 30	ditto.	
14	Part of Epping Plain	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	29 0 0	ditto.	
16	Rough pasture	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	16 0 0	ditto.	
17	Grass land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	4 0 30	ditto.	
18	Grass land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 3 33	ditto.	
18 A	Waste by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
19	Grass land adjoining Epping Union	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	2 1 10	ditto.	
20	Grass land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
21	Grass land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
22	Grass land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 2 15	ditto.	
23	Grass land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 2 26	ditto.	
24	Grass land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 2 10	ditto.	
25	Grass land, south of Epping Town	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	7 1 0	ditto.	
26	Strip by side of lane	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
27	Strip by side of lane	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
28	Epping Thicks, Ambresbury Banks, &c.	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	173 1 20	ditto.	
29	Grass	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 1 10	ditto.	
Total Acres Open					465 0 22		

MANOR OF CHAMBERS (Lord of the Manor, GEORGE WYTHES, Esq.).

30	Epping Long Green	Lord of Manor	-	Open	9 2 5	Subject.	
31	Gibbons Bush Green and waste by road.	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	9 0 15	ditto.	
32	Severs Green	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	7 1 30	ditto.	
Total Acres Open					26 0 10		

0.85:

H

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.		Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
					A.	R. P.		
THEYDON BOIS MANOR—continued.								
76	Rough land and wood near Theydon Church.	R. W. Hall Dare	R. W. Hall Dare	Inclosed	0	2 13	Released.	
77	Grass land adjoining above	James Gingell	James Gingell	ditto	0	1 16	ditto.	
78	Grass land	R. W. Hall Dare	James Cavill	ditto	0	0 26	ditto.	
79	Garden ground in front of house	Mr. Debenham	Louisa Barshaw	ditto	0	0 26	ditto.	
80	Garden ground attached to house	Mr. Debenham	Louisa Barshaw	ditto	0	0 7	ditto.	
81	Garden ground in front of cottage	Mr. Debenham	Thomas Saggars	ditto	0	0 4	ditto.	
82	Garden ground in front of cottage	Mr. Debenham	Mary Maynard	ditto	0	0 3	ditto.	
83	Part of front garden of cottage	Mr. Debenham	James Oakman	ditto	0	0 3	ditto.	
84	Part of front garden of cottage	Mr. Debenham	Hannah Maynard	ditto	0	0 2	ditto.	
85	Strip of grass land	Mr. Debenham	Hannah Maynard	ditto	0	0 2	ditto.	
86	Strip of grass in Loughton Lane.	James Gingell	James Gingell	ditto	0	0 30	ditto.	
87	Piece of grass land at corner of Loughton Lane.	James Gingell	James Gingell	ditto	0	0 8	ditto.	
88	Grass land, formerly part of Theydon Green, new thrown into fields.	James Gingell	James Gingell	ditto	0	3 26	ditto.	
89	Part of stack-yard, at corner opposite Theydon Church.	James Gingell	James Gingell	ditto	0	0 34	ditto.	
90	Strip of grass land	James Gingell	James Gingell	ditto	0	2 18	ditto.	
91	Arable land, formerly Fox's Plain	James Gingell	James Gingell	ditto	11	2 30	ditto.	
91 A	Wood land	R. W. Hall Dare	R. W. Hall Dare	ditto	2	0 0	ditto.	
92	Rough land	R. W. Hall Dare	R. W. Hall Dare	ditto	166	2 2	ditto.	
93	Forest land, inclosed by post and wire fence, and used as brick-field.	Lewis John Walker	L. J. Walker	ditto	9	3 30	ditto.	
94	Wood and rough	R. W. Hall Dare	R. W. Hall Dare	ditto	4	0 4	ditto.	
95	Wood land, pollards, and bushes	R. W. Hall Dare	R. W. Hall Dare	ditto	51	1 39	ditto.	
TOTAL Acres Inclosed					318	3 23		
96	Strip at side of road	Lord of Manor		Open	0	0 20	ditto.	
97	Strip at side of road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	0 20	ditto.	
98	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	3 0	ditto.	
99	Strip in Gaters Lane	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	2 0	ditto.	
99 A	Strip in Gaters Lane	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	0 10	ditto.	
99 B	Strip in Gaters Lane	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	0 6	ditto.	
100	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	1 28	ditto.	

MANOR OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS (Lord of the Manor, Sir HERREWALD WAKE, Bart.).

101	Part of Theydon Green -	Lord of Manor -	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	10 1 26
101 A	Part of Theydon Green -	Lord of Manor -	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	6 0 0
102	Strip at side of road -	Lord of Manor -	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	0 0 30
102 A	Strip by road -	Lord of Manor -	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	0 0 17
TOTAL Acres Open									-	18 2 37

MANOR OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS (Lord of the Manor, Sir HEREWALD WAKE, Bart.).

108	Garden ground at Copped Hall Green, opposite Raveney Farm.	W. Bates -	-	-	-	-	John Reynolds -	-	Inclosed	-	0 0 36	Subject.
104	Grass land -	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	-	-	-	William Parish -	-	ditto	-	3 3 0	ditto.
105	Strip of grass land -	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	-	-	-	William Parish -	-	ditto	-	0 3 32	ditto.
106	Garden ground -	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	-	-	-	John Ellis -	-	ditto	-	0 0 32	ditto.
107	Arable land in front of house -	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	-	-	-	John Ellis -	-	ditto	-	0 0 6	ditto.
108	Part of front garden of house -	Edward Jones Williams	-	-	-	-	Daniel Clark	-	ditto	-	0 0 12	ditto.
109	A strip of grass land in Long Street -	Edward Jones Williams	-	-	-	-	Daniel Clark	-	ditto	-	0 1 8	ditto.
110	Part of grass field -	Edward Jones Williams	-	-	-	-	Daniel Clark	-	ditto	-	1 0 0	ditto.
111	A strip of grass land in Long Street -	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	-	-	-	John Ellis -	-	ditto	-	0 0 28	ditto.
112	Part of grass field -	Mrs. Whiteman -	-	-	-	-	Isaiah Hobson	-	ditto	-	0 0 4	ditto.
113	Garden ground -	Mrs. Whiteman	-	-	-	-	Isaiah Hobson	-	ditto	-	0 0 20	ditto.
114	Part of front garden -	Mrs. Whiteman	-	-	-	-	Isaiah Hobson	-	ditto	-	0 0 8	ditto.
115	Part of orchard -	Mrs. Whiteman -	-	-	-	-	Isaiah Hobson	-	ditto	-	0 1 0	ditto.
116	Strip of grass added to field -	Mrs. Whiteman -	-	-	-	-	Isaiah Hobson	-	ditto	-	0 0 36	ditto.
117	Strip of rough land -	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	-	-	-	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	ditto	-	0 0 4	ditto.
118	Piece of rough, by barn -	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	-	-	-	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	ditto	-	0 1 30	ditto.
119	A strip of grass land -	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	-	-	-	William Parish -	-	ditto	-	0 1 16	Released.
120	Pasture land -	Trustees of Beale Colvin	-	-	-	-	John Bentley	-	ditto	-	0 0 16	ditto.
121	Garden ground -	Edward Jones	-	-	-	-	Thomas Pryor	-	ditto	-	0 1 20	Subject.
122	Garden ground -	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	-	-	-	Charles Webster	-	ditto	-	0 3 16	ditto.
123	A strip of grass land -	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	-	-	-	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	ditto	-	0 2 20	ditto.
124	A strip of grass land -	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	-	-	-	Sir T. F. Buxton	-	ditto	-	0 1 19	ditto.
125	A piece of waste on Honey Lane Green, inclosed from time to time with temporary hurdle and post and rail fence, to protect pipes and bricks stored thereon from cattle.	Lewis John Walker	-	-	-	-	L. J. Walker	-	ditto	-	0 0 11	ditto.
126	A piece of waste land in Honey Lane Green, inclosed from time to time with rough post and rail fence, and used for storing pipes, bricks, &c.	Lewis John Walker	-	-	-	-	L. J. Walker	-	ditto	-	0 1 24	ditto.
127	Part of front garden of house -	George Symondson	-	-	-	-	Henry Wolff	-	ditto	-	0 1 18	Released.
128	Strip of grass land in Honey Lane, inclosed by T. Trapp.	H. W. Demaine Saunders	-	-	-	-	George Green	-	ditto	-		

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—*continued*.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.		Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
					A.	R. P.		
WALTHAM HOLY CROSS MANOR—continued.								
129	Part of grass field	Robert Edwards	Robert Edwards	Inclosed	0	2 32	Subject.	
130	Garden ground	Robert Edwards	Robert Edwards	ditto	0	0 31	ditto.	
131	Strip of grass land by road	Robert Edwards	John Hyde	ditto	0	1 0	ditto.	
132	Part of pleasure-grounds of Beech Hill Estate.	Robert Edwards	Robert Edwards	ditto	0	1 24	ditto.	
133	Plantation opposite the entrance to Beech Hill House.	Robert Edwards	John Hyde	ditto	0	2 20	ditto.	
134	A strip of grass land	Robert Edwards	Robert Edwards	ditto	0	0 12	ditto.	
135	Grass land known as Pyenest Green	Robert Edwards	John Hyde	ditto	1	2 35	ditto.	
136	Grass land	Jane Burrell	Jane Burrell	ditto	0	3 2	ditto.	
137	A strip of arable land added to the field at rear.	Mrs. Edenborough	Mrs. Edenborough	ditto	0	2 20	ditto.	
138	Part of front garden	Mrs. Edenborough	Mrs. Edenborough	ditto	0	0 20	ditto.	
139	Part of Fisher's Green, now used as pasture.	Peter Mills	Peter Mills	ditto	1	2 32	ditto.	
140	Pond adjoining the high road from Waltham Abbey to Nazing, near Fisher's Green, inclosed by parish authorities.	Peter Mills	Peter Mills	ditto	0	0 12	ditto.	
141	Grass land in Clapgate Lane	Trustees of Beale Colvin	Trustees of B. Colvin	ditto	0	0 21	Released.	
142	Strip of grass land in Honey Lane	W. D. Saunders	William Webster	ditto	0	1 0	Subject.	
TOTAL Acres Inclosed					19	1 37		
143	Part of St. Thomas's Quarters	Corporation of the City of London.	-	Open	67	1 35	ditto.	
143 A	Waste opposite Wake Arms	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0	1 30	ditto.	
143 B	Waste opposite Wake Arms	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0	1 10	ditto.	
144	Part of St. Thomas's Quarters	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	37	2 0	ditto.	
145	Waste by Copped Hall Lodge	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	7	2 0	ditto.	
146	Part of St. Thomas's Quarters	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	108	2 20	ditto.	
147	Part of Copped Hall Green	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	16	0 10	ditto.	
147 A	Waste by Copped Hall Lodge	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	5	0 20	ditto.	

147 B	Waste by Rose and Crown	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	30	ditto.
148	Part of Copped Hall Green	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	11	0	0	ditto.
149	Part of Copped Hall Green	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	7	0	0	ditto.
150	Waste in Long Street	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	10	ditto.
151	Waste in Long Street	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	10	ditto.
151 A	Waste in Long Street	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	30	ditto.
152	Part of Copped Hall Green	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	7	3	20	ditto.
152 A	Waste by road -	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	20	ditto.
153	Part of Sergeant's Green and part of Honey Lane Green.	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	12	1	10	ditto.
153 A	Part of Sergeant's Green -	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	10	ditto.
154	Waste in Pick Hill Lane	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	2	0	30	ditto.
155	Waste by side of road	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	30	ditto.
156	Waste by road -	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	20	ditto.
157	Waste by Honey Lane Green	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	35	ditto.
157 A	Waste by Honey Lane Green	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	5	ditto.
158	Waste by Honey Lane Green	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	20	ditto.
159	Part of Honey Lane Green	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	2	20	ditto.
159 A	Part of Honey Lane Green	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	20	ditto.
159 B	Part of Honey Lane Green	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	5	ditto.
160	Part of Honey Lane Quarters	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	18	0	0	ditto.
161	Part of Honey Lane Quarters	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	165	0	0	ditto.
162	Waste land -	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	7	2	0	ditto.
162 A	Waste by road -	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	0	ditto.
163	Part of Honey Lane Quarters	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	100	0	0	ditto.
164	Waste by Loughton parish boundary	-	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	110	0	0	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 887—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
WALTHAM HOLY CROSS MANOR—continued.							
165	Waste by King's Oak	Corporation of the City of London.	-	Open	A. 1 2 6	Subject.	
165A	Waste by King's Oak	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
165B	Waste by King's Oak	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 4	ditto.	
166	Part of High Beech Hill	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	9 0 10	ditto.	
166A	Part of High Beech Hill	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 10	ditto.	
167	Grass and rough	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	5 0 30	ditto.	
167A	Waste at High Beech Hill	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
168	Rough pasture	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	5 3 20	ditto.	
169	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 10	ditto.	
169A	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
169B	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
170	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
171	Strip in Honey Lane	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 15	ditto.	
172	Strip by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 26	ditto.	
173	Strip of waste	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
174	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 3	ditto.	
175	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
176	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
177	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 26	ditto.	
178	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
179	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	

180	Galley Hill, Puck Lane, Clapgate Lane, and Eames Green.	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	47	0	23	ditto.
181	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	0	0	ditto.
182	Strip of waste	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	0	ditto.
183	Strip by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	10	ditto.
184	Strip of waste	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	5	ditto.
185	Strip of waste	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	10	ditto.
186	Strip by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	20	ditto.
187	Strip of waste	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	0	ditto.
188	Strip by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	20	ditto.
189	Strip of waste	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	10	ditto.
190	Fisher's Green, and waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	3	0	20	ditto.
191	Strips by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	30	ditto.
192	Strip by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	20	ditto.
192A	Strip near Fisher's Green	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	10	ditto.
193	Strip by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	37	ditto.
193A	Strip by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	3	ditto.
194	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	0	ditto.
194A	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	2	10	ditto.
195	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	12	ditto.
196	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	15	ditto.
197	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	3	0	ditto.
197A	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	10	ditto.
198	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	10	ditto.
198A	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	2	0	ditto.
TOTAL Acres Open							-	768	0	25	

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—continued.

MANOR OF LOUGHTON, otherwise LUCTON (Lord of the Manor, the Rev. JOHN WHITAKER MAITLAND).

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
199	Pasture land	John Williams	J. Williams	Inclosed	A. R. P. 0 2 2	Released.	
200	Pasture and shrubbery	John Williams	J. Williams	ditto	0 1 4	ditto.	
201	Garden ground attached to house	Robin Allen	R. Allen	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
202	Garden ground attached to house	Robin Allen	R. Allen	ditto	0 0 13	ditto.	
203	Garden ground	Robin Allen	R. Allen	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
204	Garden ground	Robin Allen	R. Allen	ditto	0 0 12	ditto.	
205	Garden ground	Charles W. Sheers	W. Ellwood	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
208	Royal Standard	Truman, Hanbury & Co. (Benjamin Billing, lessee)	Benjamin Billing	ditto	0 0 13	ditto.	
209	Two shops and houses	William Davis	Weekly tenants	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
210	Standard yard, and four tenements.	Mr. Blake	Weekly tenants	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
211	House and shop	Mr. Blake	Mr. Blatch	ditto	0 0 3	ditto.	
212	Hollybush Tavern	Charles Lee	William Williams	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
213	House and shop	Samuel White	Samuel White	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
214	House and shop	William Davis	Mr. Wells	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
215	House and shop	Arthur Looker	Arthur Looker	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
216	House and shop	William Davis or Henry Hill.	William Wood	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
217	House and shop	William Davis or Henry Hill.	William Davis	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
218	Forecourts of four houses	Temperance Permanent Building Society, or Henry Hill.	Weekly tenants	ditto	0 0 12	ditto.	
219	Part of police station	Metropolitan Police	Metropolitan Police	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
220	House and shop	William Martin Bickerstaff	John and B. Price	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
221	Post-office	Joseph Barton	Joseph Barton	ditto	0 0 13	ditto.	
222	House and shop	Charles Cusson	Charles Cusson	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
223	Two houses and shop	William Martin Bickerstaff	P. Egan and J. Abblewhite.	ditto	0 0 9	ditto.	
224	Three shops	Cuthbert Brothers	Cuthbert Brothers	ditto	0 0 11	ditto.	
227	Entrance lodge, shrubbery, and land near Warren Lodge.	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee).	J. Blott	ditto	1 0 0	ditto.	
228	Land near Warren Lodge	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee).	J. Blott	ditto	1 2 0	ditto.	
229	Inclosure of forest land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	7 2 18	ditto.	
230	Inclosure of forest land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	169 2 7	ditto.	

231	Inclosure of forest land	John Williams	-	-	J. Williams	-	-	-	34	8	8	ditto.
232	Grass land (thrown into field)	John Williams	-	-	J. Williams	-	-	-	4	0	17	ditto.
233	Debden Green, now inclosed and used as grass land.	John Williams	-	-	J. Williams	-	-	-	1	1	34	ditto.
234	Part of front garden of house	John Williams	-	-	Samuel Frichen	-	-	-	0	0	22	ditto.
235	Grass land	The Trustees of the Will of W. W. Maitland.	-	-	John Dalley	-	-	-	1	2	13	ditto.
236	Great and Little Monks Woods, and other parts of the forest.	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	3	26	ditto.
237	Grass land and Goldings Hill Pond	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	John Dalley	-	-	-	4	3	0	ditto.
238	Goldings Hill forest land and grass	Rev. J. W. Maitland	-	-	John Hall	-	-	-	5	3	26	ditto.
239	Arable land	Henry Philby	-	-	George Wade	-	-	-	0	1	36	ditto.
240	Plot of grass land	Samuel Lloyd Howard	-	-	S. L. Howard	-	-	-	0	0	13	ditto.
241	Albion cottage and garden	George Hicks	-	-	Albert Tupp	-	-	-	0	0	14	ditto.
242	Four cottages and forecourts	Rev. J. W. Maitland	-	-	Matthews, Bacon, Rudd, and Roberts.	-	-	-	0	0	11	ditto.
243	Garden	Mrs. Sarah Hughes	-	-	Charles Thompson	-	-	-	0	0	8	ditto.
244	Two cottages and gardens	Samuel Wilks	-	-	Weekly tenants	-	-	-	0	0	32	ditto.
245	Foresters' Arms and gardens	George Groat	-	-	George Groat	-	-	-	0	0	28	ditto.
246	Garden ground	Alfred Phipos	-	-	A. Phipos	-	-	-	0	1	20	ditto.
247	Arable land	Alfred Phipos (William Noakes, lessee).	-	-	W. Noakes	-	-	-	4	0	36	ditto.
248	Three cottages and gardens	Alfred Phipos (William Noakes, lessee).	-	-	Jane Frost, Alfred Burton, William Noakes.	-	-	-	0	0	15	ditto.
249	Arable field and rough	George Groat	-	-	George Groat	-	-	-	3	0	24	ditto.
250	Cottage garden	Samuel Lloyd Howard	-	-	Thomas Iagar	-	-	-	0	0	14	ditto.
251	Grass land	Samuel Lloyd Howard (Thomas Nunn, lessee).	-	-	Thomas Nunn	-	-	-	9	2	22	ditto.
252	Grass and rough land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	32	ditto.
252A	Grass and rough land	Ind, Coope, & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	ditto.
252B	Grass and rough land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	23	ditto.
253	Two cottages and gardens	John Greenaway	-	-	J. Greenaway and Sarah Fowler.	-	-	-	0	0	30	ditto.
254	Cottage and garden	Samuel Wilks (agent for owner).	-	-	William Reed	-	-	-	0	0	24	ditto.
255	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks (agent for owner).	-	-	J. Brash	-	-	-	0	0	3	ditto.
256	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks (agent for owner).	-	-	John Webb	-	-	-	0	0	3	ditto.
257	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks (agent for owner).	-	-	William Martin	-	-	-	0	0	3	ditto.
258	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks	-	-	Mrs. Seymour	-	-	-	0	0	3	ditto.
259	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks	-	-	John Groat	-	-	-	0	0	3	ditto.
260	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks	-	-	Thomas Godwin	-	-	-	0	0	3	ditto.
261	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks	-	-	James Saunders	-	-	-	0	0	3	ditto.
262	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks	-	-	Henry Saunders	-	-	-	0	0	5	ditto.
263	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks	-	-	Thomas Reed	-	-	-	0	0	6	ditto.
264	House and garden	Mrs. Glover	-	-	Mr. Crisp	-	-	-	0	2	28	ditto.
265	House garden	Robert Hugman	-	-	R. Hugman	-	-	-	1	2	10	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
LOUGHTON MANOR—continued.							
266	Grass land	Robert Hugman	R. Hugman	Inclosed	A. B. P. 1 0 24	Released.	
267	Grass land	Edward Vickers	E. Vickers	ditto	1 2 5	ditto.	
268	Forest land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	75 2 0	ditto.	
269	Forest land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	228 2 0	ditto.	
270	Cottage and part of brickfield	George W. Abbott	J. Chilton	ditto	2 0 0	ditto.	
271	Grass land	Mr. Richardson	Mr. Richardson	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
272	Grass land	George W. Abbott	G. W. Abbott	ditto	3 0 0	ditto.	
273	Forest land	Executors of George Gould	Executors of G. Gould	ditto	8 0 20	ditto.	
274	Forest land	George W. Abbott	G. W. Abbott	ditto	12 2 15	ditto.	
274 A	Garden ground	John Chilton	John Chilton	ditto	0 0 26	ditto.	
274 B	Grass land	Rev. Robert Hunter	Rev. Robert Hunter	ditto	0 0 13	ditto.	
274 C	Grass land	W. Adams	W. Adams	ditto	0 0 13	ditto.	
275	Forest land	Jane Miller Waller	J. M. Waller	ditto	1 3 12	ditto.	
276	Forest land	Jane M. Waller	J. M. Waller	ditto	3 2 24	ditto.	
277	Arable and garden ground	Robin Allen	R. Allen	ditto	8 2 36	ditto.	
278	Triangular plantation	Robin Allen	R. Allen	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
279	Part of front garden of cottage	Henry Lincoln	H. Lincoln	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
280	Grass land	Elizabeth Gould	E. Gould	ditto	2 3 10	ditto.	
281	Strip of grass land	Edward Vickers	E. Vickers	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
282	Strip of grass land	Rev. J. W. Maitland	Rev. J. W. Maitland	ditto	0 0 23	ditto.	
283	Strip of grass land added to field at rear.	Rev. J. W. Maitland	Martin Harris	ditto	0 1 16	ditto.	
284	Garden ground attached to house	Mrs. Martha Brawn	M. Brawn	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
285	Strip of grass land, now added to field at rear.	Rev. J. W. Maitland	Martin Harris	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
286	Garden ground	Julius Charles Rohrweger	Mr. Cain	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
287	Grass land, now added to field at rear	Julius Charles Rohrweger	George Gould	ditto	0 0 19	ditto.	
288	Two cottages and gardens	Charles Stevens	Isaac Clark and James Brown	ditto	0 0 15	ditto.	
289	Strip of grass land, now added to field at rear.	Julius Charles Rohrweger	George Gould	ditto	0 1 21	ditto.	
290	Garden ground in front of cottage	George Gould	Jane Clark	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
291	Strip of grass land	W. Davison	Mr. Lincoln	ditto	0 1 22	ditto.	
292	Forecourt of cottage and garden attached.	Representatives of E. M. Cummings.	T. Busham	ditto	0 0 28	ditto.	
293	Plot of garden ground attached to house.	Representatives of E. M. Cummings.	W. Bedford	ditto	0 3 26	ditto.	
294	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Beresford	Mr. Ellis	ditto	0 1 8	ditto.	
295	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Cork	W. Willingale	ditto	0 0 36	ditto.	
296	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Needham	Mr. Oakley	ditto	0 1 6	ditto.	
297	Plot of garden ground	James E. Bedingham	J. E. Bedingham	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
298	Plot of garden ground	Dr. Nelham	Mr. Ackford	ditto	0 0 38	ditto.	

299	Cottage and garden -	James Slater	John Slater	ditto	0	1	3	ditto.
300	Plot of garden ground	George Groul	George Groul	ditto	0	1	3	ditto.
301	Rough land	Mortgages of T. Goodwin	Mortgages of T. Goodwin	ditto	0	1	3	ditto.
302	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Needham	Mr. Needham	ditto	0	0	36	ditto.
303	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Searl	Mr. Searl	ditto	0	0	36	ditto.
304	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Glascock	Mr. Glascock	ditto	0	1	2	ditto.
305	Two cottages and gardens	W. Willingale	W. Willingale	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.
306	Two cottages and gardens	Mr. Glascock	Mr. Glascock	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.
307	Rough land	Mr. Green and Mr. Richardson.	Mr. Richardson	ditto	0	1	32	ditto.
308	Cottage and garden	Mr. Hugman	Mr. Godwin	ditto	0	1	16	ditto.
309	Eight cottages and gardens	John Mills	Weekly tenants	ditto	0	1	36	ditto.
310	Ten cottages in an unfinished state	Mr. Wilks	Mr. Wilks	ditto	0	1	20	ditto.
310A	Grass land	Mr. Wilks	-	ditto	0	2	37	ditto.
311	Robin Hood and cottage	H. Haden (John Chilton, lessee).	John Chilton	ditto	0	1	29	ditto.
312	Cottage and garden	George Washington Abbott (John Chilton, lessee).	John Chilton	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.
313	Forest land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	21	2	37	ditto.
314	Forest land	William H. Blaauw (Executor of Bramston).	W. H. Blaauw	ditto	7	0	24	ditto.
315	Forest land	Ann Hervey	Ann Hervey	ditto	2	0	16	ditto.
316	Forest land	J. H. Heckman	J. H. Heckman	ditto	0	2	0	ditto.
317	Forest land	Henry Lincoln	Henry Lincoln	ditto	0	1	22	ditto.
318	Arable land	Julius Charles Rohrweger	Elizabeth French	ditto	7	0	5	ditto.
319	Arable land	Edward Vickers	Elizabeth French	ditto	11	2	9	ditto.
320	Part arable and part forest land	Edward Vickers	John Chilton	ditto	12	2	17	ditto.
321	Rough land	Frederick Jessop	Frederick Jessop	ditto	0	2	4	ditto.
322	Cottage and garden	Henry Lincoln	H. Lincoln	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
323	Grass land	Henry Lincoln	H. Lincoln	ditto	2	3	8	ditto.
324	Forest land	Peter Gellatly	Peter Gellatly	ditto	1	0	16	ditto.
324A	Forest land	Trustees of Mr. and Mrs. Windle.	Trustees of Mr. and Mrs. Windle.	ditto	0	1	30	ditto.
325	Arable land	Edward Vickers	Edward Vickers	ditto	0	3	11	ditto.
326	Forest land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	10	2	26	ditto.
327	Forest land	Representatives of Noah Heath.	Representatives of Noah Heath.	ditto	0	3	0	ditto.
328	Forest land	Thomas Howard	Thomas Howard	ditto	1	0	8	ditto.
329	Forest land	Charles Stevens	Charles Stevens	ditto	1	0	0	ditto.
330	Forest land	Mr. Webster	Mr. Webster	ditto	5	1	24	ditto.
331	Arable land	Peter Gellatly	Peter Gellatly	ditto	5	0	9	ditto.
332	Forest land	Josiah Benjamin Avila	Josiah Benjamin Avila	ditto	1	1	7	ditto.
333	Nursery gardens	William Paul	William Paul	ditto	32	0	10	ditto.
334	Plot of arable land	J. Mills	J. Mills	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.
335	Arable land	Susanah Green and James Jury.	S. Green and J. Jury	ditto	0	1	18	ditto.
336	Arable land	Executors of Rev. S. Brawn	Executors of Rev. S. Brawn	ditto	0	1	24	ditto.
337	Rough land	Miss Eliza Gould	Miss E. Gould	ditto	0	1	21	ditto.
338	Rough land	G. J. Taylor	G. J. Taylor	ditto	0	1	20	ditto.
339	Rough land	J. Davison	J. Davison	ditto	4	3	17	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
LOUGHTON MANOR—continued.							
340	Grass land - - -	Land Development Company	Land Development Company	Inclosed	A. R. P. 1 3 32	Released.	
341	Grass land in front of houses - - -	G. J. Taylor - - -	Mr. Webb - - -	ditto	0 1 4	ditto.	
342	Grass land - - -	John Chilton - - -	John Chilton - - -	ditto	0 3 6	ditto.	
343	Part of garden - - -	Peter Gellatly - - -	Mr. King - - -	ditto	1 0 20	ditto.	
344	Plot of grass land - - -	Mrs. Davison - - -	Mr. Lockland - - -	ditto	0 0 18	ditto.	
345	Triangular plantation between roads - - -	Overseers of the poor - - -	Overseers of the poor - - -	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
346	Front garden of house - - -	Thomas Howard - - -	Thomas Howard - - -	ditto	0 1 7	ditto.	
347	Grass land - - -	Thomas Howard - - -	Thomas Howard - - -	ditto	0 0 9	ditto.	
348	Part of front garden of two cottages - - -	Mrs. Davison - - -	Weekly tenants - - -	ditto	0 0 17	ditto.	
349	Garden ground - - -	Henry Lincoln - - -	Lebeus Trimby - - -	ditto	0 0 38	ditto.	
350	Grass land - - -	H. A. Philby - - -	H. A. Philby - - -	ditto	0 2 24	ditto.	
351	Grass land - - -	Thomas Howard - - -	Thomas Howard - - -	ditto	0 1 4	ditto.	
352	Lodge, grass land, and roadway - - -	Edward Hyde - - -	E. Hyde - - -	ditto	0 0 18	ditto.	
353	Two houses and gardens - - -	Robert William McDonald - - -	R. W. McDonald, and weekly tenant.	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
354	Garden ground - - -	Robert William McDonald - - -	R. W. McDonald - - -	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
355	Plot of grass land - - -	Charles J. St. Alfonso - - -	C. J. St. Alfonso - - -	ditto	0 0 36	ditto.	
356	New roadway - - -	Land Development Company - - -	Land Development Company - - -	ditto	0 0 9	ditto.	
357	Garden ground in front of house - - -	Dr. Lewis - - -	Dr. Lewis - - -	ditto	0 1 15	ditto.	
357A	Grass land - - -	Land Development Company - - -	Land Development Company - - -	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
357B	Roadway - - -	Land Development Company - - -	Land Development Company - - -	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
357C	Grass land - - -	Susannah Peeke - - -	Susannah Peeke - - -	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
358	House and garden - - -	Frederick Jessop (James Cochran, lessee). - - -	Mr. Pater - - -	ditto	1 0 0	ditto.	
359	Garden and pleasure ground attached to the Pollards. - - -	Edward Vickers - - -	Edward Vickers - - -	ditto	14 3 11	ditto.	
360	Grass land and plantations - - -	Peter Gellatly - - -	P. Gellatly - - -	ditto	8 1 0	ditto.	
361	Grass land and plantations - - -	Peter Gellatly - - -	P. Gellatly - - -	ditto	15 0 0	ditto.	
362	Grass land - - -	Henry Lincoln - - -	H. Lincoln - - -	ditto	10 2 0	ditto.	
363	Arable land - - -	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee). - - -	J. Blott - - -	ditto	9 0 0	ditto.	
364	Grass land - - -	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee). - - -	J. Blott - - -	ditto	8 2 0	ditto.	
365	Grass land - - -	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee). - - -	J. Blott - - -	ditto	2 1 0	ditto.	
366	Carriage approach - - -	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee). - - -	J. Blott - - -	ditto	0 2 30	ditto.	
367	Grass land and entrance lodge - - -	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee). - - -	J. Blott - - -	ditto	7 3 30	ditto.	
368	Arable land - - -	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee). - - -	J. Blott - - -	ditto	10 1 18	ditto.	
369	Arable land - - -	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee). - - -	Peter Gellatly - - -	ditto	36 0 2	ditto.	
370	Residence, stables, gardens, entrance lodge, and plantation. - - -	William Henry Sewell - - -	W. H. Sewell - - -	ditto	5 0 0	ditto.	

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
					A. R. P.		
					0 1 4	Released	
404	Slip of waste -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	Open	-	ditto.	
404 A	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 14	ditto.	
405	Waste -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
406	Slip of waste -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 18	ditto.	
407	Triangular piece of waste in road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
408	Slip of waste -	Lord of Manor -	-	ditto	0 1 6	ditto.	
409	Slip of waste -	Lord of Manor -	-	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
410	Slip of waste -	Lord of Manor -	-	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
411	Slip of waste -	Lord of Manor -	-	ditto	0 1 9	ditto.	
412	Waste land -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	4 1 3	ditto.	
412A	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
412B	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 80	ditto.	
412C	(<i>Vide</i> page 69.)	Lord of Manor -	-	ditto	1 2 15	ditto.	
413	Waste land by Halse Path -	Lord of Manor -	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
413A	Waste by Halse Path -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	5 2 25	ditto.	
414	Waste land -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	2 0 0	ditto.	
415	Staples road and waste by Halse Path.	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	3 3 0	ditto.	
416	Forest road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	3 1 0	ditto.	
417	Forest road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	6 2 0	ditto.	
418	Warren road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	3 2 0	ditto.	
419	Forest road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 28	ditto.	
420	Waste -	Lord of Manor -	-	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
421	Waste -	Lord of Manor -	-	ditto	0 3 18	ditto.	
422	Waste by Roebuck -	Lord of Manor -	-	ditto	0 2 18	ditto.	
423	Waste by Waltham Parish boundary -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	50 3 11	ditto.	
				Total Acres Open			

MANOR OF SEWARDSTONE, otherwise SEWERDSTONE (Lord of the Manor, CHARLES WILLIAM HAMILTON SOTHEY, Esq.).

		Charles Sotheby	Charles Sotheby	Inclosed	1	1	94	Released.
424	Grass land and shrubbery in front of house.	Charles Sotheby	-	-	-	-	-	-
426	Two cottages and nursery gardens	George Paul	-	ditto	14	0	25	ditto.
427	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	9	3	19	ditto.
428	Grass land adjoining churchyard	Rev. Josiah Norton	-	ditto	0	0	15	ditto.
429	Grass land	T. C. Baring	-	ditto	1	0	13	ditto.
430	Garden ground in front of house	Mrs. Eliza Beevers and Henry Beevers.	-	ditto	0	3	20	ditto.
431	Strip of grass land	W. C. Barnes	-	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.
432	Strip of waste, planted with trees	Prince L. Bonaparte	-	ditto	0	3	18	ditto.
433	Grass land	Peter Mills	-	ditto	1	2	39	ditto.
434	Church (No. 435A, to be inclosed for churchyard).	Thos. C. Baring	-	ditto	0	0	13	ditto.
TOTAL Acres Inclosed					30	1	26	
435	Part of High Beech Hill	Corporation of the City of London.	-	Open	18	0	13	ditto.
435A	Land adjoining church	Thos. C. Baring	-	ditto	0	3	27	ditto.
436	Wood and pasture	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	28	0	0	ditto.
437	Part of High Beech Hill	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0	2	10	ditto.
438	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.
439	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0	3	20	ditto.
440	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	1	2	25	ditto.
441	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0	2	30	ditto.
442	Slip by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
443	Slip of waste	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.
444	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0	0	30	ditto.
445	Triangular piece of waste	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
446	Sewardstone green and lanes	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	9	3	10	ditto.
447	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
448	Slip of waste	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
SEWARDSTONE MANOR—continued.							
449	Strip of waste -	-	-	Open	A. 1 1 0	Released.	
450	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
451	Waste at Leppit's Hill -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 2 20	ditto.	
452	Waste in Leppit's Lane -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
453	Strip by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
454	Strip of waste -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
455	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
456	Strip by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
457	Waste by cottage -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
458	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
459	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
460	Slip by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
461	Slip by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
462	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
463	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
463A	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 10	Subject.	
463B	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
463C	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
464	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	6 0 12	Released.	
464A	Wooded Lane -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	7 0 20	ditto.	
465	Fairmead Bottom, forest land, and part of Bury Wood.	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	434 3 18	ditto.	
466	Grass land -	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	14 3 0	ditto.	

467	Wood and grass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	0	0	ditto.
468	Wood land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1	0	ditto.
469	Slip in Bury Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	ditto.
TOTAL Acres Open										665	2	38

MANOR OF CHINGFORD ST. PAUL (Lady of the Manor, Mrs. JANE HODGSON, Widow).

470	Arable land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	3	8	Subject.
471	Hawk Wood Farm, house, buildings, and farmsteadings.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	21	ditto.
472	Grass land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	19	ditto.
472A	Grass land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	ditto.
473	Arable land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	2	38	ditto.
474	Grass land adjoining house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	14	ditto.
474A	Grass land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	26	ditto.
475	Hawk Wood House and garden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	30	ditto.
476	Part of Hawk Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	ditto.
476A	Part of Hawk Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	0	0	ditto.
477	Grass land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	36	ditto.
477A	Grass land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	23	ditto.
477B	Grass land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	14	ditto.
478	Grass land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	0	0	ditto.
479	Grass land and building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	15	ditto.
479A	Grass land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	ditto.
TOTAL Acres Inclosed										252	0	15

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
CHINGFORD ST. PAUL MANOR—continued.							
480	Bury Wood, Bury Path, and waste	Corporation of the City of London.	-	Open	A. R. P. 41 2 15	Subject.	
481	Strip of waste	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	1 0 0	ditto.	
482	Strip in Maddock's Lane	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	1 0 0	ditto.	
483	Strip in Maddock's Lane	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 2 10	ditto.	
484	Chingford Green	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	1 2 36	ditto.	
485	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 3 20	ditto.	
486	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 2 30	ditto.	
487	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 3 30	ditto.	
488	Slip in Marsh Lane	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
489	Waste in Marsh Lane	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 30	ditto.	
490	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
TOTAL Acres Open					49 1 11		

MANOR OF CHINGFORD EARLS, otherwise CHINGFORD COMITIS (Lord of the Manor, ROBERT BOOTHBY HEATHCOTE, Esq.).

491	Inclosure adjoining Queen Elizabeth's Lodge.	R. B. Heathcote	S. Brassell	Inclosed	4 0 8	Released.	141 A. 2 R. 9 P., being the lands comprised in Nos. 491, 499, 496, 497, 519, 520, 521, and 523, are subject to an agreement for the purchase thereof by the Corporation of the City of London, dated the 27th day of July 1876.
492	Grass land, added to old inclosure	R. B. Heathcote	S. Brassell	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
493	Grass land	John Bare	C. Martin	ditto	0 3 27	ditto.	
494	Grass land, yard, and building, near Chingford Hatch.	R. B. Heathcote	C. Martin	ditto	0 1 20	ditto.	
495	Two cottages and gardens	R. B. Heathcote	James Smith, George Godby	ditto	0 0 28	ditto.	
496	Arable land	R. B. Heathcote	S. Brassell	ditto	30 2 0	ditto.	
497	Arable land and barn	R. B. Heathcote	S. Brassell	ditto	13 3 16	ditto.	
498	Part of the garden of Forest Villa	John Small	Mr. Gearey	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	

	Plantation and entrance lodge	R. B. Heathcote (executors of J. Nash, lessees).	Executors of J. Nash	ditto	0	0	30	ditto.
499	House and garden	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Watton	ditto	-	-	-	ditto.
500	Grass field	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Watton	ditto	-	-	1 0 7	ditto.
501	House, garden, and grass land	William Edward Heathcote	John Dyer	ditto	-	-	1 2 15	ditto.
502	House, garden, and grass land	William Edward Heathcote	John Small	ditto	-	-	2 0 24	ditto.
503	House and garden	William Edward Heathcote	James Kelman	ditto	-	-	2 0 32	ditto.
504	House and garden	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Venner	ditto	-	-	2 2 19	ditto.
505	Grass land	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Venner	ditto	-	-	2 3 38	ditto.
506	Pond	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Venner	ditto	-	-	0 3 14	ditto.
507	Nursery garden	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Venner	ditto	-	-	0 2 12	ditto.
508	Cottage and garden	William Edward Heathcote	James Kelman	ditto	-	-	1 0 0	ditto.
509	Cottage and garden	William Edward Heathcote	Mrs. Heming	ditto	-	-	0 0 36	ditto.
510	Cottage and garden	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Elsie	ditto	-	-	0 0 36	ditto.
511	Cottage and garden	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Leathersitch	ditto	-	-	0 0 36	ditto.
512	Cottage and garden	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Watson	ditto	-	-	0 0 37	ditto.
513	Grass land attached to White Hall, with pond and entrance lodge thereon.	Miss Gumm (Mr. Cologne, lessee).	Mr. Cologne	ditto	-	-	4 1 0	ditto.
514	Cottage and garden	John Small	James Brassell	ditto	-	-	0 1 14	ditto.
515	Cottage and garden	R. B. Heathcote	Mrs. Stokes	ditto	-	-	0 0 26	ditto.
516	Cottage and garden	R. B. Heathcote	Mr. Adams	ditto	-	-	0 0 23	ditto.
517	Cottage and garden	R. B. Heathcote	Mr. Pascoe	ditto	-	-	0 0 16	ditto.
518	Cottage and garden	R. B. Heathcote	Mr. Wade	ditto	-	-	0 0 16	ditto.
TOTAL Acres Inclosed				-	-	-	71 1 15	
519	Wood and grass, and warren pond	Lord of Manor	-	Open	-	-	66 2 0	ditto.
520	Grass land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	17 1 0	ditto.
521	Grass land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	8 3 6	ditto.
522	Grass land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	0 1 18	ditto.
523	Grass land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	0 1 20	ditto.
524	Slip by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	1 0 0	ditto.
525	Waste by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	0 0 30	ditto.
526	Simmonds Lane	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	1 0 0	ditto.
527	Wastes by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	1 0 32	ditto.
528	(Vide page 76).	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	0 2 14	ditto.
529	Waste by road (the Avenue)	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	-	-
530 and } 531. }	(Vide page 76);	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	-	-
533	Waste by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	1 0 10	ditto.
534	Waste by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	0 2 30	ditto.
535 to } 537. }	(Vide page 76).	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	-	-
538	Waste by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	1 1 0	ditto.
539	(Vide page 76).	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	-	-
540 and } 540 A. }	(Vide page 76).	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	-	-
540 B. }	(Vide page 76).	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	-	-
541 to } 557. }	(Vide page 76).	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Acres Open				-	-	-	100 1 0	

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—continued.

MANOR OF CHINGFORD SAINT PAUL (Lady of the Manor, Mrs. JANE HODGSON, Widow); or MANOR OF CHINGFORD EARLS, otherwise CHINGFORD COMITIS (Lord of the Manor, ROBERT BOOTHBY HEATHCOTE, Esq.).

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
540	Grass land, part of Ink's Green -	Corporation of the City of London, or Representatives of Sir R. S. Ainslie.	-	Inclosed	A. R. P. 0 0 18	Subject.	
540A	Grass land, part of Ink's Green -	Corporation of the City of London, or Representatives of Sir R. S. Ainslie.	-	Ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
				TOTAL INCLOSED	0 1 8		
528	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	Open	0 3 12	ditto.	
530	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 1 28	ditto.	
531	Green lane -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	1 1 10	ditto.	
535	Green lane -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	4 3 25	ditto.	
536	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
537	Green lane -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	1 1 0	ditto.	
539	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 1 25	ditto.	
540B	Part of Ink's Green -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 1 7	ditto.	
541	Waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 0 15	ditto.	

542	Waste by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
543	Slip by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
544	Slip by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
545	Waste by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	0	2	0	ditto.
546 547	(<i>Vide below</i>). Waste by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	0	2	0	ditto.
548 549	(<i>Vide below</i>). Green lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	0	2	30	ditto.
550	Waste by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	15	ditto.
551 552	(<i>Vide page 78</i>). Waste by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	0	2	25	ditto.
553 to 555 556	(<i>Vide page 78</i>). Waste by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	0	3	25	ditto.
557	Waste by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	0	3	5	ditto.
Total Acres Open										13	3	37	

MANOR OF CHINGFORD SAINT PAUL (Lady of the Manor, Mrs. JANE HODGSON, Widow); or MANOR OF CHINGFORD EARLS, otherwise CHINGFORD COMITIS (Lord of the Manor, ROBERT BOOTHBY HEATHCOTE, Esq.); or MANOR OF GOWERS AND BUCKERELLS (Lord of the Manor, JAMES DENEW WATERS, Esq.).

546	Waste by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Open	0	3	15	Subject.
548	Piece of waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 887—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
MANOR OF CHINGFORD ST. PAUL—<i>continued.</i>							
551	Waste by road - - -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls, or Lord of Manor of Gowers and Buckerells - -	-	Open	A. R. P. 0 0 20	Subject.	
553	Slip by road - - -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls, or Lord of Manor of Gowers and Buckerells.	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
554	Slip by road - - -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls, or Lord of Manor of Gowers and Buckerells.	-	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
555	Slip by road - - -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls, or Lord of Manor of Gowers and Buckerells.	-	ditto	0 2 10	ditto.	
				Total Acres Open - - -	2 0 35		

MANOR OF CHIGWELL AND WEST HATCH (Lord of the Manor, JAMES MILLS, Esq.).

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
558	Grass land - - -	W. C. Barnes - - -	W. C. Barnes	-	1 3 36	Released.	
559	Warren Wood public-house and garden.	Kenneth Mackensey - - -	K. Mackensey	ditto	1 1 4	ditto.	
560	Grass land - - -	Kenneth Mackensey - - -	K. Mackensey	ditto	3 1 38	ditto.	
561	Grass land - - -	Kenneth Mackensey - - -	K. Mackensey	ditto	3 0 20	ditto.	
562	Grass land - - -	John Chilton - - -	J. Chilton	ditto	3 0 14	ditto.	
563	Grass land - - -	W. C. Barnes - - -	W. C. Barnes	ditto	4 0 34	ditto.	
564	Cottage and garden, yard, &c.	Mrs. Smith's Executors - - -	-	ditto	0 1 31	ditto.	
565	Grass land - - -	W. C. Barnes - - -	W. C. Barnes	ditto	3 1 7	ditto.	
566	House and garden - - -	John Simpson - - -	William Footit	ditto	3 0 30	ditto.	
567	House and garden - - -	William Watt Stuart - - -	William Watt Stuart	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
568	Arable land - - -	William Watt Stuart - - -	William Watt Stuart	ditto	1 1 29	ditto.	
569	Cottage, garden, and arable	Mr. Benson - - -	Mr. Benson	ditto	1 2 14	ditto.	
570	Cottage and nursery garden	Thomas Keath - - -	Joshua Luker	ditto	2 0 26	ditto.	
571	Part of two cottages and garden	Mr. Scott - - -	Weekly tenants	ditto	0 1 0	Subject.	
572	Rough land - - -	George Blackman - - -	Mr. Smith	ditto	0 1 33	ditto.	

	Duke of Edinburgh public-house and garden.	Sir Charles Christie	James Seymour	ditto	Released.
573	Cottage and garden -	James Birch	James Birch	-	0 0 22
574	House, shop, and garden, and adjoining house.	Isaac Death -	Isaac Death -	-	0 0 22
575	Seven houses and gardens -	Mr. Wilkinson	Weekly tenants	-	0 0 27
576	Grass and rough land, with pond thereon.	Osborne Hills (Reuben Worder, lessee).	R. Worder -	-	2 2 5
577A	Rough land -	Osborne Hills	O. Hills	-	0 2 18
577B	Rough land -	Osborne Hills	O. Hills	-	0 1 20
578	House and garden -	George Blackman	Alexander Fraser	-	2 3 21
579	Grass land -	George Blackman	Alexander Fraser	-	2 1 0
580	House and garden -	Thomas Shorter	Thomas Shorter	-	0 2 26
581	Grass land -	Kenneth Mackensey	K. Mackensey	-	1 0 28
581A	Grass land -	Kenneth Mackensey	K. Mackensey	-	0 2 34
581B	Garden ground -	Thomas Shorter	T. Shorter	-	0 1 18
582	House and garden ground -	George Blackman	-	-	1 2 0
583	Garden in front of the Baldface Stag.	W. C. Barnes (Charles Eagle, lessee).	Charles Eagle	-	0 3 34
584	Garden in front of house -	James Burton Watts (Mr. Cooper, lessee).	Mr. Cooper	-	0 0 10
585	Rough land attached to grounds of Knighton Wood House.	E. North Buxton	E. North Buxton	-	0 2 30
586	Grass land -	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	-	8 0 26
587	Wood -	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	-	1 0 10
588	Grass land -	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	-	8 1 27
589	Grass land -	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	-	5 3 5
590	Grass land -	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	-	6 2 26
591	House, gardens, buildings, and orchard lands.	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	-	6 1 23
592	Entrance, road, and rough	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	-	2 1 16
593	Arable land -	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	-	3 3 8
594	Arable land -	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	-	3 2 0
595	Arable land -	George Blackman	Elizabeth French	-	13 0 28
596	Five cottages and gardens -	Frederick Gordon	Weekly tenants	-	0 1 0
597	Stable and yard -	Frederick Gordon	Frederick Gordon	-	0 1 8
598	Rough land, partly cultivated	Frederick Gordon	Frederick Gordon	-	3 3 22
599	Grass land -	Nathaniel Powell	Nathaniel Powell	-	3 3 18
600	Rough land and pollards, &c.	Nathaniel Powell	Nathaniel Powell	-	6 0 10
601	Brickfield and cottage -	Frederick Gordon	Frederick Gordon	-	2 1 37
602	House, outbuildings, and gardens	Frederick Gordon	Frederick Gordon	-	1 2 8
603	Paddock -	Frederick Gordon	Frederick Gordon	-	1 0 0
604	Cottage and garden -	Nathaniel Powell	Nathaniel Powell	-	1 0 27
605	Rough land -	Frederick Gordon	Frederick Gordon	-	2 1 6
606	House and garden -	W. Tudor	W. Tudor	-	0 3 33
607	Arable land -	W. Tudor	W. Tudor	-	1 0 39
608	House and garden -	Samuel Laidler	Samuel Laidler	-	2 1 10
609	Rough land -	Mrs. Smith's Executors	Mrs. Smith's Executors	-	4 1 11
610	Grass land, forming parts of the grounds of parsonage.	Rev. W. H. Friend	Rev. W. H. Friend	-	1 2 8

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
CHIGWELL MANOR—continued.							
611	Grass land adjoining churchyard	Rev. W. H. Frend	Rev. W. H. Frend	Inclosed	A. R. P. 2 1 8	Released.	
612	Rough land	W. C. Barnes	C. P. Fryer	ditto	0 3 37	ditto.	
613	House, stables, and garden	W. C. Barnes	C. P. Fryer	ditto	1 1 24	ditto.	
614	Plot of waste land in front of the Roebuck public-house.	Trustees of J. Clinton	J. C. Green	ditto	0 0 18	ditto.	
615	Plot of waste land near the Roebuck public-house.	Trustees of John Clinton	J. C. Green	ditto	0 1 16	ditto.	
616	Front garden of house	Nathaniel Powell	Nathaniel Powell	ditto	2 0 26	ditto.	
616A	Plantation	Nathaniel Powell	Nathaniel Powell	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
617	Grass land	Mrs. Pritchett	Alfred Clapham	ditto	1 1 33	ditto.	
618	Front garden of house	Mrs. Pritchett	Alfred Clapham	ditto	0 1 12	ditto.	
619	Grass land	Mrs. Pritchett	Alfred Clapham	ditto	0 2 23	ditto.	
620	House and shop	Mr. Mait	W. Taylor	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
621	Two cottages and gardens	Mr. Turner	Weekly tenant	ditto	0 0 14	ditto.	
621A	Two cottages and yards	Mr. Death	Weekly tenants	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
621B	Grass land	E. J. Holwell	Weekly tenants	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
621C	Garden ground	Mr. Clapham	Mr. Clapham	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
622	No. 1, St. John's-terrace, and garden.	Mr. Hunt	E. Elliott	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
623	No. 2, St. John's-terrace, and garden.	Mr. Hunt	Mr. Skene	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
624	No. 3, St. John's-terrace, and garden.	Mr. Hunt	Mr. Godwin	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
625	No. 4, St. John's-terrace, and garden.	Mr. Hunt	Mr. Baker	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
626	No. 5, St. John's-terrace, and garden.	Mr. Hunt	Mr. Mummery	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
627	No. 6, St. John's-terrace, and garden.	Mr. Hunt	Mr. Duval	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
628	No. 7, St. John's-terrace, and garden.	Mr. Hunt	Mr. Hunt	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
629	House and garden	Nathaniel Powell	Mr. Turner	ditto	0 0 13	ditto.	
629A	Grass land	W. Tooley	ditto	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
629B	Cottage in two tenements	Mr. Abrahams	Mr. White and Mrs. Weetwood.	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
630	Houses and gardens	John Chambers	J. Chambers	ditto	0 1 19	ditto	
631	House and garden	Philip Edinger	J. R. Cover	ditto	0 1 19	ditto.	
632	Grass land fronting the Loughton Road.	British Land Company (Limited)	British Land Company (Limited).	ditto	1 0 5	ditto.	
634	Two houses and gardens	Mr. James	Arthur Chilton and Mr. Shrewsbury.	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
636	Grass land fronting the Loughton-road.	British Land Company (Limited) and W. Skeene, M.D.	-	ditto	1 3 10	ditto.	
637	Garden attached to house	W. Davey	W. Davey	ditto	0 1 22	ditto.	

REFERENCE to the PLAN of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—
Nos. 1 to 667—continued.

SUMMARY of the WASTE LANDS in the NORTHERN PORTION of EPPING FOREST.

NAME OF MANOR.	Quantity Inclosed.	Quantity Open.	Quantity Released from Crown's Rights.	Quantity Subject to Crown's Rights.	TOTAL Quantity.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Epping Bury - - - - -	8 2 14	465 0 22	- - -	473 2 36	473 2 36
Chambers - - - - -	- - -	26 0 10	- - -	26 0 10	26 0 10
Theydon Bois - - - - -	313 3 23	18 2 37	330 2 20	2 0 0	332 2 20
Waltham Holy Cross - - - -	19 1 37	768 0 25	0 3 31	786 2 31	787 2 22
Loughton, otherwise Lucton - -	1,321 1 11	50 3 11	1,372 0 22	- - -	1,372 0 22
Sewardstone, otherwise Sewerstone -	30 1 26	665 2 38	695 1 24	0 3 0	696 0 24
Chingford St. Paul - - - - -	252 0 15	49 1 11	- - -	301 1 26	301 1 26
Chingford Earls, otherwise Chingford Comitis - - - - -	71 1 15	100 1 0	171 2 15	- - -	171 2 15
Chingford St. Paul, or Chingford Earls	0 1 8	13 3 37	- - -	14 1 5	14 1 5
Chingford St. Paul, or Chingford Earls, or Gowers and Buckerells - - -	- - -	2 0 35	- - -	2 0 35	2 0 35
Chigwell and West Hatch - - -	257 0 26	7 3 18	250 2 32	14 1 12	265 0 4
TOTAL Acres - - -	2,274 2 15	2,168 1 4	2,821 1 24	1,621 1 35	4,442 3 19

REFERENCE to the PLAN of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, within the meaning of the Epping Forest Act, 1871, as ascertained by the Epping Forest Commissioners.

SOUTHERN PORTION.—Nos. 688 to 1,558.

I N D E X.

MANOR.	Page.	MANOR.	Page.	MANOR.	Page.
Woodford	88	Cann-Hall, otherwise Cannon Hall	106	The Rectory	112
Walthamstow Sarum, otherwise Salisbury Hall	90	Layton, otherwise Low Leighton, otherwise		Walthamstow Toney or High Hall, or The	
Higham Hills, otherwise Higham Bempstead	91	Leighton Grange	107	Rectory	112
Walthamstow Toney, or High Hall	93	Ruckholts	108	Walthamstow Toney or High Hall, or Low	
Low Hall, otherwise Walthamstow Frances	95	Aldersbrook	111	Hall, otherwise Walthamstow Frances	112
Wanstead with Stone Hall	95	West Ham or Wood Grange	111	SUMMARY	113

MANOR OF WOODFORD (Lords of the Manor, TRUSTEES of the late EARL OF MORNINGTON).

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
668	House and garden ground	Richard Hallett	Mrs. King-	Inclosed	A. R. P. 0 0 17	Released.	
669	House and garden ground	Richard Hallett	Mr. Dorking	ditto	0 0 17	ditto.	
670	House and garden ground	Richard Hallett	Mr. Marshall	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
671	House and part of garden	Richard Hallett	Mr. Nicholls	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
672	House and part of garden	Mrs. Ashley	Mr. Masters	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
673	House and part of garden	Mrs. Ashley	Mrs. Ashley	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
674	House and part of garden	Richard Hallett	Mr. Conquest	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
675	House and part of garden	Richard Hallett	Unoccupied	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
676	House and part of garden	Richard Hallett	Mr. Roberson	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
677	House and part of garden	Richard Hallett	Mr. Goold	ditto	0 0 15	ditto.	
677A	Garden ground	Richard Hallett		ditto	0 0 23	ditto.	
676 and 679 }	(Vide p. 89.)						
680	Part of an arable field	James B. Watts (Mr. Cooper, Lessee).	Mr. Cooper	ditto	0 0 27	ditto.	
681	Cottage and garden	Mr. Housdon	Mr. Willemot	ditto	0 1 36	ditto.	
682	Two cottages and gardens	James Sowter	James Sowter and Mr. Fordham.	ditto	0 1 16	Part released & part subject.	
683	House and garden	Mr. Flack (Dr. Prince, Lessee)	Dr. Prince	ditto	0 2 38	ditto ditto.	
684	Grass land	Mrs. Bose	Mrs. Bose	ditto	4 0 0	Released	
685	Grass land	D. Schwinge	James Perkins	ditto	2 2 26	ditto.	

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION—Nos. 668 to 1,558—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
WOODFORD MANOR—continued.							
686	House and garden and stable	D. Schwinge	James Perkins	Inclosed	A. 0 3 30	Released.	
687	House and garden and stable	D. Schwinge	Mr. Durant	ditto	P. 0 1 24	ditto.	
688	Woodford Villa, grounds, and grass land.	Mrs. Bose	Mrs. Bose	ditto	0 4 1 20	ditto.	
689	Whitehall Villa, grounds, and grass land.	Wm. Fox	Wm. Fox	ditto	0 4 0 0	ditto.	
690	House and grounds	John Dowell (J. R. Goode, Lessee).	J. R. Goode	ditto	1 2 28	ditto.	
691	House known as Brancepeth and grounds.	Mrs. J. Dowell	Mrs. Dowell	ditto	2 0 0	ditto	
691A	Garden ground	Mrs. J. Dowell	Mrs. Dowell	ditto	0 2 20	ditto.	
692	Woodside cottage and garden	Mr. Finkin	Unoccupied	ditto	0 3 20	ditto.	
693	Grass land	Mr. Finkin	Unoccupied	ditto	5 1 37	ditto.	
694	Wood and arable	Mrs. Bose	Mrs. Bose	ditto	7 0 15	ditto.	
695	House and grounds	Joseph Dowell	Mr. Carter	ditto	2 1 24	ditto.	
696	Grass land	Joseph Dowell	Mr. Carter	ditto	2 1 20	ditto.	
697	House and garden	Joseph Dowell	Mr. Wheeler	ditto	1 0 24	ditto.	
698	Whitehall Cottage and grounds	Mr. Bragg	Mr. Bragg	ditto	1 0 6	ditto.	
699	House and garden	Joseph Dowell	Mr. Steinbohl	ditto	1 1 36	ditto.	
700	House and garden	J. Dowell (Mr. Bentley, Lessee).	Mr. Bentley	ditto	0 3 12	ditto.	
701	Grass land	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Thomas Read, lessee).	Thomas Read	ditto	2 0 37	ditto.	
702	Grass land	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Thomas Read, Lessee).	Thomas Read	ditto	1 1 10	ditto.	
703	Arable land	John Bare's Executors	Charles Martin	ditto	4 3 7	ditto.	
704	Arable land	John Small	Charles Martin	ditto	2 3 6	ditto.	
705	Arable land	John Small	Charles Martin	ditto	2 0 0	ditto.	
706	Grass land	Executors of John Bare	Charles Martin	ditto	3 1 36	ditto.	
707	Arable land	Executors of Mrs. White	Executors of Mrs. White	ditto	2 2 30	ditto.	
708	Rough land	Mr. Howard	Mr. Howard	ditto	2 0 0	ditto.	
709	Grass land	Mr. Goode	Mr. Saunders	ditto	2 0 0	ditto.	
710	Grass land	Mr. Alcock	Mr. Alcock	ditto	3 3 3	ditto.	
711	Grass land	Mr. Branscombe	Mr. Jones	ditto	2 1 3 29	Subject.	
712	Grass land	Joseph Searl	Joseph Searl	ditto	2 0 4	Released.	
713	Cottage and garden	Mr. Hearn	Mr. King	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
714	Cottage and garden	Mr. Hearn	Mr. Cockett	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
715	Grass land	Mr. Hearn	Mr. Hearn	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
716	Cottage and garden	James Jones	Mr. Price	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
717	Cottage and garden	James Jones	Mr. Hearoth	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
718	Cottage and garden	James Jones	Mr. Hine	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
719	Cottage and garden	James Jones	Miss Jones	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
720	Cottage and garden ground at rear and roadway.	James Jones	James Jones	ditto	0 2 8	ditto.	

No.	Property	Owner	Occupant	Area	Remarks
721	Garden ground	W. Shephard	ditto	0 0 26	ditto.
722	Part garden and part grass land	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Thomas Read, Lessee).	ditto	1 1 6	Subject.
723	Garden ground in front of Hanover House.	Diedrich Schwinge	ditto	1 0 33	Released.
724	Wood land	Benjamin Skelton	ditto	1 2 27	ditto.
725	Grass land	Wm. Carter	ditto	3 0 3	ditto.
726	Grass land	Benjamin Skelton	ditto	0 3 25	ditto.
727	Yard and building adjoining police station.	Metropolitan Police	ditto	0 0 6½	ditto.
728	Garden ground attached to house	Mr. Lechford (Lessee)	ditto	0 0 13	Subject.
729	Part of front garden	Rev. Wm. Burnett	ditto	0 0 4	Released.
730	Front garden of house	Mr. Harris	ditto	0 0 2	Subject.
731	Front garden of house	Miss Rutland	ditto	0 0 3	ditto.
732	Front garden of house	Mr. Harris	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.
733	Front garden of house	Mr. Harris	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.
734	House and shop	J. H. Boobyer	ditto	0 0 2½	ditto.
735	House and shop	J. H. Boobyer	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.
736	Part of house and shop	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	ditto	0 0 1	ditto.
737	Part of front garden of house	(W. Legg, Sub-Lessee).	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.
738	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.
739	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.
740	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.
741	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.
742	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.
743	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.
744	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.
745	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.
746	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.
747	Part of front garden and house and slip by side of same.	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	ditto	0 0 9½	ditto.
748	Grass land in front of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	ditto	0 0 29	ditto.
749	Grass land	Mr. Puckeridge	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.
750	Grass land	E. Warner	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.
751	Grass land	Mr. Sherman Mr. Selley	ditto	1 0 6	ditto.

(See Note, page 86.)
The other part of this inclosure is No. 921 in Higham Hills Manor.

(See Note, page 86.)
The other part of this inclosure is No. 921 in Higham Hills Manor.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION, Nos. 668 to 1,558—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
WOODFORD MANOR—continued.							
752	Grass land - - -	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Palmer	Inclosed	A. R. P. 0 0 10	Subject -	The other part of this inclosure is No. 981 in Higham Hills Manor. Nos. 749 and 752 are subject to an agreement for the purchase thereof by the Corporation of the City of London, dated the 23rd day of March 1876.
753	Yard and buildings	F. Read, (Lessee)	F. Read	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
754	Cottage and rough land	Mr. Stubbings	Mr. Stubbings	ditto	0 0 12	ditto.	
754A	Road - - -	British Land Company (Limited).	-	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
755	Rough land - - -	T. Read and H. F. Bell	-	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
756	Cottage and garden	D. Donovan	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
756A	Road - - -	British Land Company (Limited).	-	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
757	Rough land - - -	British Land Company (Limited).	British Land Company (Limited).	ditto	0 0 14	ditto.	
758	Part of garden of cottage	Mr. Brett	Mr. Brett	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
759	Rough land - - -	Mrs. Day	Mrs. Day	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
760	Rough land - - -	British Land Company (Limited).	British Land Company (Limited).	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,033 in Wanstead Manor.
761	Cottage and garden	Thomas Brett	Thomas Brett	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
762	Cottage and garden	Mr. Houghton	Mr. Houghton	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
763	Rough land - - -	Messrs. Egg, Norman, and others.	-	ditto	0 0 12	ditto.	
764	Rough land - - -	Messrs. Egg, Norman, and others.	-	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
765	Part of cottage and garden	Mrs. Blagney	Mrs. Blagney	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
766	Rough land - - -	British Land Company (Limited).	British Land Company (Limited).	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
766A	Road - - -	British Land Company (Limited).	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
767	Two cottages and parts of gardens	Robert Chinnery	Weekly tenants	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
768	Grass land - - -	Robert Chinnery	Robert Chinnery	ditto	0 0 18	ditto -	
769	Garden ground in front of house	Mr. Reynolds	Mr. Reynolds	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	Released.
770	Garden ground in front of house	Smith Harrison	Smith Harrison	ditto	0 0 35	ditto.	
771	Garden ground in front of house	Mr. Berger	Mr. Berger	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
772	Grass land - - -	Thomas Back	Thomas Back	ditto	0 0 90	ditto.	
773	Grass land - - -	Mr. Fowler	Mr. Fowler	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
774	Front garden of house	Mr. Stable	Mr. Stable	ditto	0 0 14	ditto.	
775	Grass land - - -	Mr. Kaye	Mr. Kaye	ditto	0 0 97	Subject.	
776	(Vide page 89.)	-	-	-	-	-	
777	Grass land - - -	Mr. Coakes	Mr. French	ditto	5 2 6	Released.	
778	Grass land - - -	Richard Diedrich Schwinge	Mr. Noble	ditto	3 3 85	ditto.	

779	Grass land	Mrs. Bose	-	Mrs. Bose	-	ditto	5	0	2	ditto.
780	Grass land	Mrs. Bose	-	Mrs. Bose	-	ditto	8	2	15	ditto.
781	Grass land	Diedrich Schwinge	-	D. Schwinge	-	ditto	2	2	11	ditto.
781 A	Grass land	Diedrich Schwinge	-	D. Schwinge	-	ditto	0	0	30	ditto.
782	Cottage and garden	Mr. Ellis	-	Mr. Ellis	-	ditto	0	1	25	ditto.
783	Grass land	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	ditto	0	1	14	ditto.
784	Shed and land	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
785	Grass land	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	ditto	0	0	26	ditto.
786	Shed and land	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	12	ditto.
787	Shed and land	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
788	Grass land	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	ditto	1	0	20	ditto.
789	Roadway	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	-	-	ditto	0	2	0	ditto.
790	Grass land	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	ditto	2	1	24	ditto.
791	House and garden	Joseph Dowell	-	Mr. Cleave	-	ditto	0	2	14	ditto.
792	House and garden	Joseph Dowell	-	Mr. Morris	-	ditto	1	1	8	ditto.
793	Rough land	Joseph Dowell	-	Joseph Dowell	-	ditto	3	0	10	ditto.
794	House, garden, and grass land	Joseph Dowell (Mr. Gardner, Lessee).	-	Mr. Gardner	-	ditto	3	2	28	ditto.
795	Nursery garden	Mrs. Bose	-	Mr. Kirkman	-	ditto	4	2	14	ditto.
796	Cottage and garden	Joseph Dowell	-	Mr. Peacock	-	ditto	0	0	14	ditto.
797	House and garden	Mrs. Bose	-	Mr. Devitt	-	ditto	0	3	8	ditto.
798	House and garden	Mrs. Bose	-	Mr. Kirkman	-	ditto	0	3	0	ditto.
799	House and garden	Mrs. Bose	-	J. Smithers	-	ditto	0	3	0	ditto.
800	House and garden	Mrs. Bose	-	Mrs. Bose	-	ditto	2	1	5	ditto.
801	Rough land and roadway	Mrs. Bose	-	Mr. Langdon	-	ditto	0	3	20	Part subject and part released.
802	House and garden	Mr. Flack	-	-	-	ditto	0	1	10	ditto ditto.
803	House and garden	Mr. Housdon	-	J. L. Williams	-	ditto	1	0	0	Released.
804	Darwin Lodge and grounds	Mr. Fraser	-	Miss Miall	-	ditto	0	0	19	ditto.
805	House and garden	Henry Hill	-	Mrs. Breese	-	ditto	0	0	19	ditto.
806	House and garden	Henry Hill	-	Mrs. Smith	-	ditto	0	0	19	ditto.
807	House and garden	Henry Hill	-	Mr. Hill	-	ditto	0	0	19	ditto.
808	House and garden	Henry Hill	-	Mr. Gray	-	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
809	Rough land	Mr. Searl	-	Mr. Searl	-	ditto	4	0	39	ditto.
810	House and garden	Joseph Dowell	-	Mr. Barton	-	ditto	0	1	22	ditto.
811	House and garden	Joseph Dowell	-	Perey Gardiner	-	ditto	0	1	25	ditto.
812	House and garden	Joseph Dowell	-	Unoccupied	-	ditto	0	1	10	ditto.
813	House and garden	Joseph Dowell	-	J. C. Priggin	-	ditto	0	1	10	ditto.
814	Rough land	Joseph Dowell	-	Joseph Dowell	-	ditto	1	0	20	ditto.
815	Three cottages and gardens	Joseph Dowell	-	Weekly tenants	-	ditto	0	0	24	ditto.
816	Grass land and stables, &c.	Joseph Dowell	-	Joseph Dowell	-	ditto	3	1	18	ditto.
817	Rough land	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Thomas Read, Lessee).	-	Thomas Read	-	ditto	6	2	4	ditto.
818	Rough land	E. N. Buxton	-	E. N. Buxton	-	ditto	3	0	0	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION, Nos. 668 to 1,558—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
WOODFORD MANOR—continued.							
819	Cottage, formerly toll-house and garden.	E. N. Buxton	Weekly tenant	Inclosed	A. R. P. 0 0 14	Released.	
820	Part of pleasure grounds of Knighton Wood House, and site of old road-way.	E. N. Buxton	E. N. Buxton	ditto	2 0 21	ditto.	
821	Rough land	Mr. Searle	Mr. Searle	ditto	11 2 31	ditto.	
822	Grass land	Executors of J. Bare	Charles Martin	ditto	0 3 16	ditto.	
823	Grass land	Lord Mornington's Trustees	James Bare	ditto	1 2 16	ditto.	
824	Grass land	Lord Mornington's Trustees	John Small	ditto	0 1 20	ditto.	
826	Grass land	Henry Sanderson	Henry Sanderson	ditto	1 0 10	ditto.	
827	Grass land	Executors of J. Bare	Charles Martin	ditto	3 0 10	ditto.	
828	Grass and arable	Benjamin Skelton	Charles Martin	ditto	1 0 8	ditto.	
829	Grass land	D. Schwinge	D. Schwinge	ditto	0 2 17	ditto.	
830	Grass land	W. Shephard	W. Shephard	ditto	1 0 2	ditto.	
831	Garden ground	William Perrin	William Perrin	ditto	0 1 2	ditto.	
832	Grass land, inclosed by posts and chains, in front of two houses.	Benjamin Skelton	B. Skelton	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
833	Garden ground	Benjamin Skelton	Mr. Bird	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
834	Garden ground in front of houses	Lord Mornington's Trustees	Mr. Martin	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
835	Front garden of house	Mr. Symons	Mr. Symons	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
836	Grass land	Mr. Myers	Mr. Webb	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
837	Front garden	Mr. Myers	Mr. Webb	ditto	0 0 12	ditto.	
838	Front garden of house	Mr. Myers	Mr. Myers	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
839	Front garden of house	Mr. Harknell	Mr. Lash	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
840	Grass land	British Land Company (Limited).	-	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
841	Front garden of house	Mr. Harknell	Mr. Harknell	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
842	Front garden of house	Mr. Harknell	Mr. Barnes	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
843	Front garden of house	Mr. Bean	Mr. Best	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
844	Grass land	British Land Company (Limited).	-	ditto	0 0 3	ditto.	
845	Front garden of house	Isaac Hadley	W. Fear	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
846	Front garden of house	Isaac Hadley	Isaac Hadley	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
847	Grass land	Henry Pitt	Henry Pitt	ditto	0 0 3	ditto.	
848	Grass land	Mr. Harknell	Mr. Harknell	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
849	Front garden of house	Mr. Stollard	Mr. Baker	ditto	0 0 12	ditto.	
849A	Part of field	-	-	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
TOTAL Acres Inclosed					182 1 25½		

678	Part of Woodford Walls Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Open	-	0	8	26	ditto.
679	Part of Woodford Walls Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	0	30	ditto
776	Grass land -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	9	Subject.
860	Waste at side of Whitehall Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	1	30	Released.
850A	Green roadway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	2	16	ditto.
850B	Green roadway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	3	30	ditto.
850C	Green roadway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	3	4	ditto.
850D	Green roadway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	0	30	ditto.
850E	Roadway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	3	1	0	ditto.
850F	Roadway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	3	0	ditto.
850G	Roadway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	2	0	0	ditto.
850H	Roadway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	1	16	ditto.
851	Part of Woodford Walls Green, and waste by Whitehall Road.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	2	0	35	ditto.
862	Grass land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	17	ditto.
863	Grass land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	20	ditto.
854	Strip by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	2	11	Subject.
864A	Strip by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	12	ditto.
855	Waste by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	2	5	ditto.
856	Part of Woodford Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	16	ditto.
857	Part of Woodford Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	30	ditto.
858	Part of Woodford Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	3	12	ditto.
859	Part of Woodford Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	4	3	0	ditto.
860	Part of Woodford Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	23	ditto.
861	Waste by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	12	ditto.
862	Part of Woodford Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	30	ditto.
863	Part of Woodford Green and Pond.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	6	0	0	ditto.
863A	Waste by Warner's Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	0	ditto.
864	Part of Woodford Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	2	0	ditto.
865	Part of Woodford Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	0	20	ditto.
866	Part of Woodford Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	0	0	ditto.
867	Slip of waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	10	ditto.
868	Grass land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	2	1	30	ditto.
869	Strip by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	20	ditto.
870	Strip of waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	2	10	ditto.
871	Part of Woodford Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	10	ditto.
872	Part of Woodford Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	3	25	ditto.
873	Waste by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	1	10	ditto.
874	Strip of waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	5	ditto.
875	Strip of waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	12	ditto.
876	Woodford Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	30	0	38½	ditto.
877	Part of Woodford Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	30	ditto.
878	Part of Woodford Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	2	1	20	ditto.
879	Strip by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	38	ditto.
879A	Waste by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	10	ditto.
879B	Waste by road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	8	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.--SOUTHERN PORTION--Nos. 668 to 1,558--continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupies.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestral Rights.	REMARKS.
WOODFORD MANOR--continued.							
880	Waste by George Inn	Lords of Manor	-	Open	A. R. P. 0 0 10	Subject.	
881	Strip in George Lane	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 90	ditto.	
881A	Strip in George Lane	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
882	Strip in George Lane	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
883	Waste by road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 3 25	ditto.	
884	Waste by road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	1 0 0	ditto.	
885	Waste by road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	1 0 0	ditto.	
886	Strip of waste by road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 3 0	ditto.	
887	Waste by road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	1 1 0	ditto.	
TOTAL Acres Open					69 1 28½		

MANOR OF WALTHAMSTOW SARUM, otherwise SALISBURY HALL (Lords of the Manor, the TRUSTEES of the Will of THOMAS OLIVER).

888	Strip of grass land	Executors of T. Oliver	Mr. Enever	Inclosed	0 0 27	Released.	
889	Grass land	Executors of T. Oliver	Mr. Enever	ditto	0 2 20	ditto.	
890	Grass land	Executors of T. Oliver	Mr. Enever	ditto	0 2 8	ditto.	
891	Grass land	Executors of T. Oliver	Mr. Enever	ditto	0 0 17	ditto.	
892	Part of a grass field	Mr. Valentine	Richard Beeson	ditto	0 0 14	ditto.	
897	Waste by road	East London Waterworks Company (or Lords of Manor).	-	ditto	0 1 10	ditto.	
TOTAL Inclosed					1 3 16		
893	Waste by road	Lords of Manor	-	Open	0 0 5	ditto.	
894	Waste by road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
895	Waste by road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
896	Waste by road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
897	(Vide above.)						
898	Waste by road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
TOTAL Open					0 1 24		

No.	Description of land	Trustees	Inclosed	Released	Other part of this inclosure is
899	Part of a grass field	Mr. Valentine	-	-	The following numbers are
900	Three-cornered piece of waste at Hale End.	Mr. Burton	-	-	subject to an agreement
901	Arable land	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	by the Corporation of the
902	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	City of London, dated the
903	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	23rd day of March 1876,
904	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	namely, 901 to 905, 909,
905	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	910; part of 913, 914, 916,
906	Drill shed and garden	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	922 to 927, 929 to 932,
907	Playground in front of National Schools.	Woodford School Trustees	-	-	and 934 to 958A in this
908	Cottage, yard, and part of pond	Edward Warner's Trustees (London General Omnibus Company, lessees).	-	-	Manor, and 749 and 752 in the Manor of Woodford.
909	Part of stackyard	Edward Warner's Trustees (London General Omnibus Company, lessees).	-	-	
910	Strip of forest land, with pollards standing thereon.	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
911	Two cottages (used as one) and gardens, in Chingford Lane.	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
912	Cottage and garden	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
913	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
914	Strip of woodland in driftway	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
915	Cottage and garden in driftway	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
916	Grass land, opposite Cnba Cottage	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
917	Rough land	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
918	Lodge and garden	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
919	Rough land	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
920	Garden ground attached to house	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
921	Grass land and pond	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
922	Forest land	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
923	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
923 A	Forest land at rear of Forest Lodge	Edward Warner's Trustees (Miss Barnes, lessee).	-	-	The other part of this inclosure is No. 750 in Woodford Manor.
924	Fir plantation at corner of path, from Hale End.	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
925	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees (Miss Barnes, lessee).	-	-	
926	Garden ground	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
927	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees (Miss Barnes, lessee).	-	-	
929	Brickfield	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
930	Cottage garden	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
931	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
932	Rough forest land	Edward Warner's Trustees	-	-	
933	Lodge, pond, and garden	Dr. Middleton	-	-	The other part of this inclosure is No. 959 in Walthamstow Toney Manor.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION—No. 668 to 1,558—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
HIGHAM HILLS, otherwise HIGHAM BEMPSTEAD MANOR—<i>continued.</i>							
934	Forest land	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Sparks	Inclosed	A. R. P. 9 0 29	Released.	
935	Cottage and garden	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Sparks	ditto	0 2 6	ditto.	
936	Garden ground	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Sparks	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
937	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Sparks	ditto	0 1 39	ditto.	
938	Nursery garden	John Alfred Hunt, and others	John Alfred Hunt, and others.	ditto	0 2 3	ditto.	
939	Garden ground	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Stubbins	ditto	0 1 36	ditto.	
940	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Sparks	ditto	0 2 13	ditto.	
940 A	Drinking pond	Mr. Glanfield	M. Glanfield	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
TOTAL Acres Inclosed					113 1 26		
941	Grass land	Lords of Manor		Open	0 3 0	ditto.	
942	Grass land	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 1 25	ditto.	
942 A	Grass land in Chingford Lane	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
943	Strip in Chingford Lane	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 3 0	ditto.	
944	Strip by Chingford Lane	Lords of Manor		ditto	1 0 10	ditto.	
945	Waste by National School	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
945 A	Roadway by Manor Boundary			ditto	1 0 9	ditto.	
945 B	Green roadway			ditto	0 1 30	ditto.	
945 C	Green and roadway			ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
946	Driftway	Lords of Manor		ditto	4 2 25	ditto.	
947	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 1 10	ditto.	
948	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 1 25	ditto.	
949	Waste by Woodford Boundary	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 34	ditto.	
950	Grass land	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 2 30	ditto.	
951	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
952	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 1 10	ditto.	
953	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
954	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
955	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
956	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
956 A	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
957	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 2 20	ditto.	
958	Waste by road	East London Waterworks Company (or Lords of Manor).		ditto	0 0 15	ditto.	
958 A	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
TOTAL Acres Open					13 1 36		

MANOR OF WALTHAMSTOW TONEY or HIGH HALL (Lady of the Manor, Miss FRANCES EVELYN MAYNARD, an Infant).

	Part of garden	Dr. Middleton	Dr. Middleton	Inclosed	0	0	15	Subject	The other part of this inclosure is No. 933 in Higham Hills Manor.
959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
960	Garden ground attached to house	Dr. Middleton	Dr. Middleton	ditto	0	1	30	ditto.	Quantity added to No. 1,017.
961	Grass land	Mr. Mills	Mr. Jordan	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
962	The Manor Pound	Miss Maynard	-	ditto	0	0	1	ditto.	
963	Part of building attached to Rising Sun.	Mr. Brooks	George Clifton	ditto	0	0	1	ditto.	
964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
965	Garden ground	Mr. Venables	Mr. Venables	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
966	Grass land	David Thomas Morgan	Mr. Johnston	ditto	0	0	30	ditto.	
967	Front garden of house	Ebenezer Clark	Mr. Downing	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.	
968	Nursery garden	Mr. Preston	Mr. Preston	ditto	0	0	36	ditto.	
969	Grass land and roadway	J. Helme and W. Garnham	-	ditto	0	0	30	ditto.	
970	Grass land	Mr. Helms	Mr. Helms	ditto	0	0	17	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,439 in Layton Manor.
971	House and shop	Mr. Roper	C. W. Wright	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
972	House and shop	Mr. Roper	T. Price	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
973	House and shop	Mr. Roper	T. Winch	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
974	House and shop	Mr. Roper	E. Smith	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
975	House and shop	Mr. Skelton	R. Simpson	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
976	House and shop	Mr. Atkins	Mr. Martin	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
977	House and shop	Miss Atkins	Mr. Summer	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.	
978	House and shop	Mr. Waldron	Mr. Waldron	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.	
979	House and shop	Mr. Lee	Mr. Wells	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.	
980	House and shop	Mr. Lee	Mr. Hazlewood	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,439 in Layton Manor.
981	Cottage	Mr. Lee	Weekly tenant	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
981 A	Two cottages, gardens, and pump	Mr. Lee	Weekly tenant	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
981 B	Cottage and shop at side	Mr. Lee	Mr. Bradshaw	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
981 C	Part of stable yard	Mr. Hadlin	Mr. Hadlin	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
981 D	Grass land with trees thereon	Mr. Lee	Mr. Lee	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
982	Grass land	Mrs. Ford Barclay	Mr. Carter	ditto	0	0	13	ditto.	
983	Garden ground	Mrs. Ford Barclay	Mr. Tewson	ditto	0	0	15	ditto.	
984	(Vide page 94.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
986	Garden ground attached to house	Mr. Collier	Mr. Collier	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,439 in Layton Manor.
987	Grass land	Executors of Mr. Cluff	Executors of Mr. Cluff	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.	
987 A	Front garden of house	Mr. Clapham	Mr. Clapham	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
987 B	Front garden of house with stable thereon.	Mr. Clapham	Mr. Thomas	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
988	Grass land by reservoir	East London Waterworks Company.	East London Waterworks Company.	ditto	1	1	20	ditto.	
988 A	Part of brickfield	East London Waterworks Company.	W. Aird	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.	
988 B	Part of garden of cottage	East London Waterworks Company.	Weekly tenant	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.	
989	Garden ground	George Borwick	George Borwick	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.	
994	Parsonage house and gardens	Rev. — Cornthwaite	Rev. — Cornthwaite	ditto	1	0	0	Released.	
995	Pond	Miss J. M. Barclay	Miss J. M. Barclay	ditto	0	2	5	Subject	

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION—Nos. 668 to 1,558—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
WALTHAMSTOW TONEY or HIGH HALL MANOR—continued.							
996	Pond and croquet lawn	Mr. Venables	Mr. Venables	Inclosed	A. R. P. 0 3 8	Subject -	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,442 in Layton Manor.
1,022 B	Waste by road	East London Waterworks Company.	East London Waterworks Company.	ditto	0 1 20	ditto.	
TOTAL Acres Inclosed					6 1 20		
985	Plot of waste	Mrs. Ford Barclay	Mrs. Tewson	Open	0 0 3	ditto.	
997	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 1 4	ditto.	
998	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
999	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,000	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
1,001	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,002	Waste	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,003	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 36	ditto.	
1,004	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,005	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 13	ditto.	
1,006	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,007	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,008	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,009	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,010	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,011	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,012	Part of Knott's Green	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
1,013	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
1,014	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
1,015	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 3	ditto.	
1,016	Forest land	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 2 34	ditto.	
1,017	Forest land	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	100 0 32	ditto.	
1,018	Forest land	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	68 0 5	ditto.	
1,019	Forest land	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	30 0 10	ditto.	
1,019 A	Waste by parsonage	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	8 2 0	ditto.	
1,020	Grass land	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
1,021	The slip	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	8 0 0	ditto.	
1,022	Part of the slip	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	20 0 0	ditto.	
1,022 A	Waste by road	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	2 0 0	ditto.	
1,022 B	(Vide above.)	Lady of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
TOTAL Acres Open					240 0 33		

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION—Nos. 668 to 1,558—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	WANSTEAD with STONE HALL MANOR—continued.				A. B. P.		
1,056	Plot of building land - - -	Ecclesiastical Commissioners -	Rector of Wanstead -	Inclosed -	0 2 6	Subject.	
1,057	Plot of building land - - -	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Henry Fowler, lessee).	Mr. Fowler -	ditto -	0 1 2	ditto.	
1,058	Grass land laid to adjoining field -	Lord Mornington's Trustees (George Hutchison, lessee).	G. Hutchison -	ditto -	0 2 15	ditto.	
1,059	Strip of grass land laid to adjoining field.	Lord Mornington's Trustees (James Denham, lessee).	James Denham -	ditto -	1 3 22	ditto.	
1,074 A	Part of grass field - - -	Lord Mornington's Trustees -	Henry Bucknell -	ditto -	0 0 5	Released.	
1,075 A	Part of grass field - - -	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Henry Treadway, lessee).	Henry Treadway -	ditto -	0 0 1	ditto.	
1,092	Part of garden attached to adjoining cottages.	Sutton Abbott -	Unoccupied -	ditto -	0 1 18	ditto.	
1,093	Stable and yard - - -	H. Evans -	Unoccupied -	ditto -	0 0 13	ditto.	
1,094	Garden attached to adjoining cottages.	H. Evans -	H. Evans and James Beadle -	ditto -	0 0 21	ditto.	
1,095	House, stable, and garden - - -	John Macomie -	C. O. Rodgers -	ditto -	0 2 6	ditto.	
1,096	House, stable, and garden - - -	John Macomie -	P. T. Brantingham -	ditto -	0 2 0	ditto.	
1,097	House, stable, and garden - - -	John Macomie -	E. Lewin -	ditto -	0 2 2	ditto.	
1,098	Part of garden attached to adjoining house.	John Macomie -	E. Lewin -	ditto -	0 2 4	ditto.	
1,099	House, garden, and paddock - -	Jasper Smith -	Frederick Hogg -	ditto -	0 2 23	ditto.	
1,100	Stable yard, arable and grass land -	Frederick Stock -	Frederick Stock -	ditto -	1 0 15	ditto.	
1,101	House and garden - - -	Thomas Squires -	Thomas Squires -	ditto -	1 0 4	ditto.	
1,102	House and garden - - -	Edward Owen -	Thomas Brown -	ditto -	0 2 0	Subject.	
1,103	House and garden - - -	Edward Owen -	Thomas Parish -	ditto -	0 2 0	ditto.	
1,104	Christ's Church and yard - - -	Rev. G. S. Fitz-Gerald -	- - -	ditto -	1 0 33	ditto.	
1,105	Recreation ground - - -	Wanstead Local Board of Health.	- - -	ditto -	8 2 0	ditto.	
1,106	Sheds and yard - - -	Samuel Acock -	Thomas Skenerton -	ditto -	0 0 11	Released.	
1,107	Grass - - -	Lord Mornington's Trustees -	Charles Skipper -	ditto -	5 3 37	Subject.	
1,107 A	Roadway - - -	Mr. Davis -	Mr. Davis -	ditto -	0 1 10	ditto.	
1,108	Brick field - - -	Lord Mornington's Trustees (W. Hill's executors, lessees).	W. Hill's executors -	ditto -	19 1 25	ditto.	
1,109	House, offices, and garden - - -	Lord Mornington's Trustees (W. Hill's executors, lessees).	W. Hill's executors -	ditto -	0 0 15	ditto.	
1,110	House and homestead - - -	C. H. Lake -	C. H. Lake -	ditto -	2 0 0	ditto.	
1,111	Arable field - - -	Lord Mornington's Trustees -	C. H. Lake -	ditto -	6 2 15	ditto.	
1,112	Arable and grass land thrown to adjoining fields.	Lord Mornington's Trustees -	C. H. Lake -	ditto -	22 1 16	Released.	
1,113	House, shed, and garden - - -	Joseph Dunkley -	J. Drutt -	ditto -	1 0 2	Subject.	

1,114	Gardens and pleasure grounds attached to adjoining house.	Lord Mornington's Trustees -	Francis Dring -	ditto -	0	3	35	ditto.
1,115	Grass land attached to the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	ditto -	0	0	36	ditto -
1,115 A	Grass land, attached to the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	ditto -	0	0	5	ditto.
1,116	Plantation -	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	ditto -	1	2	32	Released.
1,117	Land adjoining the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	ditto -	1	0	36	ditto.
1,118	Grass land -	Lord Mornington's Trustees (James Denham, lessee).	J. Denham -	ditto -	1	1	38	ditto.
1,119	Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum and grounds.	Trustees of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum.	ditto -	7	3	10	ditto.
1,120	Plot of building land -	Robert Marnock -	In hand -	ditto -	0	2	20	ditto.
1,121	House and garden -	Robert Marnock, or General Finance, Mortgage, and Discount Company.	-	ditto -	0	0	16	ditto.
1,122	House and garden -	Robert Marnock, or General Finance, Mortgage, and Discount Company.	-	ditto -	0	0	15	ditto.
1,123	House and garden -	General Finance, Mortgage, and Discount Company.	Unoccupied -	ditto -	0	0	16	ditto.
1,124	House and garden -	General Finance, Mortgage, and Discount Company.	Unoccupied -	ditto -	0	0	15	ditto.
1,125	House and garden -	Mr. Dovey -	John Brindley -	ditto -	0	0	15	ditto.
1,126	House and garden -	Mr. Dovey -	George Austin -	ditto -	0	0	16	ditto.
1,127	Plot of building land -	Robert Marnock -	In hand -	ditto -	1	0	0	ditto.
1,129	House and garden -	Daniel Heathorne -	Daniel Heathorne -	ditto -	0	0	82	ditto.
1,130	House and garden -	Emperor Life Insurance Company.	John Jolliffe -	ditto -	0	0	16	ditto.
1,131	House and garden -	Emperor Life Insurance Company.	W. Wooton -	ditto -	0	0	12	ditto.
1,132	House and garden -	Emperor Life Insurance Company.	Emma Collins -	ditto -	0	0	12	ditto.
1,133	House and garden -	Emperor Life Insurance Company.	Joseph Howe -	ditto -	0	0	11	ditto.
1,134	House and garden -	Alfred Cumming -	Alfred Cumming -	ditto -	0	0	10	ditto.
1,135	House and garden -	Alfred Cumming -	Mary Fish -	ditto -	0	0	9	ditto.
1,136	House and garden -	James Jago -	Robert Whitehead -	ditto -	0	0	8	ditto.
1,137	House and garden -	James Jago -	James Jago -	ditto -	0	0	8	ditto.
1,138	House and garden -	John A. Lyon -	John Miller -	ditto -	0	0	10	ditto.
1,139	House and garden -	William Argent -	W. Argent -	ditto -	0	0	10	ditto.
1,140	House and garden -	John A. Lyon -	Mr. Watson -	ditto -	0	0	9	ditto.
1,141	House and garden -	John A. Lyon -	C. Hobbs -	ditto -	0	0	8	ditto.
1,142	House and garden -	John A. Lyon -	H. Millington -	ditto -	0	0	7	ditto.
1,143	House and garden -	John A. Lyon -	Alfred Tranter -	ditto -	0	0	7	ditto.
1,144	House and garden -	W. Budd -	James Salmons -	ditto -	0	0	8	ditto.
1,145	House and garden -	John A. Lyon -	W. Confield -	ditto -	0	0	10	ditto.
1,146	House and garden -	Mr. Wilkins -	James Smith -	ditto -	0	0	10	ditto.
1,147	House and garden -	Mr. Perry -	F. W. Cox -	ditto -	0	0	10	ditto.
1,148	House and garden -	J. Routledge -	J. Routledge -	ditto -	0	0	10	ditto.

No. 1,115 is subject to an agreement, dated the 9th day of November 1876, for the purchase thereof by the Corporation of the City of London.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION.—Nos. 668 to 1,558—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestral Rights.	REMARKS.
WANSTEAD with STONE HALL MANOR—continued.							
1,149	House and garden	Edward Watson	Edward Watson	Inclosed	A.	Released.	
1,150	House and garden	Miss Hatton	A. H. Clinkard	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,151	House and garden	J. and J. N. Miller	Miss Miller	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,152	House and garden	F. W. Crispin	F. W. Crispin	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,153	House and garden	Mr. Richardson	Chas. Geo. Ibert	ditto	0 0 22	ditto.	
1,154	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Wilmot	Mr. Wilmot	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
1,155	Cuckfield Arms public-house	F. Ellick	J. Barber	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,156	Stables and yard	F. Ellick	T. Bradshaw	ditto	0 0 24	ditto.	
1,157	House, shop, and garden	T. M. Wilkinson	W. H. Smith	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,158	House, shop, and garden	T. M. Wilkinson	Mr. Taylor	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,159	House, shop, and garden	T. M. Wilkinson	T. Rayson	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,160	House, shop, and garden	T. M. Wilkinson	G. J. Francis	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,161	House, shop, and garden	T. M. Wilkinson	F. L. Wilmot	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,162	House, shop, and garden	T. M. Wilkinson	C. Bodger	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,163	House, shop, and garden	Ann Wilkinson	John Anstey	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,164	House, shop, and garden	T. Bird, jun.	T. Bird, jun.	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,165	Plot of building land	Messrs. Fuller & Land	In hand	ditto	0 1 18	ditto.	
1,166	House, garden, and stables	Dr. Argles	Drs. Argles and Hawkes	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
1,167	House and garden	John Styles	John Styles	ditto	0 0 24	ditto.	
1,168	House and garden	Frederick Carter	Frederick Carter	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,169	House and garden	Mr. Mellick	Mr. Passmore	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,170	House and garden	Miss Anne Tegg	Miss Tegg	ditto	0 0 11	ditto.	
1,171	House and garden	R. C. West	R. C. West	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,172	House and garden	Charles Styles	Charles Styles	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,173	House and garden	Thomas A. Styles	Thomas A. Styles	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,174	House and garden	Mr. Lambert	W. Crouch	ditto	0 0 9	ditto.	
1,175	House and garden	W. Griffith	W. Griffith	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,176	House and garden	L. Hatton	L. Hatton	ditto	0 0 15	ditto.	
1,177	House and garden	W. Wilkinson	W. Wilkinson	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
1,178	Coach house and stable	W. Wilkinson	J. Anstey	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,179	House and garden	T. C. Hogard	J. Rule	ditto	0 0 14	ditto.	
1,180	House and garden	Miss Townsend	J. Pick	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,181	House and garden	Miss Townsend	Mr. Fairchild	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,182	House and garden	Mrs. Raymond	Charles Seymour	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,183	House and garden	Mrs. Raymond	Mrs. Lloyd	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,184	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland & Wiglesworth.	Mrs. Hills	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,185	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland & Wiglesworth.	Henry Heald	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,186	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland & Wiglesworth.	Mrs. Lucas	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,187	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland & Wiglesworth.	W. Dancaster	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	

1,188	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland and Wiglesworth.	Mrs. Burt-	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.
1,189	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland and Wiglesworth.	Henry Hurley	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.
1,190	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland and Wiglesworth.	William Coombe	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.
1,191	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland and Wiglesworth.	Mrs. Argeant	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,192	House and garden	E. Edwards	Mr. Weston	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,193	House and garden	E. Edwards	Mr. Priestley	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,194	House and garden	E. Edwards	John Hunt	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,195	House and garden	E. Edwards	T. Elkington	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,196	House and garden	E. Edwards	H. Bradley	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,197	House and garden	E. Edwards	H. Ball	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,198	House and garden	E. Edwards	Mr. Middleton	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,199	House and garden	E. Edwards	T. Watson	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,200	House and garden	E. Edwards	Berkley and Warren	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,201	House and garden	G. Smith	G. Smith	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
1,202	House and garden	G. Smith	W. Bertram	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.
1,203	House and garden	Miss Hatton	A. Miller	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	14	ditto.
1,204	House and garden	Thomas Perry	Thos. Perry	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	14	ditto.
1,205	House and garden	John Fretwell	John Fretwell	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
1,206	House and garden	John Fretwell	J. H. Adamson	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	30	ditto.
1,207	Wesleyan chapel	H. W. Brook	In hand	-	-	-	ditto	0	1	2	ditto.
1,208	House and garden	Greenwood & Co.	Mrs. Gilbert	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
1,209	House and garden	F. Peake	John T. Bressey	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
1,210	House and garden	F. Rider	Mr. Turner	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
1,211	House and garden	G. W. Marsden	G. A. Freudenthiel	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
1,212	Garden ground	F. Peake	F. Peake	-	-	-	ditto	0	2	14	ditto.
1,212 A	Garden ground attached to house	G. W. Marsden	G. A. Freudenthiel	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
1,213	Plot of garden ground attached to adjoining house.	Dr. Jones or F. Rider	Mr. Turner	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
1,214	Part of garden attached to adjoining house.	F. Peake	J. Bressey	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
1,215	Nursery garden	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
1,216	Part of garden attached to adjoining house.	G. Smith	G. Smith	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	13	ditto.
1,217	House and garden	A. Ruffles	William Aiken	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,218	House and garden	A. Ruffles	John Gray	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,219	House and garden	Greenwood & Co.	Miss Sexon	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,220	House and garden	H. Winderbank	H. Winderbank	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,221	House and garden	W. Howth	Mrs. Parsons	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,222	House and garden	W. Howth	G. Turk	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,223	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	-	-	-	ditto	4	2	0	ditto.
1,224	House and garden	J. B. Land	W. King	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,225	House and garden	J. B. Land	Mr. Carney	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,226	House and garden	Mr. Waters	Mrs. Saunders	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.
1,227	House and garden	Mr. Waters	Mrs. Jolley	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.
1,228	House and garden	W. Stollard	R. Mingay	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.
1,229	House and garden	W. Stollard	Mr. Love	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.
1,230	House and garden	W. Stollard	Mr. Evans	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.
1,231	House and garden	W. Stollard	Mrs. Case	-	-	-	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION—Nos. 668 to 1,558—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
WANSTEAD with STONE HALL MANOR—continued.							
1,232	House and garden	W. Stollard	Mrs. West	Inclosed	A. R. P.	Released.	
1,233	House and garden	W. Stollard	H. W. Harrison	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,234	House and garden	John A. Lyon	Mrs. Cook	ditto	0 0 7	ditto	
1,235	House and garden	John A. Lyon	Unoccupied	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,236	Garden	Greenwood & Co., or J. A. Lyon.	-	ditto	0 0 34	ditto.	
1,237	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	ditto	1 2 14	ditto.	
1,238	Plot of building land	Henry Smith	Israel Wells	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,239	Cottage and garden	Henry Smith	Israel Wells	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,240	Cottage and garden	Mr. Winnies	Mr. Prescott	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,241	Cottage and garden	Joseph Smith	Joseph Smith	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,242	House and garden	Joseph Smith	Mr. Cornell	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,243	House and garden	James Frost	James Frost	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,244	House and garden	James Frost	Mrs. Margon	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,245	House and garden	F. East	Mrs. Clark	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,246	House and garden	-	Mr. Farmer	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,247	House and garden	F. East	T. Durah	ditto	0 0 3	ditto.	
1,248	House and garden	F. East	Mrs. Blagan	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,249	House and garden	F. East	Mrs. Sprattley	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,250	House and garden	E. Edwards	Mrs. Preston	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,251	House and garden	E. Edwards	Mrs. Wood	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,252	House and garden	E. Edwards	Mrs. Strutt	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,253	House and garden	T. East	Mrs. Want	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,254	House and garden	T. East	Robert Freeman	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,255	House and garden	T. East	Robert Watley	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,256	House and garden	F. Wilkinson	W. Phillips	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,257	House and garden	F. Wilkinson	W. Bird	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,258	House and garden	F. Wilkinson	Saml. Smith	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,259	House and garden	F. Wilkinson	Mr. Bangs	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,260	House and garden	F. Wilkinson	Mrs. Sumner	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,261	House and garden	F. Wilkinson	F. Wilkinson	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,262	House and garden	H. Cork	Mrs. Ives	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,263	House and garden	H. Cork	Mr. Bowers	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,264	House and garden	H. Cork	Mrs. Godsel	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,265	House and garden	H. Cork	G. Dorrington	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,266	House and garden	H. Cork	Fredk. Smith	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,267	House and garden	Geo. Metcalfe	A. Weston	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,268	House and garden	Geo. Metcalfe	Mrs. Budgeon	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,269	House and garden	Geo. Metcalfe	James Selson	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,270	House and garden	Geo. Metcalfe	Mr. Mercer	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,271	House and garden	Geo. Metcalfe	James Logan	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,272	House and garden	Geo. Metcalfe	Miss Read	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,273	House and garden	Mr. Stone	A. Alp	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	

1,274	House and garden	Mr. Stone	-	-	H. King	-	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
1,275	House and garden	Mr. Stone	-	-	H. Davis	-	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
1,276	House and garden	Mr. Stone	-	-	J. Eliad	-	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
1,277	House and garden	Mr. Stone	-	-	W. Wyles	-	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
1,278	House and garden	The Temperance Permanent Land and Building Society.	-	-	Henry Hicks	-	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
1,279	House and garden	The Temperance Permanent Land and Building Society.	-	-	Unoccupied	-	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
1,280	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	-	-	In hand	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
1,281	House and garden	Richard Walters	-	-	W. Hindley	-	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
1,282	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	-	-	In hand	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,283	House and garden	Mr. Saville	-	-	R. Bellan	-	ditto	0	0	9	ditto.
1,284	Plot of building land	Lord Mornington's Trustees	-	-	Henry Evans	-	ditto	0	2	0	ditto.
1,285	Part of garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees	-	-	Mr. Brooks	-	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.
1,286	Part of garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees	-	-	Mr. Jones	-	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.
1,287	Part of garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees	-	-	Mr. Mann	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
1,288 to 1,288B	(Vide page 105.)										
1,289	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	Mr. Watson	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
1,290	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	Mr. Abbott	-	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.
1,291	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	Mr. Norton	-	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.
1,292	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	Mr. Pearce	-	ditto	0	0	15	ditto.
1,293	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	Unoccupied	-	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
1,294	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	Rev. — Hurry	-	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
1,295	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	Mr. Lomax	-	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.
1,296	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	Rev. — Spence	-	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.
1,297	Garden	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	F. Wykes	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,298	House and garden	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	F. Wykes	-	ditto	0	0	31	ditto.
1,299	House and garden	Benjamin Bostock or G. H. Wilkinson.	-	-	Benjamin Bostock	-	ditto	0	0	14	ditto.
1,300	House and garden	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	Mr. Harvey	-	ditto	0	0	16	ditto.
1,301	House and garden	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	Joseph Salmon	-	ditto	0	0	13	ditto.
1,302	House and garden	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	Mr. Morgan	-	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.
1,303	House and garden	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	Mias Collingwood	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
1,304	Plot of building land	G. H. Wilkinson	-	-	In hand	-	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.
1,306	House and garden	Dr. Collins	-	-	Dr. Collins	-	ditto	1	0	0	ditto.
1,307	Pleasure ground	Dr. Collins	-	-	Dr. Collins	-	ditto	0	2	34	ditto.
1,308	House, garden, and stables	Francis Sharpin	-	-	Francis Sharpin	-	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
1,309	House and garden	Mrs. Hale	-	-	George Weller	-	ditto	0	0	38	ditto.
1,310	Garden attached to house	Mrs. Hale	-	-	George Weller	-	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
1,311	House and garden	Mrs. Widow's Trustees	-	-	George White	-	ditto	0	1	5	ditto.
1,312	House and garden	Jas. Haworth Marriage	-	-	Mrs. Marriage	-	ditto	0	1	4	ditto.
1,313	Garden adjoining house	Jas. Haworth Marriage	-	-	Mrs. Marriage	-	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plans of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION.—Nos. 668 to 1,558—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
WANSTEAD with STONE HALL MANOR—continued.							
1,314	House and garden	Georg Preston	Mrs. Palmer	Inclosed	A. 0 1 0	Released.	
1,315	House and garden	Georg Preston	Mrs. Witt	ditto	P. 0 0 35	ditto.	
1,316	House and garden	Georg Preston	Henry Bliss	ditto	0 0 29	ditto.	
1,317	House and garden	Mr. Field	Unoccupied	ditto	0 0 33	ditto.	
1,318	House and garden	Mr. Field	Capt. Hay	ditto	0 0 33	ditto.	
1,319	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	ditto	0 1 30	ditto.	
1,320	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	ditto	1 0 39	ditto.	
1,320A	Plot of building land	Representatives of late Mrs. Porcas.	-	ditto	0 0 34	ditto.	
1,320B	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
1,321	House and garden	J. A. Lyon	J. Petwee	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
1,322	House and garden	J. A. Lyon (James Trigg, Les. see).	James Trigg	ditto	0 0 26	ditto.	
1,323	House and garden	Mrs. Cooper	Mrs. Cooper	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
1,324	House and garden	Mr. Roebottom	Unoccupied	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
1,325	House and garden	Mr. Wilkinson	Mrs. Clark	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
1,326	Greenhouse and garden	J. H. Mariage	J. H. Mariage	ditto	0 0 11	ditto.	
1,327	House and garden	Mrs. Baines	Mrs. Baines	ditto	0 0 28	ditto.	
1,328	House and garden	Messrs. Lyon	Hume Fry	ditto	0 0 27	ditto.	
1,329	House and garden	Messrs. Lyon	John Breffit	ditto	0 0 28	ditto.	
1,330	House and garden	Messrs. Lyon	Mrs. Enzer	ditto	0 0 28	ditto.	
1,331	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	ditto	0 0 34	ditto.	
1,332	House and garden	W. Wells	W. Wells	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,333 and 1,333A	(Vide page 105.)						
1,334	House and garden	R. Skelton	Dr. Cooper	ditto	0 2 20	ditto.	
1,335	House and garden	R. Skelton	A. Geers	ditto	0 3 0	ditto.	
1,336	Stable yard and garden	R. Skelton	A. Geers	ditto	0 1 5	ditto.	
1,337	Part of garden attached to adjoining house.	Robert Peake	R. Peake	ditto	0 1 33	ditto.	
1,338	House and garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees (A. Serjeant, Lessee).	A. Sarjeant	ditto	1 3 2	ditto.	
1,339	House and garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Chas. Gumm's Executors, Lessees).	Mr. Munne	ditto	1 3 0	ditto.	
1,340	House and garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Chas. Gumm's Executors, Lessees).	W. Pinchin	ditto	0 3 33	ditto.	
1,341	House and garden	Geo. Jas. Munday	G. J. Munday	ditto	0 2 4	ditto.	
1,341A	Garden ground attached to house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Chas. Gumm's Executors, Lessees).	G. J. Munday	ditto	0 2 34	ditto.	

1,342	House and garden	-	-	E. H. Nathan	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	3	31	ditto.
1,343	Plot of building land	-	-	J. H. Crump	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	3	12	ditto.
1,344	House and garden	-	-	J. H. Crump	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	3	10	ditto.
1,345	House and garden	-	-	R. F. Butters	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	2	35	ditto.
1,346	House and garden	-	-	H. Cook	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	8	ditto.
1,347	Grass field	-	-	W. Forge	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	0	0	ditto.
1,348	House and garden	-	-	W. Forge	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	0	4	ditto.
1,349	Grass field	-	-	W. Forge	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	0	16	ditto.
1,350	House and garden	-	-	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Charles Gumm's Executors, Lessees).	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	0	17	ditto.
1,351	Woodland	-	-	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Charles Gumm's Executors, Lessees).	-	-	-	ditto	-	2	0	25	ditto.
1,352	House and garden	-	-	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Charles Gumm's Executors, Lessees).	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	1	14	ditto.
1,353	Woodland	-	-	Charles Gumm's Executors	-	-	-	ditto	-	3	0	24	ditto.
1,354	House and garden	-	-	Lord Mornington's Trustees (G. Lane, Lessee).	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	5	ditto.
1,355	House and garden	-	-	Lord Mornington's Trustees (G. Lane, Lessee).	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	32	ditto.
1,356	Woodland	-	-	Lord Mornington's Trustees (G. Lane, Lessee).	-	-	-	ditto	-	3	2	26	ditto.
1,357	Garden	-	-	Lord Mornington's Trustees	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	32	ditto.
1,358	Drying ground	-	-	James Withers	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	4	ditto.
1,359	Garden	-	-	Charles Pennyfeather	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	4	ditto.
1,360	Garden and shed	-	-	James Taylor	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	4	ditto.
1,361	Garden	-	-	J. Macomie	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	4	ditto.
1,362	Garden	-	-	Mrs. Bates	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	4	ditto.
1,363	Garden	-	-	Mr. Peak	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	27	ditto.
1,364	Garden	-	-	Mr. Peak	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	18	ditto.
1,365	Arable field	-	-	Mrs. Bates	-	-	-	ditto	-	1	3	20	ditto.
1,366	Arable field	-	-	F. Stock	-	-	-	ditto	-	7	2	30	ditto.
1,367	Grass field	-	-	Horatio Davis	-	-	-	ditto	-	2	0	0	ditto.
1,368	Gravel pit	-	-	Lord Mornington's Trustees	-	-	-	ditto	-	3	3	20	ditto.
1,368 A	Part of grass field	-	-	James Wright	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	1	20	ditto.
1,368 B	Part of garden attached to house	-	-	James Wright	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	12	ditto.
1,368 C	Part of garden attached to house	-	-	James Wright	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	6	ditto.
1,369	House and garden	-	-	James Deal	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	3	18	ditto.
1,370	House and part of garden	-	-	James Deal	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	2	34	ditto.
1,371	Part of house and garden	-	-	James Deal	-	-	-	ditto	-	0	0	17	ditto.

The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,478, in Ruckholts Manor.
The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,472 in Ruckholts Manor.
The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,471 in Ruckholts Manor.
The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,478 in Ruckholts Manor.
The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,477 in Ruckholts Manor.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION—Nos. 668 to 1,558—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
WANSTEAD with STONE HALL MANOR—continued.							
1,372	Weaver's Almshouses and grounds	Trustees of Weaver's Almshouses.	Part in hand, remainder, William Arber.	Inclosed.	A. R. P. 2 2 35	Released.	
1,373	Grass field - - -	Edward Owen - - -	Thomas Brown - - -	ditto	0 3 5	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,485 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,374	Grass field - - -	Mathew Mumford - - -	Thomas Brown - - -	ditto	0 2 38	ditto.	
1,375	Building land - - -	W. Goodman - - -	W. Goodman - - -	ditto	0 0 36	ditto - -	
1,376	Shed and part of builder's yard	William Arber - - -	William Arber - - -	ditto	0 1 17	ditto - -	
1,377	Plot of building land	British Land Company, Limited, and F. Brown.	- - -	ditto	0 0 39	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,485A in Ruckholts Manor.
1,378	House and garden	W. H. Bawtree - - -	W. H. Bawtree - - -	ditto	0 0 39	ditto.	
1,379	Plot of building land	B. White - - -	B. White - - -	ditto	0 1 20	ditto.	
1,380	House and garden	Mr. Watts - - -	Joseph Turner - - -	ditto	0 0 24	ditto.	
1,381	House and garden	Mr. Watts - - -	W. P. Wright - - -	ditto	0 0 24	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,485A in Ruckholts Manor.
1,382	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Watts - - -	A. Macgavin - - -	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,383	Greenhouse and garden	Mr. Watts - - -	A. Macgavin - - -	ditto	0 0 34	ditto.	
1,384	House and garden	Mrs. Frost - - -	William Abbott - - -	ditto	0 1 4	ditto.	
1,385	House and garden	A. Macgavin - - -	Raymond Pelley - - -	ditto	0 0 39	ditto.	
1,386	House and garden	A. Macgavin - - -	Mr. Nelson - - -	ditto	0 1 3	ditto.	
1,387	House and garden	Mrs. Turner - - -	Francis Hillbury - - -	ditto	0 1 4	ditto.	
1,388	House and garden	James Turnbull - - -	James Turner - - -	ditto	0 1 1	ditto.	
1,389	House and garden	George Blackburn - - -	George Blackburn - - -	ditto	1 2 4	ditto.	
1,390	House and garden	Mrs. Proctor - - -	Mrs. Proctor - - -	ditto	0 1 9	ditto.	
1,391	House and garden	Hugh Mumford - - -	Hugh Mumford - - -	ditto	0 1 26	ditto.	
1,392	House and garden	Mr. Preachland - - -	Mr. Preachland - - -	ditto	0 0 36	ditto.	
1,393	House and garden	Mr. McCash - - -	Geo. Noble - - -	ditto	0 2 14	ditto.	
1,394	House and garden	P. F. Heisch - - -	P. F. Heisch - - -	ditto	0 2 14	ditto.	
1,395	House and garden	A. F. New - - -	Mr. Sifkin - - -	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,396	House and garden	A. F. New - - -	Mr. Abbott - - -	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,397	House and garden	A. F. New - - -	H. J. Clark - - -	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,483 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,398	House and garden	A. F. New - - -	Geo. Clark - - -	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,399	Garden - - -	Thomas Squires - - -	P. F. Heisch - - -	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,400	Garden - - -	Thomas Squires - - -	Thos. Squires - - -	ditto	0 1 31	ditto.	
1,401	Building land	Mrs. Proctor - - -	In hand - - -	ditto	0 0 6	ditto - -	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,483 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,402	Building land	G. M. E. Snow - - -	- - -	ditto	0 0 28	ditto - -	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,484 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,403	Building land	J. P. Miller - - -	- - -	ditto	0 1 25	ditto - -	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,513 in Ruckholts Manor.

1,404	House and garden	William Wright	Mrs. Dodshon	ditto	0	0	37	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,512 ^a in Ruckholts Manor.
1,405	House and garden	Charles Poland	Mr. Innes	ditto	0	0	37	ditto.	
1,406	House and garden	F. N. Johnstone	F. N. Johnstone	ditto	0	0	37	ditto.	
1,407	House and garden	Robert Stainton	Robert Stainton	ditto	0	0	28	ditto.	
1,408	Greenhouse and garden	F. N. Johnstone	F. N. Johnstone	ditto	0	1	25	ditto.	
1,409	Building land	E. Jex	-	ditto	0	1	4	ditto	
1,410	Building land	J. Prockter	-	ditto	-	0	0	14	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,512 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,411	Rough land	George Borwick	Thomas Skennerton	ditto	-	21	1	15	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,517 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,412	Residence, lodge, and garden	Charles R. Vines	C. R. Vines	ditto	-	4	1	5	
1,413	Beacontree Archery Ground	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Society of Friends, lessees).	Society of Friends	ditto	-	2	1	0	
1,414	Rough land and avenue	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Samuel Johnson, lessee).	Mr. Thorpe	ditto	-	34	2	17	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,518 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,415	Part of an arable field	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Samuel Johnson, lessee).	Mr. Thorpe	ditto	-	10	3	3	
					TOTAL Acres Inclosed				
1,288	Wellesley Road	-	-	Open	0	3	0	ditto.	No. 1,420 is subject to an agreement dated the 9th day of November 1876, for the purchase thereof by the Corporation of the City of London.
1,288A	Part of Wellington Road	-	-	ditto	0	1	10	ditto.	
1,288B	Part of Wellington Road	-	-	ditto	0	2	22	ditto.	
1,288C	Mornington Road	-	-	ditto	0	3	24	ditto.	
1,288D	Part of Cowley Road	-	-	ditto	0	0	30	ditto.	
1,288E	Part of Cowley Road	-	-	ditto	0	1	17	ditto.	
1,333	Part of Sylvan Road	-	-	ditto	0	2	26	ditto.	
1,333A	Part of Sylvan Road	-	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.	
1,416	Waste by side of Woodford Road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	3	0	0	Subject.	
1,417	Waste by side of Woodford Road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0	2	0	Released.	
1,418	Waste by side of Woodford Road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0	2	10	ditto.	
1,419	Waste by side of Woodford Road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	1	0	25	ditto.	
1,419A	Waste by Infant Orphan Asylum	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.	
1,420	Eagle Pond	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	-	ditto	8	1	34	ditto	
1,421	Waste by road to Woodford Bridge	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0	2	38	Subject.	
1,422	Waste near Nightingale Lane	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0	2	0	Released.	
1,423	Waste near Christ Church	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0	3	30	ditto.	
1,423A	Waste near Christ Church	Wanstead Local Board of Health.	-	ditto	0	2	0	ditto.	
1,424	Waste by Christ Church	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0	0	30	Subject.	
1,424A	Roadway	-	-	ditto	0	2	10	ditto.	
1,425	Waste by side of road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0	2	0	Released.	
1,425A	Roadway	-	-	ditto	0	1	20	ditto.	

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION—Nos. 668 to 1,558—*continued*.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
WANSTEAD with STONE HALL MANOR—<i>continued</i>.							
1,425 B	Part of Cambridge Road	-	-	Open	A. 0 8 27	Released.	
1,425 C	Part of road	-	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,426	Waste by side of road to Wanstead Park.	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 20	Subject.	
1,427	Part of Wanstead Flats	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	6 0 15	ditto.	
1,427 A	Strip by road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,428	Part of Wanstead Flats	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	36 1 15	ditto.	
1,429	Part of Wanstead Flats	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	188 2 29	ditto.	
1,429 A	Strip by road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 2 20	ditto.	
				Total Acres Open		250 0 20	

MANOR OF CANN HALL, otherwise CANNON HALL (Lord of the Manor, Captain JOHN MANBY COLEGRAVE).

1,430	Arable land laid to adjoining field	Colonel Colegrave	C. H. Lake	Inclosed	0 0 17	Subject.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,469 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,431	Arable land laid to adjoining field	Colonel Colegrave	C. H. Lake	ditto	0 0 23	ditto.	
1,432	Part of the front garden to adjoining house in Ingham Place.	Mr. Small	Mr. Small	ditto	0 0 1	ditto.	
1,433	Part of garden attached to adjoining cottage.	Lord Mornington's Trustees (W. West, lessee).	Mr. Hidden	ditto	0 0 4	Released	
				Total Inclosed		0 1 5	
1,435	Waste part of Wanstead Flats	Corporation of the City of London.	-	Open	72 8 35	ditto.	
1,436	Waste by Leyton Road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 5	Subject.	
1,437	Waste by Leyton Road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,438	Waste by Leyton Road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
				Total Acres Open		78 0 13	

	Garden ground	Mrs. Ford Barclay	Mr. Tewson	Inclosed.	0	0	5	Subject	The other part of this inclosure is No. 984 in Walthamstow Toney Manor.
1,439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,440 and 1,441	(Vide below.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,442	Formerly part of drinking pond, now converted into flower beds and walks.	Mr. Venables	Mr. Venables	ditto	0	0	28	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 996 in Walthamstow Toney Manor.
					0	0	38		
				Total Inclosed					
1,440	Piece of waste	Mrs. Ford Barclay	Mr. Tewson	Open	0	0	8	ditto.	
1,441	Piece of waste	Parish authorities	Parish authorities	ditto	0	0	18	ditto.	
1,443	Forest land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	10	2	0	ditto.	
1,444	Grass land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	6	0	0	ditto.	
1,445	Rough grass and bushes	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	51	0	0	ditto.	
1,446	Grass land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	1	0	37	ditto.	
1,446 A	Waste by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
1,447	Forest land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	2	1	20	ditto.	
1,448	Forest land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	2	1	12	ditto.	
1,449	Waste in road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0	2	0	ditto.	
1,450	Waste in road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.	
1,451	Waste in road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	1	0	0	ditto.	
1,452	Waste by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0	1	20	ditto.	
1,453	Part of Knott's Green	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0	0	16	ditto.	
1,454	Waste by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
1,455	Waste by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.	
1,456	Waste by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.	
1,457	Waste by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
1,458	Waste by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
1,459	Waste by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,460	Waste by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0	0	23	ditto.	
1,461	Forest land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	2	0	20	ditto.	
1,462	Rough land	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	1	0	30	ditto.	
1,463	Forest land and strip by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	11	1	0	ditto.	
1,464	Forest land.	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	46	0	0	ditto.	
				Total Acres Open	136	3	1		

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION—Nos. 668 to 1,558—*continued*.

MANOR OF RUCKHOLTS (Lords of the Manor, TRUSTEES of the late EARL OF MORNINGTON).

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestral Rights.	REMARKS.
1,465	Waste near the entrance to residence, &c.	John Griffin - - -	John Griffin	Inclosed	A. R. P. 0 0 20	Subject.	
1,466	Part of play and drying ground attached to the Bethnal Green Industrial School.	Trustees of the Bethnal Green Schools.	In hand - - -	ditto	0 2 2	ditto.	
1,467	Roadway - - -	Lord Mornington's Trustees (C. Horne, lessee).	- - -	ditto	0 0 7	Released.	
1,468	Green Man Pond - - -	Lord Mornington's Trustees	In hand - - -	ditto	1 3 18	ditto.	
1,469	Part of garden attached to adjoining cottage.	Lord Mornington's Trustees (W. West, lessee).	Mr. Hidden - - -	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,433 in Cann Hall Manor.
1,470	Grass land attached to the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	ditto	3 2 27	ditto	No. 1,470 is subject to an agreement dated the 9th day of November 1876, for the purchase thereof by the Corporation of the City of London.
1,470A	Grass land attached to the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	ditto	0 3 26	ditto.	
1,471	House and part of garden - - -	James Wright - - -	Thomas Collier - - -	ditto	0 0 38	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,368c in Wanstead Manor.
1,472	House and part of garden - - -	James Wright - - -	James Wright - - -	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,368B in Wanstead Manor.
1,473	Part of grass field - - -	James Wright - - -	James Wright - - -	ditto	0 0 18	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,368A in Wanstead Manor.
1,474	House and garden - - -	James Deal - - -	F. C. Morgan - - -	ditto	0 1 12	ditto.	
1,475	Garden - - -	James Deal - - -	James Deal - - -	ditto	0 1 10	ditto.	
1,476	House and garden - - -	James Deal - - -	James Deal - - -	ditto	0 0 15	ditto.	
1,477	Part of house and garden - - -	James Deal - - -	Geo. Millmott - - -	ditto	0 0 11	ditto.	
1,478	Part of garden attached to adjoining house.	James Deal - - -	W. H. Pinder - - -	ditto	0 0 9	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,371 in Wanstead Manor.
1,479	Grass land and ballast hole - - -	Lord Mornington's Trustees	James and Henry Girling - - -	ditto	4 0 5	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,370 in Wanstead Manor.
1,480	Grass land - - -	Lord Mornington's Trustees	George Murray - - -	ditto	2 2 0	ditto.	
1,481	Part of ground attached to Weavers' Almshouses.	Trustees of Weavers' Almshouses.	In hand - - -	ditto	0 0 24	ditto.	
1,482	Building land - - -	Mr. Wildish - - -	In hand - - -	ditto	0 1 1	ditto.	

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION—Nos. 668 to 1,558—continued.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
RUCKHOLTS MANOR—continued.							
1,512	Building land	J. Procter	-	Inclosed	A. R. P. 0 0 22	Released	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,410 in Wanstead Manor.
1,512 A	Building land	W. D. Collins	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,409 in Wanstead Manor.
1,518 1,514 1,514 A and 1,514 B	Building land (Vide below.)	J. P. Miller	-	ditto	0 0 4	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,403 in Wanstead Manor.
1,515	Part of rough land	George Borwick	Thos. Skenerton	ditto	4 3 30	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,414 in Wanstead Manor.
1,516	Grass and arable land	Lord Mornington's Trustees	Thomas Bosworth	ditto	5 3 0	ditto.	
1,517	Rough land and avenue	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Samuel Johnson, lessee).	Mr. Thorpe	ditto	14 0 0	ditto	
1,518	Part of an arable field	Lord Mornington's Trustees	Mr. Thorpe	ditto	2 0 21	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,415 in Wanstead Manor.
1,535	Small plot of garden ground	W. West	Mr. Hidden	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
TOTAL Acres Inclosed					49 0 32		
1,514	Part of Cambridge Road	-	-	Open	0 0 22	ditto.	
1,514 A	Part of road	-	-	ditto	0 2 6	ditto.	
1,514 B	Road on Cambridge Park Estate	-	-	ditto	0 1 20	ditto.	
1,519	Waste near the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 1 12	ditto.	
1,520	Waste near the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	29 0 30	ditto.	
1,521	Waste near the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
1,522	Waste by Green Man	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	1 0 0	ditto.	
1,522 A	Waste by Green Man	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 2 28	ditto.	
1,523	Waste by Green Man	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 1 30	ditto.	
1,524	Waste by Green Man	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 32	ditto.	
1,525	Waste near Beacontree Archery	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,526	Waste adjoining Wanstead Flats	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
1,527	Waste by Grove Green Road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,528	Waste by Grove Green Road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,529	Waste by side of road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,530	Waste by side of road	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
1,531	Waste by Ruckholts Lane	Lords of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	

1,582	Waste by Ruckholts Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto.
1,583	Waste by Ruckholts Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto.
1,584	Waste by side of road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto.
1,585	(Vide page 110).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,587	Waste by side of road	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0- 21½	ditto.
1,588	Harrow Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 2 0	ditto.
TOTAL Acres Open									34 2 13½

MANOR OF ALDERSBROOK (Lords of the Manor, Trustees of the late EARL OF MORNINGTON).

1,539	Arable land laid to adjoining field	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 2 0	Subject.
1,540	Rough grass, formerly part of Wanstead Flats.	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 0 30	ditto.
TOTAL Acres Inclosed									28 2 30
1,541	Waste part of Wanstead Flats	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 1 22	ditto.
1,542	Waste by side of road	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 2 0	ditto.
TOTAL Acres Open									9 3 22

MANOR OF WEST HAM or WOOD GRANGE (Lord of the Manor, THOMAS HUMPHREYS, Esq.).

1,543	Grass field	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 2 25	Released.
1,544	Grass field	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 3 20	ditto.
1,545	Grass field	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 2 7	ditto.
1,546	(Vide below.)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1,547	Part of front gardens to the terrace of houses called Ingham Place.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0 17	ditto.
1,548	Triangular piece of land at Maryland Point.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0 25	ditto.
TOTAL Acres Inclosed									13 1 14
1,546	Waste by side of road	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0 10	ditto.
1,549	Waste part of Wanstead Flats	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 3 34	ditto.
1,550	Waste by side of road	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0 21	ditto.
TOTAL Acres Open									4 0 25

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c. - SOUTHERN PORTION--Nos. 668 to 1,558--continued.

THE RECTORY MANOR (or REPUTED MANOR), (Lords of the Manor, the Representatives of the late CAPTAIN HAVISIDE).

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
1,551	Waste by side of road - - -	Lords of Manor - - -	- - -	Open	A. R. P. 0 0 14	Subject.	
1,552	Waste by side of road - - -	Lords of Manor - - -	- - -	ditto	0 0 38	ditto.	
				Total Open - - -	0 1 12		

MANOR OF WALTHAMSTOW TONEY or HIGH HALL (Lady of the Manor, Miss FRANCES EVELYN MAYNARD, an Infant), or THE RECTORY MANOR (or REPUTED MANOR), (Lords of the Manor, the Representatives of the late CAPTAIN HAVISIDE).

1,553	Waste by road - - -	Lady or Lords of Manor	- - -	Open	0 0 30	Subject.	
1,554	Waste in road - - -	Lady or Lords of Manor	- - -	ditto	0 0 12	ditto.	
1,555	Waste in road - - -	Lady or Lords of Manor	- - -	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,556	Waste in road - - -	Lady or Lords of Manor	- - -	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
				Total Open - - -	0 1 12		

MANOR OF WALTHAMSTOW TONEY or HIGH HALL (Lady of the Manor, Miss FRANCES EVELYN MAYNARD, an Infant), or MANOR of LOW HALL, otherwise WALTHAMSTOW FRANCES (Lord of the Manor, SAMUEL RICHARD BOSANQUET, Esq.).

1,557	(Vide below).	East London Waterworks Company.	- - -	Inclosed	0 0 3	Subject.	
1,558	Waste by road - - -	- - -	- - -	Total Inclosed - - -	0 0 3		
1,557	Waste by road - - -	Lady or Lord of Manor	- - -	Open	0 0 13	ditto.	
				Total Open - - -	0 0 13		

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION—
Nos. 668 to 1,558—continued.

SUMMARY of the WASTE LANDS in the SOUTHERN PORTION of EPPING FOREST.

NAME OF MANOR.	Quantity Inclosed.			Quantity Open.			Quantity Released from Crown's Rights.			Quantity Subject to Crown's Rights.			Total Quantity.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Woodford - - - - -	182	1	25½	69	1	28½	188	3	25½	62	3	28½	251	3	14
Walthamstow Sarum, otherwise Salisbury Hall.	1	3	16	0	1	24	2	1	0	-	-	-	2	1	0
Higham Hills, otherwise Higham Bempstead.	113	1	26	13	1	36	126	3	22	-	-	-	126	3	22
Walthamstow Toney or High Hall - -	6	1	29	240	0	33	1	0	0	245	2	22	246	2	22
Low Hall, otherwise Walthamstow Frances	0	1	16	0	1	37	-	-	-	0	3	13	0	3	13
Wanstead with Stone Hall - - -	256	1	15	250	0	20	222	0	15	284	1	20	506	1	35
Cann Hall, otherwise Cannon Hall -	0	1	5	73	0	13	72	3	39	0	1	19	73	1	18
Layton, otherwise Low Leighton, otherwise Leighton Grange.	0	0	33	136	3	1	-	-	-	136	3	34	136	3	34
Ruckholts - - - - -	49	0	33	34	2	13½	83	0	23½	0	2	22	83	3	5½
Aldersbrook - - - - -	28	2	30	9	3	22	-	-	-	38	2	12	38	2	12
West Ham or Wood Grange - - -	13	1	14	4	0	25	17	1	39	-	-	-	17	1	39
The Rectory - - - - -	-	-	-	0	1	12	-	-	-	0	1	12	0	1	12
Walthamstow Toney or High Hall, or The Rectory.	-	-	-	0	1	12	-	-	-	0	1	12	0	1	12
Walthamstow Toney or High Hall or Low Hall, otherwise Walthamstow Frances.	0	0	3	0	0	13	-	-	-	0	0	16	0	0	16
TOTAL Acres - - -	652	2	4½	833	1	9½	714	3	3½	771	0	10½	1,485	3	14½

SCHEDULE B. referred to in the SCHEME of the EPPING FOREST COMMISSIONERS, dated the 23rd day of February 1877.

THE right of the inhabitants of the Manor and Parish of Loughton from the hour of 12 at night on the 11th day of November in every year until the same hour on the 23rd day of April in every succeeding year to cut or lop, under the name of lopwood, the boughs and branches of the trees growing upon the waste lands of the said Forest within the precincts of the said Manor (except on the parts thereof called Monks Wood, containing together 98 a. 0 r. 13 p., which lie on the north-west side of the said parish and the portion called the Loughton Piece containing 7 a. 3 r. 30 p., which lies at the extreme west of the said parish) in such manner as not to destroy or unnecessarily injure the same trees for the proper use and consumption of the said inhabitants as fuel within the said Manor and Parish.

The right of all the customary and free tenants of the manor of Theydon Bois, in respect of ancient tenements held of the manor, of common of estovers within the manor aforesaid within the said forest, namely, to cut from the woods and trees growing on the wastes of the said manor within the said forest from the hour of 12 at night on the 11th day of November in every year, until the same hour on the 23rd day of April in every succeeding year sufficient fuel to be spent and burnt in their ancient messuages, and to be carried away before the 24th day of June in one carriage (a sled) with two horses for each turn only.

The following rights in respect of Assignments of Fuel or Wood within the manors of Waltham Holy Cross and Sewardstone respectively (that is to say):—

In the MANOR of WALTHAM HOLY CROSS.

Letter on Parish Map showing Assignments.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Name of Property with which Assignments held.	Extent of Assignments.		
				A.	R.	P.
A.	Edward Jones Williams - -	Daniel Clark - - -	Farm at Copped Hall Green.	47	3	30
B.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Robert Bakewell Muglestone.	Cobbin End - - -	32	2	20
C.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Isaiah Hobson - -	Kents Farm or Fearn Hall.	5	2	16
D.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Isaiah Hobson - -	Kents Farm or Fearn Hall.	5	0	20
E.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Stubbons Hall or Warlies	12	0	9
F.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	William and Charles Webster.	Warlies Farm - -	44	1	4
G.	Walter Charles Metcalfe - -	Walter Charles Metcalfe.	Copped Hall Green -	9	2	5
H.	Henry Peale Bird and the Reverend Thomas Pitman, Trustees of Peter's Charity.	William Hanson - -	Pick Hill - - -	21	3	16
I.	Trustees of Beale Blackwell Colvin, deceased.	George Symondson - -	Sudbury Farm - -	15	0	20
J.	Trustees of Beale Blackwell Colvin, deceased.	Josiah Emery - -	Wood Green Farm -	12	1	10
K.	Trustees of Beale Blackwell Colvin, deceased.	George Symondson -	Upshire Hall - - -	9	0	4
L.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	William and Charles Webster.	Warlies - - - -	9	1	10
M.	Trustees of Beale Blackwell Colvin, deceased.	George Symondson -	Southend Farm - -	12	3	9
N.	Robert Edwards - - -	John Hyde - - -	Farm at Honey Lane Green.	10	1	20
O.	Sir Hereward Wake, Bart. -	Sir Hereward Wake, Bart.	Manor of Waltham Holy Cross.	8	0	6
P.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Warlies - - - -	9	2	25

Letter on Parish Map showing Assignments.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Name of Property with which Assignments held.	Extent of Assignments.
				A. R. P.
Q.	Robert Edwards - - -	Robert Edwards - - -	Beech Hill Park Farm -	11 3 2
R.	Corporation of the City of London.	Truman, Hanbury & Co.	King's Oak Public House	14 3 25
S.	Robert Edwards - - -	George Cole - - -	Avey Lane Farm - -	19 2 20
T.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Robert Bakewell Mugglestone.	Maynards - - - -	7 2 36
U.	Robert Edwards - - -	John Hyde - - -	Pynest Green Farm -	6 0 29
V.	Robert Edwards - - -	George Symondson -	Skillett's Hill Farm -	6 3 24
W.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Warlies - - - -	7 0 4
X.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Isaiah Hobson - - -	Fearn Hall - - - -	4 0 35
Y.	William Harding - - -	William Harding - - -	Blue House, Copped Hall Green.	9 3 32
Z.	George Wythes - - -	George Wythes and George Doe.	Ladys Farm - - - -	4 3 20
&	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	John Ellis - - - -	Warlies - - - -	8 1 32
a.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Countess of Gainsborough	Convalescent Home at Copped Hall Green.	2 0 4
b.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	John Ellis - - - -	Warlies - - - -	7 0 12
c.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	John Ellis - - - -	Warlies - - - -	2 0 12
d.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	William Parish - - -	Copped Hall Green -	2 1 16
e.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	John Ellis - - - -	Warlies - - - -	6 1 37
			TOTAL - - -	387 1 4

In the MANOR of SEWARDSTONE.

BX.	John Grove Hilderson - -	Peter Mills - - -	Nether House - - -	6 2 2
CD.	William Alfred Gibbs - -	William Alfred Gibbs -	Gillwell Park - - -	11 2 2
CE.	John Speed Davies - - -	John Speed Davies -	Yardley House - - -	29 1 32
CF.	The Devises of Stephen Kent -	— Walker - - - -	Cashfield - - - -	1 0 25
F.	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby.	Manor House - - -	5 3 5
G.	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby.	Manor House - - -	8 1 15
H.	Peter Mills - - - - or Frederick Joyner, as trustee of the marriage settlement of W. D. Butcher and Eliza his wife.	Peter Mills - - - - - - - - -	Chapel Field - - - or Luther's or Home Farm -	5 2 34
IB.	Devises of T. Leverton - -	J. J. Homer - - - -	Woodlands - - - -	6 0 12
K.	William Mellis - - - -	William Mellis - - -	Sewardstone Lodge -	9 0 0
L.	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby.	- - - - -	3 3 18
M.	The Devises of Charles Preston	Charles Patmore - - -	Picks Farm - - - -	4 2 10
N.	The Devises of T. Leverton -	J. J. Homer - - - -	Woodlands - - - -	2 2 0
NB.	The Devises of Stephen Kent -	- - - - -	Cashfield - - - -	4 3 10
OP.	John Speed Davies - - -	John Speed Davies -	Yardley House - - -	6 3 10
OW.	Peter Mills - - - - or Frederick Joyner, as trustee of the marriage settlement of W. D. Butcher and Eliza his wife.	Peter Mills - - - - - - - - -	Chapel Field - - - or Luther's or Home Farm -	6 1 0

Letter on Parish Map showing Assignments.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Name of Property with which Assignments held.	Extent of Assignments.		
				A.	R.	P.
OZ.	William Woodham Connop -	— Saunders - -	Honey Lane - - -	3	3	30
P.	Thomas Charles Baring, M.P. -	Thomas Charles Baring, M.P. -	- - -	4	2	19
Q.	Mrs. Hans Sotheby - - -	James Martin - -	Manor Cottage - -	3	2	5
R.	John Craven - - -	John Ashcombe - -	Nether House - -	2	2	16
R.	John Craven - - -	John Ashcombe - -	Nether House - -	2	1	18
SV.	William Alfred Gibbs - -	William Alfred Gibbs -	Gillwell Park - -	7	0	33
T.	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby.	- - -	1	3	16
U.	William Mellis - - -	William Mellis - -	Sewardstone Lodge -	1	1	4
VS.	Peter Mills - - -	Peter Mills - - -	Moon Field - - -	2	1	34
X.	William Mellis - - -	William Mellis - -	Sewardstone Lodge -	2	0	0
Y.	Henry Baker - - -	Frederick Salmon - -	House, formerly called Highlander's Home.	10	0	6
YE.	John Craven - - -	John Ashcombe - -	Nether House Farm -	5	1	20
ZA.	William Alfred Gibbs - -	William Alfred Gibbs -	Gillwell Park - - -	6	2	35
ZB.	John Craven - - -	John Ashcombe - -	Nether House Farm -	9	2	32
ZO.	John Craven - - -	- - -	Nether House - - -	6	0	20
ZE.	The Devises of Charles Preston or Frederick Joyner, as trustee of the marriage settlement of W. D. Butcher and Eliza his wife -	Thomas Darling - -	Bury Farm - - - or Luther's or Home Farm -	3	2	14
TOTAL - - -				185	2	26

The Rights of the following REEVES in respect of FEES for MARKING CATTLE in the following Parishes:—

Name of Reeve.	Name of Parish.
Robert Rounding - - -	Woodford.
George Jordan - - -	Walthamstow.
Samuel Steward - - -	Leyton.
Josiah Jessop - - -	Chingford.

The right of the owners and occupiers for the time being of certain hereditaments known as Forest House, and three crofts of land, containing 20 acres, in the manor of Layton, otherwise Low Leighton, otherwise Leighton Grange, in the parish of Leyton, now belonging to Samuel Richard Bosanquet, to dig and get gravel in the wastes of the said manor within the said Forest, in respect of and for use on the said hereditaments.

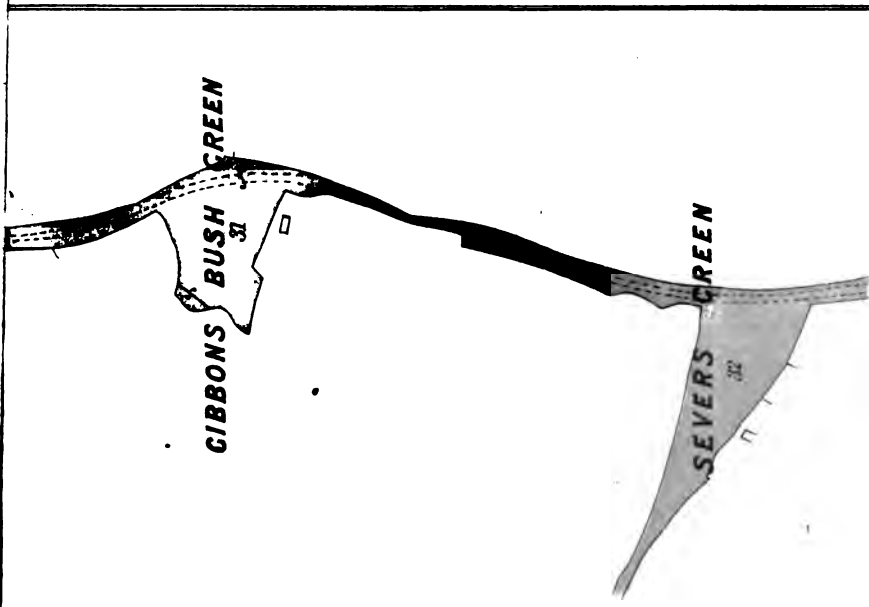
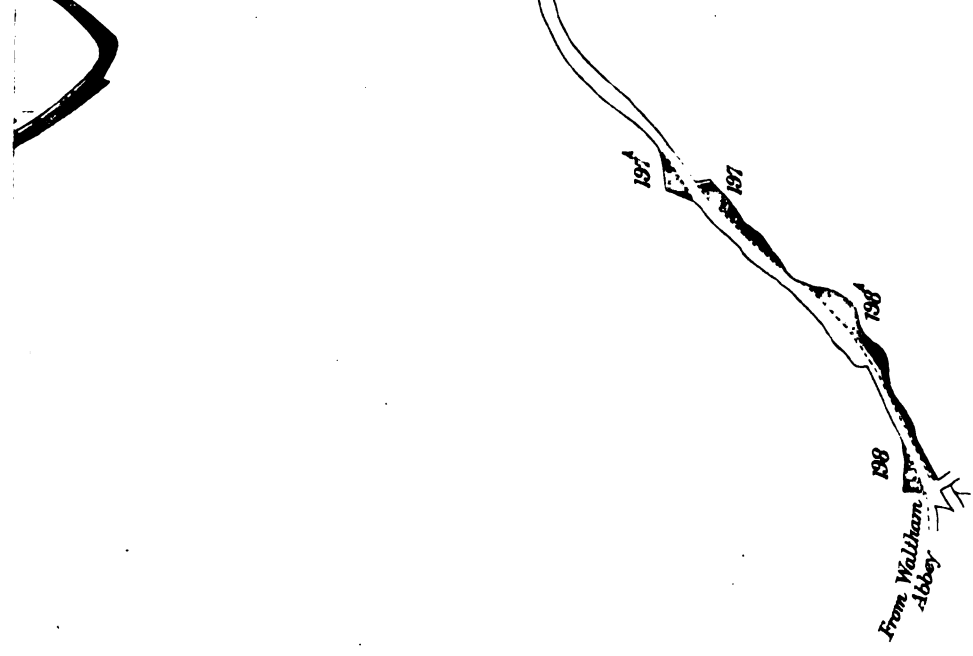
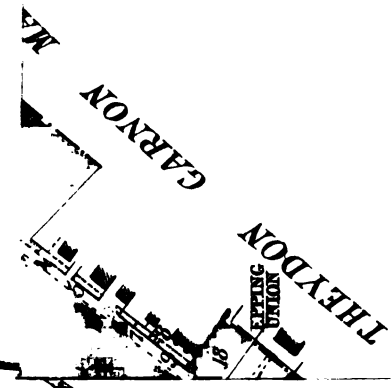
The right of William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer Bristow, the trustees of the will of the late William Richard Arthur, Earl of Mornington, dated the 27th day of June 1863, in respect of the office of Lord Warden of the Forest, so far as affected by this Scheme.

The Right of Robert Rounding aforesaid in respect of the office of Under Keeper of the Walk of Woodford.

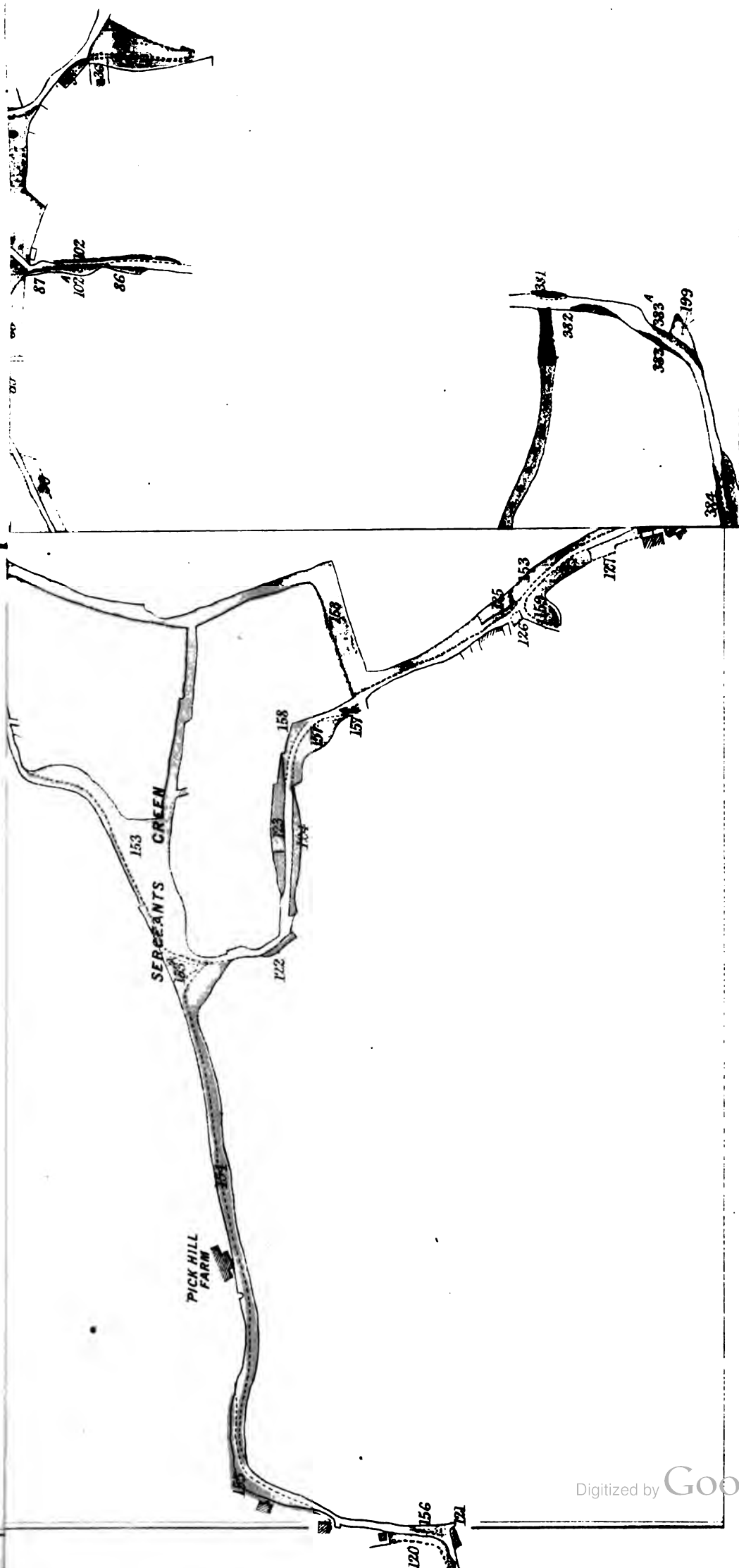


(Signed) { Charles Wood (Chairman).
J. W. Perry Watlington.
John Locke.
Henry Ford Barclay.

NORTHERN PORTION PART I.



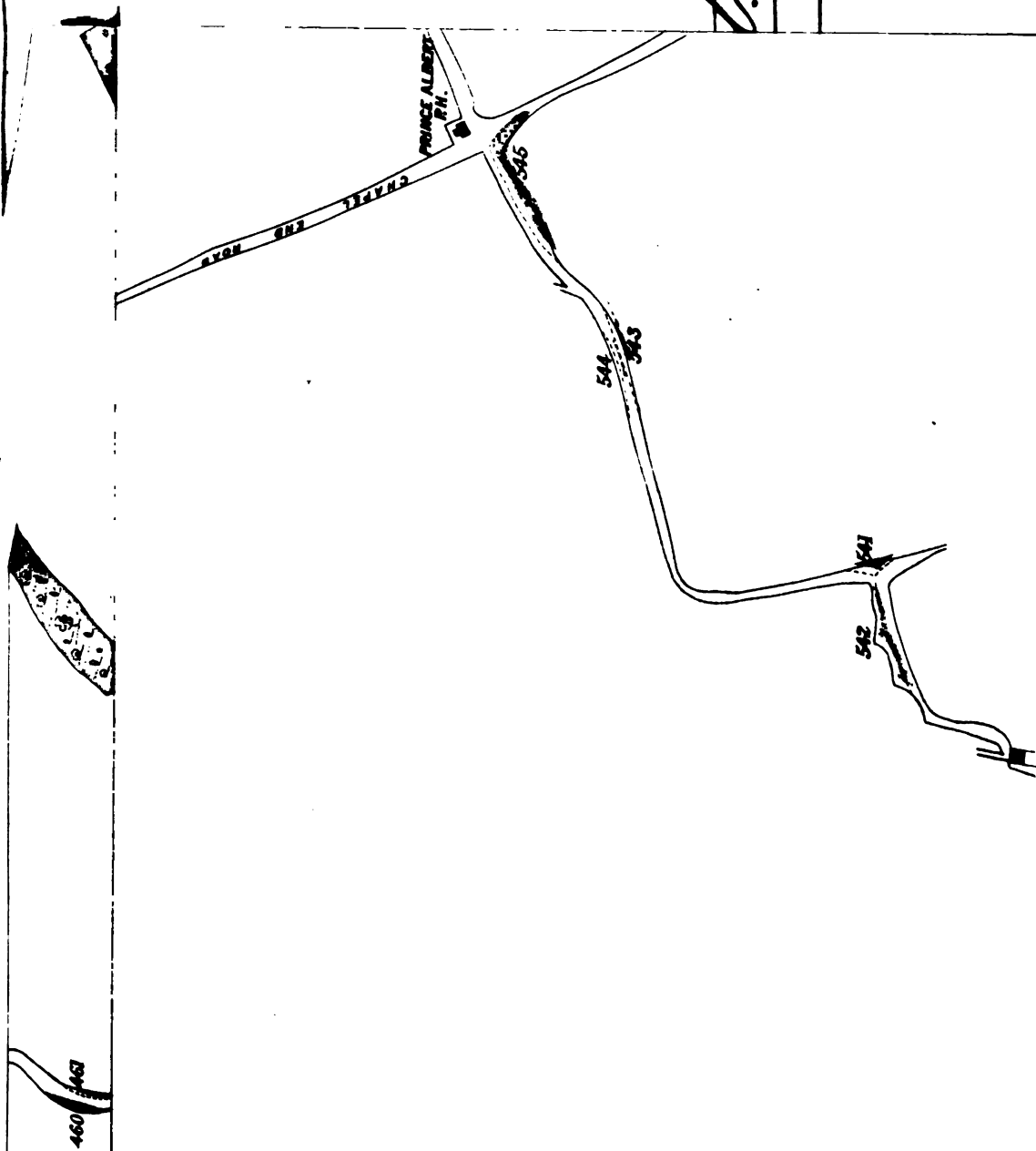
NORTHERN PORTION PART 2.



NORTHERN PORTION PART 3.



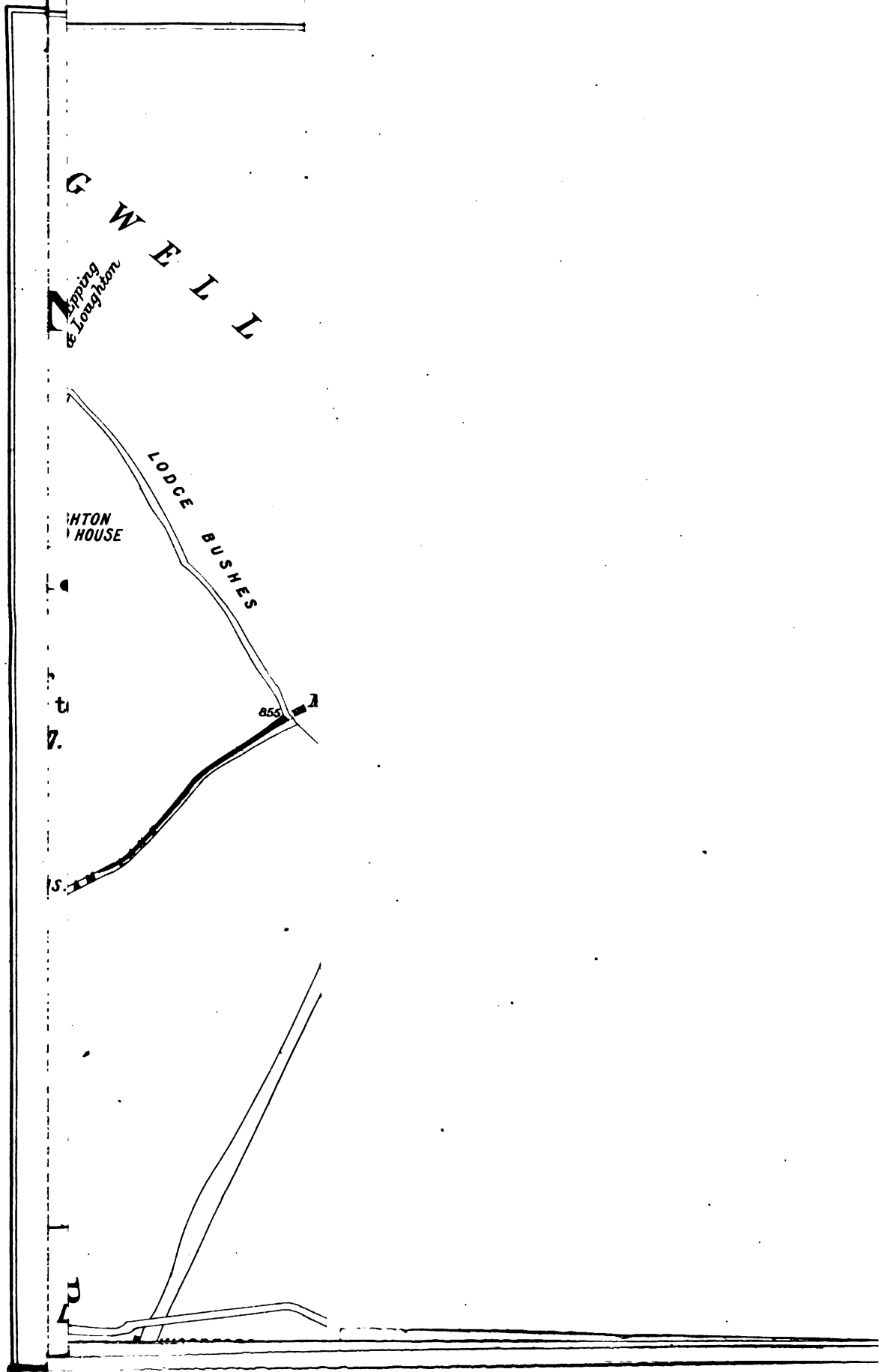
NORTHERN PORTION PART 4.



T. C. Davies

Surveyor,

Whitehall, London.



ALTH

THE

T

74

883

849

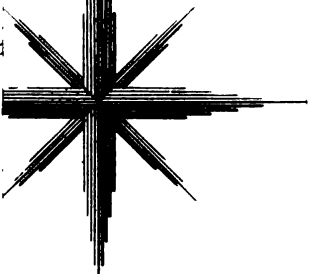
RE

IAN

W

OVE

on



LEYTON

141

N

LITTLE IL

Aldersbrook
Manstead

Manor

Manor

1534

1539

1532

1541

PARISH

HAM

to Tld

W

E

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1877.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1877.

[C.—1729.] *Price 2d.*

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

WE have the honour to forward to you the Thirty-second Annual Report of our proceedings in the Inclosure Department of the Consolidated Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission.

The proceedings during the past year have been necessarily confined to putting forward towards completion the inclosures which had received the sanction of Parliament previous to 1869, and to preparing forms and instructions for applications under "The Commons Act, 1876." Under that Act nine applications have been received up to the present time, the preliminary inquiries in which are now going on.

As a new course of proceeding is now about to commence, it may here be convenient to state summarily the general results of the past operation of the Commission under the Act of 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 118., for facilitating inclosure of Commons.

Since the passing of that Act in 1845, during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, more than thirty years ago, nearly 600,000 acres of common and commonable lands have been dealt with. This has been divided among about 26,000 separate owners, in an average proportion of $44\frac{1}{2}$ acres to each lord of the manor, 24 acres to each common-right owner, and 10 acres to each purchaser of the lands sold to defray part of the expenses. In many cases the expenses were raised by rate among the persons interested, but this was optional, since such persons had the alternative of selling a portion of the land for that purpose. With that object 35,450 acres were sold, chiefly in small lots, to 3,500 purchasers. The lords of the manors, 620 in number, received as compensation for their rights in the soil, as an average, about one fifteenth of the acreage of the wastes. These wastes of manors were, under the Act of 1845, made subject to the setting out of allotments for public purposes, and in this respect were distinct from the commonable lands, which are undivided private property, and were not made subject to public allotments.

As this is the largest and most general distribution of land into small properties that has taken place in this country in recent times, it may be a matter of some interest to know the quality and occupation of the persons into whose hands these lands have passed. To discover this, the legal description, both of allottees and of purchasers of sale allotments, has been taken from inclosures in which that description is given, one in each of the following counties, viz., Bucks, Cumberland, Chester, Devon, Essex, Hants,

Herts, Lancaster, Norfolk, Oxford, Stafford, Sussex, Worcester, and, in Wales, Carnarvon and Carmarthen. Upon this basis, and so far as such an average can be accepted, the proportionate numbers of the different classes of the 26,000 landowners amongst whom the land has been divided are as follows:—Yeomen and farmers 4,736, shopkeepers and tradesmen 3,456, labourers and miners 3,168, esquires 2,624, widows 2,016, gentlemen 1,984, clergymen 1,280, artisans 1,067, spinsters 800, charity trustees 704, peers, baronets, and sons of peers 576, professional men 512, and about 3,000 others in gradually diminishing proportions, but comprising nearly every quality and calling from the Crown to the mechanic, quarryman, and domestic servant. The influence of this change has not been confined to particular counties, but has been more or less felt in all. It has made an appreciable addition to the number of small landholders in England, bringing upon hitherto comparatively unproductive wastes the individual interest and intelligence of a numerous and varied body of persons, by whose industry the best of these lands have been made not only useful to their owners, but have become available for sale and purchase, and, in their improved condition, for bearing their just share of county and parish rates and public taxes.

More than 2,000 miles of public roads have been constructed at the cost of the common-right owners, in addition to the numerous accommodation roads set out for their special use in giving convenient access to their several allotments. Other works of a public nature, such as embanking and straightening the course of rivers connected with inclosures, have been executed. The total estimated value of the wastes inclosed, amounts to 6,140,000*l*. The value of the land taken from the best of this for public purposes, (comprising land for recreation, field-gardens, public quarries, fuel, schools and churches, burial grounds, and other purposes, and public roads) has been estimated at 282,140*l*. To this must be added the cash, raised by rate, or sale of property, and expended on the construction of public roads and other public works connected with inclosures, 473,500*l*., making together 755,640*l*. Comparing this with the fee-simple value above mentioned, it appears that nearly one eighth of the whole value of the wastes inclosed has, under the direction of the Commissioners, and with the assent of the proprietary interests, been devoted to objects of public utility and convenience.

Thus, in the course of one generation, an extent of land equal to that of a county has been redeemed from common and waste, and has been divided among a far larger and more varied body of landowners than that of any county in England. Valuable public roads of great extent have been constructed, opening up for business and pleasure many otherwise inaccessible localities, and at no cost to the public. The area of production and employment has been increased, and in the same proportion that of public and local taxation has been extended. A great number of small landed properties have been created, and labourers' field-gardens in the rural districts have been afforded in larger proportion to the extent of the land than appear by the Agricultural Returns to exist elsewhere in England.

Upwards of two million acres of common land are believed yet to remain uninclosed. Though the best of the land was probably first dealt with, there can be little doubt that much of this may be advantageously brought under the operation of the new law, which, in the altered state of the circumstances since 1845, provides more fully for the public interests of the neighbourhood and of large populations, and at the same time may still be found, in less populous quarters, the useful instrument of adding some considerable extent of available land to the solid resources of the country.

The number of applications of all kinds since the passing of the Acts has been 7,327.

The number of cases since the last Annual Report is 176, nine being for Inclosure.

The following is an Abstract of proceedings :—

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Applications.	Prior to last Report.	Since last Report.	Total.	Confirmed.	Otherwise disposed of.	In progress.
Inclosures - - -	1,254	9	1,263	939	308	16
Exchanges - - -	5,528	163	5,691	4,919	601	171
Partitions - - -	206	3	209	168	33	8
Conversions into regulated pastures - - -	2	—	2	2	—	—
Divisions of intermixed lands -	40	—	40	33	7	—
In reference to Local Acts -	47	—	47	39	8	—
To define lost boundaries -	35	—	35	27	5	3
Application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts -	32	1	33	28	2	3
To apportion fixed rents - -	7	—	7	6	1	—
Total	7,151	176	7,327	6,161	965	201

The average expense of the inclosure proceedings, as far as this office is concerned, up to the time of the assents to the Provisional Orders, including any expense which may have attended these assents, and which leaves the case ready for Parliament to deal with, is 15*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

STATEMENT of the PROCEEDINGS which have taken place in the following Inclosures since the same were authorised by Parliament to be proceeded with.

Act authorising Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
15 Vict. c. 2.	Billinge	Lancaster	A. R. P. 150 0 0	A. R. P. 3 0 0	A. R. P. 3 0 0	1852 May 18			
25 & 26 Vict. c. 47.	Kirkoswald	Cumberland	2,500 0 0	-	4 0 0	1862 November 20	1875 August 28	1876 April 20	
26 & 27 Vict. c. 39.	Westhope Hill	Hereford	86 0 0	-	4 0 0	1863 September 3	1869 November 9	1873 November 14	
"	Llandewi-brefi	Cardigan	17,278 0 0	5 0 0	-	" October 29			
27 & 28 Vict. c. 66.	Rugeley	Stafford	5,055 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	1864 September 8			
28 Vict. c. 39.	Selston	Nottingham	850 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	1865 December 12	1876 January 24	1877 January 19	
29 Vict. c. 29.	Walsall Wood	Stafford	350 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	1866 June 26	1873 December 5	1874 July 28	1876 March 9
"	Coaley	Gloucester	161 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	" July 6	1871 January 14	" December 22	" December 7
"	Cam	Gloucester	193 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	" July 6	1869 August 31	1871 December 29	" February 3
31 Vict. c. 31.	Christchurch	Southampton	287 0 0	*	*	1868 September 3	1875 May 21	1876 July 25	
31 & 32 Vict. c. 82.	Ripon (Dacre)	York	1,625 0 0	-	-	" August 11	1873 November 15	1874 December 15	" August 31
32 & 33 Vict. c. 159.	Overton	Flint	34 0 0	-	-	1869 September 7	1873 January 23	" January 23	1877 January 11

* In this case the Commissioners had not the power to require public allotments to be set out, the lands not being subject to the rights mentioned in Sections 30 and 31 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118.

APPLICATIONS for PROVISIONAL ORDERS received since the passing of the Commons Act, 1876.

FOR INCLOSURE.

Date of Receipt of Application.	Name of Inclosure.	Parish.	County.	Estimated Acreage.	Character of Land.	Population.
1876				Acres.		
Dec. 18	*Riccall	Riccall	York, E.R.	1,351	Arable and pasture	795. Selby (population 6,193) 5 miles, and York (population 43,796) 10 miles distant.
"	Thundersley Commons	Thundersley	Essex	51	Uncultivated pasture	583. Rayleigh (population 1,404) 1½ miles distant.
"	Bulvan Fen	Bulvan	Essex	227	Do.	334. Brentwood (population 3,737) 7 miles, and Orsett (population 1,644) 3 miles distant.
"	*Ash Common	Bishops Lydeard and Ash Priors.	Somerset	49	Do.	1344 and 212. Taunton (population 14,957) 5¼ miles distant.
"	Maltby	Maltby	York, W.R.	80	Do.	805. Rotherham (population 25,087) 7 miles, and Tickhill (population 1844) 3 miles distant.
1877						
Jan. 6	Levisham	Levisham	York, N.R.	1,708	Do.	122. Pickering (population 3,689) 6 miles distant.
"	Llanfair Hills	Llanfair Waterdine	Salop	1,600	Do.	602. Knighton (population 1,946) 4 miles distant.
"	*Goldcliff	Goldcliff	Monmouth	30	Do.	255. Newport (population 27,069) within 6 miles.
"	Mexbrough	Mexbrough	York, W.R.	365	Arable and pasture.	4,316.

* These are Suburban Commons within the meaning of the Commons Act, 1876.

Applications, &c.—*continued*.

Date of Application	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.	Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1875 Aug. 25	For exchange	Lincoln	1876 May 3	1876 Oct. 3		1875 Dec. 23	For exchange	Hants	1876 March 30	1876 Aug. 3	
" Aug. 31	"	Northumberland	" April: 12	" Oct. 20		" Dec. 23	"	Herts	" March 9	" Aug. 24	
" Sept. 2	"	Chester	1875 Oct. 7	" Feb. 17		" Dec. 23	"	Herts	" March 9	" Aug. 16	
" Sept. 9	"	Leicester	" Dec. 9	" April 12		" Dec. 30	"	York	" Aug. 10	" Dec. 21	
" Sept. 11	"	Essex	1876 Jan. 20	" June 1		" Dec. 30	"	Kent	" June 8	1877 Jan. 11	
" Sept. 15	"	Devon	1875 Dec. 16	" June 1		" Dec. 31	"	Chester	" March 16	1876 Aug. 3	
" Sept. 16	"	Chester	" Dec. 2	" May 4		1876 Jan. 1	"	Kent	" March 30	" Aug. 3	
" Sept. 17	"	Kent	" Dec. 23	" June 22		" Jan. 5	"	Somerset	" Jan. 13	" May 25	
" Sept. 25	"	York.	1876 Feb. 10	" July 19		" Jan. 8	"	Rutland	" May 3	" Oct. 3	
" Sept. 27	"	Chester	" May 25	"		" Jan. 11	"	Wilts	" May 4	" Oct. 21	
" Sept. 28	"	Wilts	" Nov. 4	"		" Jan. 13	"	Notts	" May 24	" Oct. 3	
" Sept. 30	"	Northumberland	" Jan. 6	"		" Jan. 13	"	York	" May 4	" Oct. 3	
" Oct. 1	"	Wilts	1875 Dec. 9	" June 18		" Jan. 15	"	Devon	" May 17	" Oct. 3	
" Oct. 6	"	York	1876 March 9	" July 20		" Jan. 15	"	Kent	" Sept. 13	1877 Jan. 11	
" Oct. 6	"	Norfolk	" Jan. 27	" June 22		" Jan. 17	"	Berks	" May 17	1876 Oct. 3	
" Oct. 9	"	Bedford.	"	"		" Jan. 20	"	Glamorgan	" May 11	" Nov. 15	
" Oct. 12	"	Bedford	" Aug. 10	" Dec. 14		" Jan. 20	"	Surrey	" Nov. 29	"	
" Oct. 15	"	Gloucester	" Feb. 13	" June 15		" Jan. 21	"	Northumberland	" March 9	" June 27	
" Oct. 15	"	Derby	" Feb. 10	" June 29		" Jan. 27	"	Gloucester	" May 25	" Oct. 3	
" Oct. 23	"	Kent	" Jan. 27	" June 22		" Jan. 28	"	Middlesex	" March 9	" July 13	
" Oct. 23	"	Lincoln	" April 12	" Aug. 24		" Jan. 29	"	York	" May 3	" Sept. 7	
" Oct. 26	"	Herts	1875 Dec. 23	" May 18		" Feb. 3	"	Somerset	" April 13	" Aug. 24	
" Oct. 30	"	Middlesex	1876 Jan. 6	" June 1		" Feb. 5	"	Sussex	" June 8	" Oct. 21	
" Nov. 2	"	Cambridge	" Feb. 10	" June 29		" Feb. 5	"	Surrey	" Aug. 10	" Oct. 3	
" Nov. 13	"	Somerset	" March 23	" July 15		" Feb. 7	"	Middlesex	" May 4	" Oct. 3	
" Nov. 13	"	Stafford	" June 27	" Nov. 15		" Feb. 11	"	Somerset	" May 11	" Oct. 3	
" Nov. 15	"	Somerset	" March 16	" Aug. 3		" Feb. 11	"	Radnor	" May 17	" Oct. 3	
" Nov. 17	"	Lancaster	" March 16	" Aug. 3		" Feb. 11	"	Sussex	" Nov. 9	" Oct. 3	
" Nov. 18	"	Wilts and Somerset.	" March 9	" July 20		" Feb. 12	"	Sussex	" Oct. 19	" Oct. 3	
" Nov. 18	"	Kent	" Feb. 10	" Sept. 7	One of the parties dead.	" Feb. 14	"	Lincoln	" Sept. 13	" Oct. 3	
" Nov. 24	"	Somerset and Devon.	" April 12	" 1876 Sept. 7	One of the parties dead.	" Feb. 14	"	Westmorland	" June 15	" Nov. 2	
" Dec. 1	"	Essex.	"	"	Abandoned.	" Feb. 17	"	Westmorland	" June 15	" Nov. 9	
" Dec. 1	"	York	"	"		" Feb. 19	"	and Lancaster.	" Aug. 10	" Nov. 30	
" Dec. 4	"	Gloucester	1876 March 9	" 1876 July 20		" Feb. 22	"	Somerset	" Sept. 21	" Oct. 3	
" Dec. 6	"	Worcester	" June 13	" Nov. 9		" Feb. 23	"	Lincoln	" May 16	" Oct. 3	
" Dec. 7	"	Suffolk	" March 16	" July 27		" Feb. 24	"	Derby	" June 26	" Nov. 2	
" Dec. 9	"	Chester	" Jan. 13	" June 1		" Feb. 24	"	Somerset	" June 21	" Nov. 2	
" Dec. 9	"	Berks	" Aug. 17	" Dec. 21		" Feb. 24	"	Northampton-	" June 22	"	
" Dec. 14	"	Anglesey	" Jan. 6	" May 25		" March 1	"	Leicester.	" June 22	"	Applicant dead.
" Dec. 14	"	Hants	" July 20	" Dec. 7		" March 6	"	Sussex	" June 15	1876 Oct. 26	
" Dec. 14	"	Hants	" July 20	" Dec. 7		" March 8	"	Somerset	" June 1	" Nov. 2	
" Dec. 15	"	Worcester	" June 8	" Nov. 9		" March 11	"	York	" Aug. 10	1877 Jan. 11	
" Dec. 18	"	Essex	" March 9	" July 27		" March 11	"	Berks	" June 8	"	
" Dec. 20	"	Devon	" March 30	" Aug. 31		" March 11	"	Surrey	" Aug. 10	1876 Dec. 7	
" Dec. 22	"	Lincoln	" March 30	" Aug. 24		" March 15	"		"	"	

Applications, &c.—continued.

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.	Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1876 March 15	For exchange	Sussex	1876 March 23	1876 July 13		1876 June 29	For exchange	Kent	1876 July 27	1876 Nov. 9	
" March 16	"	Essex	" June 15	" Nov. 15		" July 1	"	Devon.	"		
" March 17	"	Chesher	" July 11	" Dec. 14		" July 4	"	Anglesey	1877 Jan. 11		
" March 18	"	Salop and Radnor.	" Aug. 10	1877 Jan. 18		" July 6	"	Gloucester.	"		
" March 18	"	"	"	"		" July 8	"	Somerset	1876 Sept. 28		
" March 18	"	"	"	"		" July 10	"	Wilts and Somerset.	" Sept. 28		
" March 18	"	Chesher	" July 4	1876 Nov. 24		" July 11	"	Stafford.	"		
" March 24	"	Stafford	" Sept. 28	" Dec. 7		" July 11	"	Salop.	" Dec. 9		
" March 24	"	Wilts	" Aug. 10	" Nov. 24		" July 12	"	Somerset	"		
" March 24	"	Kent	" July 11	"		" July 15	"	York.	" Dec. 16		
" March 28	"	Stafford	1877 Jan. 4	"		" July 17	"	Surrey	" Nov. 9		
" March 29	"	Chesher	1876 June 8	Oct. 20		" July 18	"	Herts	" Nov. 29		
" March 30	"	Denbigh	" Oct. 19	"		" July 22	"	Norfolk	" Nov. 15		
" April 6	"	Sussex	" June 8	Oct. 20		" July 25	"	Lancaster	" Nov. 9		
" April 7	"	Kent	" July 4	" Nov. 9		" July 25	"	Dorset	" Nov. 23		
" April 8	"	Lancaster	" June 27	" Nov. 30		" July 25	"	Essex and Suffolk.	"		
" April 8	"	Lincoln	" July 4	" Nov. 24		" July 29	"	Essex.	"		
" April 8	"	Worcester.	"	"		" July 29	"	Norfolk.	"		
" April 19	"	Salop.	" Sept. 19	"		" Aug. 2	"	Hants.	" Nov. 23		
" April 19	"	Hereford and Wilts.	" Aug. 17	1877 Jan. 11		" Aug. 2	"	Derby	" Jan. 25		
" April 19	"	Salop and Hereford.	"	"	One of the parties dead.	" Aug. 4	"	Cumberland	"		
" April 24	"	Durham	" July 12	"		" Aug. 7	"	Westmorland	"		
" May 4	"	Wilts	" Aug. 23	"		" Aug. 11	"	and York.	" Jan. 11		
" May 6	"	Derby	" Aug. 10	1876 Dec. 14		" Aug. 13	"	Worcester	"		
" May 6	"	Derby	" June 8	" Oct. 6		" Aug. 17	"	Surrey.	"		
" May 10	"	Hants.	"	"		" Aug. 18	"	Warwick.	"		
" May 18	"	Oxford	" Aug. 17	Dec. 1		" Aug. 21	"	Somerset.	"		
" May 20	"	Somerset	" Aug. 17	1877 Jan. 11		" Aug. 22	"	York.	"		
" May 20	"	Notts	" Oct. 26	"		" Aug. 24	"	Berks.	"		
" May 22	"	Stafford	" Sept. 28	"		" Aug. 24	"	Northumberland	"		
" May 23	"	Sussex	" Sept. 28	"		" Aug. 25	"	Herts	1876 Dec. 21		
" May 24	"	Stafford.	" Oct. 19	"		" Aug. 29	"	Devon	" Dec. 5		
" May 26	"	Somerset	"	"		" Aug. 31	"	Hants.	" Nov. 23		
" May 29	"	Surrey.	"	"		" Sept. 2	"	Anglesey	" Nov. 23		
" May 30	"	Devon.	" Aug. 17	"		" Sept. 4	"	Norfolk	"		
" June 2	"	Oxford	" Sept. 21	1876 Dec. 14		" Sept. 7	"	Devon.	"		
" June 8	"	Devon	" Sept. 13	1877 Jan. 25		" Sept. 9	"	Devon.	"		
" June 8	"	Bucks	" Sept. 13	"	Abandoned.	" Sept. 16	"	Sussex.	"		
" June 9	"	Worcester and Warwick.	"	"		" Sept. 19	"	Somerset	"		
" June 13	"	Cardigan	1876 Oct. 19	"		" Sept. 19	"	Surrey.	"		
" June 14	"	Berks	" Dec. 9	"		" Sept. 19	"	Kent	1877 Jan. 4		Rejected.
" June 14	"	Derby	" Sept. 13	1877 Jan. 4		" Sept. 19	"	Somerset.	"		
" June 23	"	Derby	" Nov. 9	"		" Sept. 25	"	Somerset.	1876 Dec. 5		
" June 24	"	Chesher	" Oct. 26	"		" Sept. 26	"		"		
" June 27	"	Lancaster	" Nov. 9	"		"	"		"		

Applications, &c — continued.

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.	Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1876 Sept. 27	For exchange	Somerset	1877 Jan. 11			1877 Jan. 10	For exchange	Cornwall.			
" Sept. 28	"	Wilts.	" Jan. 18			" Jan. 12	"	Worcester.			
" Sept. 29	"	York	" Jan. 18			" Jan. 17	"	Northumberland.			
" Oct. 3	"	Hants	1876 Dec. 9			" Jan. 17	"	Stafford.			
" Oct. 6	"	Stafford and Derby.				" Jan. 26	"	Essex.			
" Oct. 7	"	Westmorland.				" Jan. 27	"	Somerset.			
" Oct. 9	"	Northampton and Lincoln.									
" Oct. 9	"	Durham.									
" Oct. 10	"	Denbigh.									
" Oct. 16	"	Cumberland.									
" Oct. 18	"	Salop									
" Oct. 18	"	Worcester	Dec. 13								
" Oct. 21	"	Somerset.	1877 Jan. 18								
" Oct. 27	"	Westmorland.									
" Oct. 27	"	Gloucester.				1860 April 20	For partition	Lancaster.			
" Oct. 28	"	Kent.				1866 May 28	"	Cornwall.			
" Nov. 6	"	York.				1867 Feb. 11	"	Northumberland.			
" Nov. 9	"	Hants.				" Dec. 11	"	Surrey.			
" Nov. 10	"	Derby.				1868 Feb. 21	"	Chester.			
" Nov. 13	"	Gloucester.				1871 March 15	"	Middlesex			
" Nov. 16	"	Lincoln.				1872 July 19	"	Berks			
" Nov. 20	"	Bucks.				1875 April 10	"	Anglesey			
" Nov. 21	"	Hants.				" April 26	"	Carmarthen			
" Nov. 25	"	York.				1876 Jan. 7	"	Gloucester			
" Dec. 2	"	Salop.				" April 12	"	Lancaster			
" Dec. 8	"	Suffolk.				" June 9	"	Lancaster			
" Dec. 13	"	Westmorland.				" Oct. 5	"	Berks.			
" Dec. 14	"	Gloucester.									
" Dec. 15	"	Suffolk.									
" Dec. 18	"	York.									
" Dec. 21	"	Gloucester.									
" Dec. 22	"	Sussex.									
" Dec. 23	"	Lincoln.									
" Dec. 29	"	Somerset.									
" Dec. 29	"	Durham									
" Dec. 30	"	Glamorgan.									
1877 Jan. 1	"	Kent.	Jan. 17			1875 July 22	For division of intermixed lands.	Essex	1876 May 10	1876 Nov. 2	
" Jan. 2	"	Flint.									
" Jan. 3	"	Hereford.									
" Jan. 5	"	Hereford.									
" Jan. 5	"	Middlesex.									
" Jan. 6	"	Derby.									
" Jan. 6	"	Essex.									
" Jan. 8	"	Kent.									
" Jan. 10	"										

Abandoned.

Applications, &c.— continued.

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.	Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1871 Nov. 1	To define lost boundaries.	Herts	1871 Nov. 15			1872 Feb. 2	Graig Eran Leyshon.	Glamorgan	1872 Feb. 6	-	For application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts, &c.
1873 Feb. 7	"	Middlesex	1873 Feb. 13			" Aug. 21	Mitcham Common.	Surrey	" Aug. 22	-	
1874 July 20	"	York	1874 July 30			1876 Dec. 12	Hitchin (Bury Mead).	Herts	1876 Dec. 19	-	

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission,
8, St. James's Square,
31st January 1877.

(Signed)

G. DARBY,

G. RIDLEY,

JAMES CAIRD,

INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS.

1877.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command
of Her Majesty.



LONDON :

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

FIRST REPORT OF THE INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE COMMONS ACT, 1876.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Inclosure Commission,
3, St. James's-square, London, S.W.,
15 May 1877.

Sir,

WE have the honour to forward to you our Report on four applications for inclosure of lands under the Commons Act, 1876. The necessary consents have been obtained to the Provisional Orders, in which the conditions we have required for the benefit of the neighbourhood, and the protection of private interests, are specified. We certify that it is expedient that these Provisional Orders should be confirmed by Parliament, for the reasons hereinafter stated in each case. In all of these the nature of the tenure compels the agricultural practice of an early historical period to remain unchanged, the owners and occupiers of the land being obliged, under this disadvantage, to compete with those who are free to adopt the improvements and mechanical appliances of the present day.

BARROWDEN, RUTLAND.—1,925 Acres.

Barrowden, as proposed to be inclosed, is commonly known as Barrowden Open Fields, the Cow or Far Pasture, the Shire Oaks, Coppice Leys, and Mole Hills, and the Heath. It lies along the Welland River, and between it and the road from Stamford to Uppingham, half way from each, and about 85 miles from London, to which, and to the large Midland towns, it has good railway access. The number of the inhabitants of the parish is 636, and their occupation is agricultural. A manufacture of rugs and parchment, which employed 25 to 40 persons, has lately been closed.

Except the meadow lands, pasture, and heath (together about 685 acres), the whole of this extensive tract is "open arable fields." Along the higher parts of the parish the soil is heavy corn land, but the larger proportion is a fine fertile loam, on limestone, capable of yielding heavy crops and of maintaining the best kinds of live stock. But from the mode in which it is held, it can neither be cultivated with economy, nor under such a system as admits of the profitable management of sheep and cattle.

The number of owners is 40. Their buildings are all congregated in the village, and the arable land is divided into 2,790 strips, each averaging less than an acre, some not more than 12 feet wide, each divided from its neighbour by a green balk, the different owners, according to their interests, possessing less or more of these strips, in all the different varieties of soil and locality which the parish affords.

The waste of labour thus caused, and the comparatively ineffective manner in which it can be applied, must be obvious to anyone accustomed to agricultural operations. The movement of implements, and workmen, and horses, from one strip to another at some distant part of the parish, and the numerous points of access which must be kept open to all the various strips to be reached, occasion a needless waste of time and of land every time a change is made. Besides the green border of the strips, which of itself is a prolific nursery of weeds, each cultivator, however earnest his own endeavour to keep his land clean, must be subject to the influence of the good or bad man-

agement followed on the adjoining strip. Activity and intelligence are thus controlled by indolence and incapacity, and the general result is comparative stagnation.

But even this, bad as it is, is not the worst. For when the corn is cut the whole land is thrown open to be roamed over by all the live stock as a common pasturage for the parish. Roots for the winter feeding of stock cannot, therefore, be grown, and this system, which is the chief mainstay of modern agriculture, cannot be practised. Much of the land is capable of having the root crops eaten off by sheep, by which a largely increased stock of thriving animals would be substituted for those which glean a scanty living from the stubble at present, while the land itself would be cleaned and enriched by the process. The heavy wet land is unproductive for want of drainage, which is impracticable under this state of intermixed ownership.

The existence at the present day of this system of ancient village community, on good land near the best markets in England, unchanged in its circumstances of intermixed occupancy, is certainly surprising. In this and the two adjoining parishes of North and South Luffenham there are 4,600 acres still under this primitive system, the equitable division of which, among its several owners, could not fail to add greatly to the quality and quantity of its agricultural produce. New buildings would spring up in all directions for the accommodation of the separate farms, plantations would be made to shelter and clothe the country, employment of various kinds both to tradesmen and labourers would be liberally afforded. Fat stock of the best kinds would take the place of the half-fed animals which roam over this wide expanse after the crops are reaped. The gross produce would be largely increased, to the general advantage of the public and neighbourhood.

The allotment in severalty of the meadows, pasture, and heath, will be attended with nearly as much advantage as that of the open fields. Each owner will receive that portion which lies most convenient to be held with his arable land, and as all these lands are capable of great improvement, either by drainage or reclamation, both of which demand considerable outlay of capital, this can best be accomplished by individual enterprise, each person being influenced by the gain he may reasonably anticipate from his expenditure.

Three hundred and ninety acres are waste of a manor, and the lord is to have one-sixteenth in value in lieu of his rights in the soil, minerals, and other substrata. It is believed that no valuable substrata exist. The waste lands are subject to rights of pasturage at all times of the year. The Cow Pasture is lammas land, stocked only after the hay crop is removed. There is a question whether the tract known as the Heath (290 acres out of the above-mentioned waste), is in Barrowden or in the adjoining parish of South Luffenham. This question can be settled hereafter under the provisions of the Inclosure Acts.

The common is within six miles of Stamford, which has a population of 8,086. Notice was served on the sanitary authority there, who offer no objection to the proposed inclosure, the people of that borough having already, under a recent inclosure and otherwise, ample recreation ground of their own.

There are two village greens in the village, containing about three acres, which will be put in order and vested in the churchwardens and overseers of the parish for recreation. And, in addition to this, an allotment of four acres of convenient and suitable land in the open fields, near the village, will be similarly vested for the same object.

For field gardens it is proposed to set out 20 acres of excellent land in the open fields, also close to the village, which will afford ample accommodation for those of the cottages which are deficient in extent of garden ground, and at the nearest point to their dwellings. The population during the last 25 years has declined from 718 to 636, but the freedom for the exercise of capital and industry, which may be anticipated from the cessation of the present primitive system, will probably check this decline, and lead to its gradual increase.

New roads and paths are to be provided as may be found convenient and desirable.

Morning and evening meetings were held by the Assistant Commissioner in the parish, after notices advertised in the "Stamford Mercury," and posted on the doors of the parish church, and the Baptist chapel, and on the post office, which places are in the vicinity of the open fields, as these run quite up to the village.

village. The morning meeting was attended by representatives of the lord of the manor, by the rector of the parish, and by many of the freeholders, farmers, and owners of common rights, 30 in number. Only four persons attended the evening meeting, all of whom had been present in the morning. No expression of dissent to the proposed inclosure has reached us from any person.

There are no better points of view than those which may be had from the public roads, and there are no particular trees or objects of historical interest in the parish.

SOUTH LUFFENHAM, RUTLAND.—1,074 Acres.

This common is known as South Luffenham Open Fields, and South Luffenham Heath. It lies along the north side of Barrowden Open Fields and Heath, on the way to Stamford, from which it is six miles distant. There is a railway station near the village, affording communication with Stamford, and with Leicester, Rugby, and Birmingham. The population was 359 at the census of 1871, and their occupation is entirely agricultural. The Heath, 290 acres in extent, is waste of a manor, but there is a question whether this tract is in Barrowden or in South Luffenham parish. The remainder is land subject to limited rights. It is generally a fine fertile soil, lying around the village, and along the stream which partly divides it from North Luffenham, and it is intersected by the railway and public road between Uppingham and Stamford.

The lands are open arable fields, and heath, the number of owners being 22. All the farm building and dwellings are congregated in the village, and the arable land is divided among the several owners in 1,238 separate strips, averaging a little over half an acre each, with precisely the same circumstances of hindrance to economical or profitable cultivation as have been described in the neighbouring parish of Barrowden. The same advantageous results may be anticipated in this case by changing from the present primitive system to that of modern husbandry, in which live stock, dairy produce and vegetable crops become the chief objects of agricultural industry, affording more regular and continued employment to the labourer, a larger produce and greater variety to the consumer, and a more enriching preparation for the following corn crops. The reclamation of the Heath will be equally beneficial.

This common is six miles from Stamford, which has a population of 8,086. Notice was served on the sanitary authority there, who offer no objection to the proposed inclosure.

Four acres in the "Open Fields" are proposed to be set out for recreation, at a convenient point between the village and the station, easy of access to the inhabitants and the public. A plot of grass in the village, at the junction of the roads, is also to be set out for this object.

Fifteen acres of fine land adjoining this, opening on a good road at the upper end, and within five minutes' walk by footpath from the centre of the village, are to be set out for field gardens. In point of quality of soil, and convenience of position to the labourers in the parish, this situation is very suitable, and the extent proposed will afford ample accommodation to those who may desire additional garden ground. The population since 1861 has decreased from 400 to 359.

New roads and paths are to be provided where most convenient.

Notices by the Assistant Commissioner of Meetings to hear all persons desirous of being heard on the subject of the proposed inclosure were duly advertised in the local newspaper, and posted on the principal door of the parish church, and on the wall of the post office, both of which are near the Open Fields. The morning meeting was attended by 19 persons, including representatives of the lord of the manor, and of the freeholders and owners of common rights. The evening meeting was more thinly attended, there being, in addition to six persons who attended the morning meeting, but two others, one a tradesman and owner of houses in the village, the other a lime-burner and freeholder. No objection to the proposed inclosure has reached us.

As in the case of Barrowden, the best points of view may be had from the public roads which pass along the dividing ridge of the two parishes. There are no particular trees or other objects of interest to which access is needful.

NORTH LUFFENHAM,—RUTLAND.—1,636 Acres.

This common, which includes the open field lands, 1,493 acres, and the pastures and meadows, 143 acres, lies immediately north of South Luffenham, five miles from Stamford, to which there is access both by public road and railway. It possesses two lines of railway communication, giving easy access to Leicester and Birmingham, and by Market Harboro' or Rugby to London. The land lies nearly all together, round the village, and is a fine fertile loam capable of producing all the usual agricultural crops in perfection. It yields barley of fine quality. No part of the land is waste of a manor, but land for recreation and field gardens has been liberally provided, though in this case, the law does not empower us to require it. The population of the parish at the census of 1871 was 476, their occupation entirely agricultural.

The open fields are held in 1,631 disconnected strips, averaging less than one acre each, some not more than four yards in width, with all the disadvantageous circumstances for profitable husbandry already described in the neighbouring parishes of Barrowden and South Luffenham. It is not to be expected that capital will be expended in developing the full productive power of this fine tract of country under the present system, which forbids the hope of profitable return. The fact that green crops cannot be grown, nor the winter fattening of cattle or sheep be practised, nor labour be profitably employed, nor labour-saving machines be used with advantage, will probably be deemed sufficient justification for the change proposed.

The pasture and meadow is capable of much improvement, by drainage and otherwise, when held in severalty. The whole of the land is subject to the pasturage rights of the owners after the crops are removed.

A very convenient piece of ground, close to the village and the school, good turf with fine old timber upon it, a little over five acres in extent, will be set out for recreation. No more suitable land can be had or could be desired.

Adjoining this, and also very convenient to the inhabitants, twenty acres of excellent land will be set out for field gardens, which will enable sufficient additions to be made to the garden accommodation of those of the inhabitants who may require it. The population had somewhat diminished between 1861 and 1871.

New roads and paths are to be provided as may be found desirable.

Notices of the meeting to hear all persons desiring to be heard were duly given. Sixteen persons attended the morning meeting, most of whom were freeholders and their agents, the others being the rector, a collector of taxes, and a bootmaker. Only two persons, one a baker and grocer and owner of houses, the other a freeholder, in addition to six of those who were present in the morning, attended the evening meeting. No expression of dissent has reached us. The Sanitary Authority of Stamford, who had notice of the intended application and of the public meetings, offer no objection.

RICCALL, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—1,297 Acres.

This common is five miles from Selby (which has a population of 6,176), but is separated from it by a tidal navigable river, the Ouse, the only access by road being over a toll-bridge held by a private company. It is 10 miles from York (population 50,000). The village of Escrick, with a population of 651, is four miles, and that of Wheldrake (603) seven miles distant. A portion of the land abuts upon the Ouse, and it partly adjoins and is all within a short distance of the village and church, and Great Northern Railway Station of Riccall.

The land comprises altogether 1,297 acres, namely, the "Common" 492 acres, and the "Dam" 114 acres, all in grass, and the "Open Arable Fields" 691 acres. The soil of the "Common" is a light porous sand on a clay sub-soil in which water accumulates, but can be readily removed by drainage; it is not capable of being made good grass land, but may be rendered very productive by drainage and marling, under a system of alternate husbandry, with
corn

corn, roots, and clover. The "Dam" is good deep land, but liable to be flooded, and will be kept in grass. At present, the grass, though of good quality, is so much overstocked, that comparatively little benefit is derived from it. The "Open Arable Fields" are divided into 1,127 patches, belonging to 43 different owners, each having a portion in every variety and situation, varying from two perches to six acres each, and averaging a little over half an acre. Much of it requires draining, which in such an intermixed state of ownership, is practically impossible. The numerous dividing lines are so many nurseries of weeds, and as the narrow lands must always be ploughed and harrowed in one direction, they can neither be properly worked nor kept clean. As soon as the corn is secured, live stock is turned upon the arable fields, so that the cultivation of roots is impossible, and the benefit of that system unattainable.

The advantages to the neighbourhood anticipated from inclosure are, first, an outlay of 15,000 £. in reclamation, road-making, and fences, most of which would be spent in labour; and second, as the result of this, an annual produce increased threefold, both in quantity and quality, with all the public and private benefit flowing therefrom, including that of increase of rateable value.

Of the 606 acres waste of a manor, the lord is to have one-sixteenth in value, in lieu of his right and interest in the soil, the mines and substrata being reserved to him. Upon these waste lands there are rights of turning cattle at all times of the year. No minerals are being worked, nor any supposed to exist.

The population of the parish is 795, having increased by 12 since the previous census, and their occupation is exclusively agricultural. There is no town or village green in the parish. It is proposed to set out four acres for recreation, and as the "common" lies at a distance from the village, ground has been selected from the "open fields" at a place the most suitable and convenient for the people. There is no other recreation ground available.

It is proposed to set out ten acres for field gardens, of the most suitable and convenient land, from the open fields near the different parts of the village. This, with the gardens already possessed by the people, and 12 acres of garden allotment let by the lord of the manor, will, it is believed, fully meet all requirements for this object.

There are no particular points of view nor objects of historical interest to which it is necessary to provide access, or to take measures to preserve. Carriage roads, bridle ways, and footpaths are to be set out, as may be found most commodious for the advantage of the public and neighbourhood.

The meetings of the Assistant Commissioner were attended by 36 persons altogether, including the vicar of the parish, representatives of the lord of the manor, and of Riccall School, and the Blue Coat School at York, the president of the Yorkshire Chamber of Agriculture, 16 owners of common rights, the miller, butcher, bricklayer, haydealer, assistant overseer of poor, the postman, and eight labourers. No objection nor dissent from the application for inclosure has been made to us. The sanitary authority of Selby had due notice of the intended application and of the public meetings.

We have, &c.

(signed)	<i>G. Darby,</i>	} Inclosure Commissioners.
	<i>G. Ridley,</i>	
	<i>James Caird,</i>	

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS

UNDER

THE COMMONS ACT, 1876.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 May 1877.*

INCLOSURE COMMISSION (METROPOLITAN COMMONS ACTS,
1866 and 1869).

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS,
Under the METROPOLITAN COMMONS ACTS, 1866 and 1869
(29 & 30 Vict. c. 122, and 32 & 33 Vict. c. 107).

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

Inclosure Commission, 28 February 1877.

WE have the honour to forward to you, in pursuance of the provisions of the above-named Acts, the Tenth Annual Report of our proceedings under those Acts.

During the year ending the 31st December last we certified three schemes, relating to Ealing Commons, Clapham Common, and Bostall Heath, respectively.

1. Ealing Commons, in the county of Middlesex. Extent about 50 acres.

The scheme, certified on the 27th of January 1876, is set forth in full in the First Schedule to this Report.

These commons adjoin the village of Ealing, six miles west from the Marble Arch. The principal common lies on the left side of the Uxbridge-road, leading into Ealing; the next is close to the railway station, which may be reached in 15 minutes from Paddington; and the rest are green tracts, chiefly in the middle of the village. The whole are in good grass, in excellent order, and very ornamental to the houses which adjoin or overlook them.

We have approved the scheme with the object of preserving these picturesque commons, so convenient to the neighbourhood, and so accessible from the metropolis, open and free from nuisance and encroachment, and under regulations for maintaining them in good condition.

For this purpose powers will be conferred on the Ealing Local Board to prevent any abuse of the commons, such as cutting and carrying away the turf, or otherwise injuring the ground or the trees, or interfering with the comfort, enjoyment, or value which the commons are capable of affording.

The lords of the manor (the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in right of the See of London) have agreed to transfer their interests in the commons to the Ealing Local Board, with a view to their being maintained in proper order as recreation ground, reserving only the right to the gravel and minerals, and to compensation in case any part of the commons should hereafter be taken under legislative compulsory powers. The Local Board will thus exercise authority not only under the powers given them by the scheme, but also as owners of the soil.

Objection was made to the draft scheme on the ground that it did not embrace a small open space of two acres, known as Drayton Green. But to this the lords of the manor refused their assent, and that tract could not therefore be included in the arrangement between them and the Local Board. No other objection was made.

2. Clapham Common, in the county of Surrey. Extent about 200 acres.

The scheme, certified on the 24th August 1876, is set forth in full in the Second Schedule to this Report.

For several years past efforts have been made to preserve and improve this common, which is an extensive and picturesque tract within four miles of Westminster Bridge, surrounded by houses, and easily accessible from all parts of South London. With that object, and to protect it from disorder, the interests of the lords of the manors were for some time leased by certain gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood. Subsequently negotiations were set on foot for acquiring in perpetuity the manorial interests for the public benefit, and certain agreements (recited in the scheme) have been entered into for effecting this. It was afterwards thought desirable that the common should be vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works, and further agreements (also recited in the scheme) have been made for that purpose.

The scheme, if confirmed by Parliament, will give the Metropolitan Board of Works the necessary power to carry out the agreements for the purchase of the manorial rights, and will enable them to acquire any other rights in the common which it may be found desirable, in the public interest, to extinguish.

Having regard to the situation of the common and its proximity to London, it is evident that the scheme will confer a benefit on the neighbourhood and on the metropolis at large. The common will be then for ever secured as an open park. The ornamental waters will be preserved, and digging of turf and gravel will be prohibited.

The common rights of pasture will be continued or compensated to those who possess them, and games and other pastimes will be put under proper regulation.

The only objection taken to the draft scheme was that it omitted to deal with certain strips of land forming the frontage to houses on one side of the main road. These strips were admitted at the sitting to be part of the common, and the desirability of including them was clearly made out. They have, therefore, been coloured on the plan as part of the common.

Suggestions were made for restricting carpet-beating, and for preventing cricket-playing on a certain part of the common where it was attended with risk to the public. Provision had, however, already been made in the draft scheme for the regulation of both. It was also suggested that the Metropolitan Board should have power to regulate bathing in the several ponds, and this is now enumerated among the matters respecting which bye-laws may be properly made.

3. Bostall Heath, in the county of Kent ; about 55 acres in extent.

The scheme, certified on the 21st December 1876, is set forth in full in the Third Schedule to this Report.

This common lies within a mile of the large populations of Plumstead and Woolwich. The metropolis is 10 miles distant, but the two stations, Plumstead and Abbey Wood, on the North Kent Line, which are about a mile from the common, can be reached in 20 minutes by railway. It forms part of the brow of the high table-land which bounds the Thames marshes below Plumstead. Its elevation and position give it the command of a very extensive and pleasant prospect of the valley and shipping of the Thames from Woolwich towards Erith. At the end nearest Plumstead the land is undulating, and might be made very picturesque ; but on the corner on the right hand, between the public road and neighbouring plantation, it is defaced by gravel-pits. When the summit is reached it is a bare flat of dry gravelly soil, high, breezy, open, and pleasant. The surface-soil has been nearly all carried off, and what remains is a pebbly gravel, covered with furze or stunted heath, with fringes of grass on the roadsides and in the hollows, of little value for grazing.

It was stated in evidence at the sitting that annoyance and loss have repeatedly been caused by gipsies encamping on the heath ; that poultry and garden produce on the neighbouring farms and gardens have disappeared, fences have been damaged, or carried off for fuel, and the cultivated lands trespassed on, and to some extent robbed of their crops. Three or four years ago an outbreak of smallpox occurred among the gipsies, and spread considerable alarm in the neighbourhood. Measures had occasionally been taken to mitigate these annoyances, but there is no authority on whom it is obligatory to prevent them. If the scheme be confirmed, it will become the duty of the Metropolitan Board of Works to put a stop to any irregularity or nuisance upon the heath.

A memorial

A memorial against the draft scheme was presented by the lords of the manor, whose interest, being that of college property, is in the nature of a trust. They objected to the scheme as interfering with and entrenching upon their rights, and submitted that their interest in the heath should be purchased, or contracted for, by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and compensation made, before any further steps were taken.

At the sitting, the lords of the manor appeared by counsel in support of their objections, and contended that, if the scheme was proceeded with, a clause ought to be introduced binding the lords to a sale of their property in the heath to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and providing that nothing should be done under the scheme by the latter until an agreement for the purchase had been made.

These objections we felt it our duty to overrule, because the consent of the lords of the manor to a scheme is not necessary under the Act. This scheme states that the lords do not consent to it. If any rights of a profitable or beneficial nature should be taken away, or injuriously affected in carrying out the provisions of the scheme, compensation will be assessed and paid as the Act provides.

Subsequently to the sitting, the lords of the manor applied to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice for an injunction to restrain us from certifying the scheme, but their application was dismissed with costs.

No objection to the scheme was made by any other party.

No new memorial for a scheme was presented during the year 1876.

Two memorials only now remain upon our books, namely, those relating to Mousehold Heath (City of Norwich Act, 1867), and to Waltham Holy Cross Common, in the county of Essex.

As regards the former, matters are in the same position as they were a year ago, and we do not learn that any steps have yet been taken to settle the differences among those claiming to be interested.

With respect to Waltham Holy Cross Common, further progress under the Metropolitan Commons Acts depends upon the result of the labours of the Epping Forest Commissioners. If their scheme, which embraces Waltham Holy Cross Common, should be confirmed by Parliament, further proceedings under the Metropolitan Commons Acts in regard to it will be unnecessary.

Six schemes have up to this time been confirmed by Parliament, relating respectively to—

	<i>Extent</i>
Hayes Common, Kent - - - - -	about 200 acres.
Blackheath, Kent - - - - -	„ 267 „
Shepherd's Bush Common, Middlesex - - - - -	„ 8 „
Hackney Commons, Middlesex - - - - -	„ 166 „
Tooting Beek Common, Surrey - - - - -	„ 144 „
Barnes Common, Surrey - - - - -	„ 120 „

We have, &c.
 (signed) *G. Darby,*
 G. Ridley, } Inclosure Commissioners.
 James Caird,

FIRST SCHEDULE.

METROPOLITAN COMMONS ACT, 1866.

SCHEME WITH RESPECT TO EALING COMMONS.

1. Ealing Common, Ealing Green, Haven Green, and certain strips of waste, hereinafter called "the Commons," in the county of Middlesex, as the same are delineated in a plan deposited with the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, shall henceforth, for all the purposes of this scheme, be regulated and managed by the Local Board for the district of Ealing, hereinafter termed "the Board."

2. The powers of the Board generally as to appointing or employing officers and servants, and paying them under the general Acts applicable to the Board, shall apply to all such persons as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary and proper for the preservation of order on and the enforcement of bye-laws with respect to the Commons, and otherwise for the purposes of this scheme; and the Board may make rules for regulating the duties and conduct of the several officers and servants so appointed and employed, altering such rules as occasion may require. And all costs and expenses incurred by the Board in respect to this scheme and its execution, from time to time and at all times, shall be deemed to be expenses of the Board in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Acts incorporated therewith, and be raised accordingly.

3. The Board may execute any works of drainage and improvement of the Commons so far only as may be required for the purposes of the Metropolitan Commons Act, and shall preserve the turf and grass, and for this purpose may enclose by fences for short periods such portions as may require rest to revive the same, and may plant or otherwise beautify the Commons, and may provide and place seats for the accommodation of the public in convenient parts of the Commons.

4. The Board shall maintain the Commons, as delineated in the plan deposited with the Inclosure Commissioners, free of all encroachment, and shall permit no trespass on, or partial or other enclosure of any part thereof, and no fences, posts, rails, or other matters or things shall be maintained, fixed, or erected thereon without the consent in writing of the Board.

5. The Board shall frame bye-laws and regulations against encroachments, for the preservation of order on the Commons, for the prevention of nuisances and the deposit of road-sand, rubbish, or other matter on, and the illegal taking, cutting, digging, and selling the turf, sods, gravel, sand, and the like from the Commons. Also for the regulation of games to be played, and other means of recreation on the Commons. Also for the prevention of vehicles being driven, or horses being exercised by grooms and others, on or across the Commons; and for the removal, and apprehension, if necessary, of gamblers, cardsharps, gipsies, squatters, vagrants, sellers and exhibitors of infamous books, prints, photographs, or pictures, or persons guilty of brawling, fighting, or quarrelling, or using indecent and improper language, or any idle or disorderly persons, so that all such persons may be dealt with according to law. Provided that all such bye-laws made by the Board shall be in writing under their seal. And the Board may by any such bye-laws impose upon offenders against the same such reasonable penalties as they shall think fit, not exceeding the sum of Five Pounds for each offence, and in the case of a continuing offence a further penalty not exceeding the sum of Forty Shillings for each day after written notice to the person committing such offence. And the Board may alter or repeal any such bye-laws, and may make any other bye-laws as may from time to time appear desirable. Provided always, that all bye-laws imposing any penalty shall be so framed as to allow of the recovery of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty. Provided always, that no such bye-laws shall be repugnant to the laws of England or the provisions of this scheme, and no such bye-laws shall be of any force or effect unless the same shall be sanctioned and confirmed by Her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works for the time being, who is hereby empowered to confirm or disallow the same as he may think proper. Provided that any certificate of such confirmation purporting to be signed by the First Commissioner of Works for the time being shall be *prima facie* evidence of such confirmation in all courts of justice and other places whatsoever. Provided also, that no such bye-laws shall be confirmed unless notice of intention to apply for confirmation of the same shall have been given in one or more of the London daily morning newspapers one calendar month at least before the making of such application, and for one calendar month at least before any such application a copy of the proposed bye-laws shall be kept at the office of the Board, and be open during office hours thereat to the inspection of any ratepayer of the said district without fee or reward, and the Clerk of the Board shall furnish every such ratepayer who shall apply for the same with a copy thereof, or any part thereof, on payment of sixpence for every one hundred words contained in such copy.

6. All

6. All bye-laws made by the Board in pursuance of this scheme shall be legibly written at length on boards of suitable size, and placed on such parts of the Commons (not less than three) as to the Board may appear desirable.

7. Any penalty imposed by or under the authority of this scheme, or any bye-law made under this scheme, may be recovered, together with the costs of the proceedings, in such manner, and with such remedies by distress or otherwise, as are given in the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Acts incorporated therewith and amending the same; but all proceedings for the recovery of a penalty incurred under the provisions of this scheme, or any bye-law made under this scheme, shall be had or taken by the Board, and the penalty recovered shall be paid to the Board, and shall be applied for the purposes of this scheme.

8. Except for the owner or owners for the time being of the soil, it shall not be lawful, without the consent in writing of the Board, to form, build, or lay any sewer, drain, pipe, waterway, or other matter of like nature in, into, or under any part or parts of the Commons.

9. Except for those persons who now by law are entitled to do so, it shall not be lawful to turn out on the Commons for grazing any cattle, sheep, or other animal.

10. The Board may have power to apply at any time for an amended scheme or for a new scheme.

11. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as placing any of the public roads or highways on or across the Commons under the care of the Board, if the Board has not otherwise the care of the said roads or highways.

12. All the powers of the Board as to borrowing, contained in the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Acts incorporated therewith and amending the same, shall be considered to include powers of borrowing money for the purposes of this scheme.

13. No proceeding touching the conviction of any offender under this scheme, nor any order or other matter or thing whatsoever made, done, or transacted in or relating to the execution of this scheme, shall be vacated, quashed, or set aside for want of form.

14. Saving always to all persons and bodies politic and corporate, and their respective heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, all such estates, interests, or rights of a profitable or beneficial nature in, over, or affecting the Commons, or any part thereof, as they or any of them had before the confirmation of this scheme by Act of Parliament, or could or might have enjoyed if this scheme had not been confirmed by Act of Parliament.

15. The lords of the manor of Ealing claim the soil and freehold of the Commons and the minerals under the same. The owners and occupiers of lands and tenements within the manor claim rights of common of pasturage over the Commons.

This scheme affects the rights over the Commons, so claimed as aforesaid, only so far as is absolutely necessary for the purposes contemplated by this scheme. The lords of the manor and others who claim rights over the Commons assent to their rights being affected in the manor and to the extent herein expressed, but subject and without prejudice to the rights of the lords of the manor to the gravel, mines, and minerals in and under the Commons, and so that in the event of any parts of the Commons being required by any railway company or any other public company or body under any legislative compulsory powers, but not otherwise, for the purposes of their undertaking, the lords of the manor shall be entitled to receive the same amount of purchase-money or compensation money for the same, as they would have been entitled to claim or receive in case this scheme had not been made.

16. Printed copies of this scheme shall at all times be sold at the office of the Board, to all persons desiring to buy the same, at a price not exceeding 6d. each.

The Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, pursuant to the provisions of "The Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866," hereby certify the above-written scheme.

In witness whereof they, the said Inclosure Commissioners, have caused their official Seal to be hereunto affixed, this Twenty-seventh day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-six.

L. S.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

METROPOLITAN COMMONS ACT, 1866, AND METROPOLITAN
COMMONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1869.

SCHEME WITH RESPECT TO CLAPHAM COMMON.

WHEREAS by an agreement dated the 5th day of January 1875, and made between Richard Boswell Beddome and twenty-five others, therein designated "the surviving Lessees," of the one part, and the Metropolitan Board of Works of the other part, after reciting that by an indenture bearing date the 29th day of February 1864, and made between Henry Atkins Bowyer, since deceased, lord of the manor of Clapham, of the one part, and certain persons therein described, and hereinafter designated "the Lessees," of the other part, in consideration of the yearly rent and the lessees' covenants therein reserved and contained, the said Henry Atkins Bowyer as lord of the said manor, demised unto the lessees the open and unenclosed waste lands commonly known as Clapham Common, to hold unto the lessees or such of them as should so long live for the term of 21 years from the 25th day of March 1864, to the intent that they might preserve and improve the same; and that the surviving lessees represented to the said Board that it was expedient that Clapham Common (including under that term not only the premises comprised in the said recited indenture, but also certain common or waste land within the manor of Battersea and Wandsworth, and formerly known as Battersea East Common, but which for many years past has formed part of what is known as Clapham Common) should be under the management of the said Board, and that it was desirable steps should be taken by the said Board to secure the entire Common, so that the same might be preserved for ever as an open and unenclosed space for the benefit of the public, and that the said Board, acting upon such representation, had entered into an agreement (as hereinafter mentioned) with the lords of the respective manors for the purchase of the said Common; it is by the agreement now in recital agreed between the parties thereto, that in the event of a scheme under the Metropolitan Commons Act embracing the entire Common being confirmed by Parliament in the Session (now past) of 1874 or that of 1875, the surviving lessees will, without the payment to them of any purchase-money or compensation, surrender or assign to the said Board the premises demised by the said lease, and all the estate and interest of the surviving lessees under the same.

And whereas by another agreement, also dated the 5th day of January 1875, and made between the Right Honourable John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, K.G., hereinafter called "the said Earl," of the first part, Sir George Bowyer, of Radley Park, in the county of Berks, Baronet, M.P., and Charles Sawyer, the younger, of No. 25, Queen's Gate-terrace, South Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, a colonel in Her Majesty's army (trustees of the will of Henry Atkins Bowyer, deceased), hereinafter called "the said Trustees," of the second part, Henry Atkins Bowyer, of Steeple Aston, in the county of Oxford, Esquire (tenant for life of the estates devised and settled by the said will of the said Henry Atkins Bowyer, deceased) of the third part, and the Metropolitan Board of Works, hereinafter called "the Board," of the fourth part, the said Earl, as lord of the manor of Battersea and Wandsworth, as to the hereditaments firstly hereinafter described, and the said trustees as lords of the manor of Clapham, as to the hereditaments secondly hereinafter described, and with the consent of the said Henry Atkins Bowyer, agreed to sell, and the Board agreed to purchase, at or for the price or sum of 18,000 £, the fee simple of and in, firstly, all that part of Clapham Common which is situate in the parish of Battersea, and within the said manor of Battersea and Wandsworth, and secondly, all those the remaining portions of Clapham Common which are situated in the parish of Clapham, and within the manor of Clapham, the said purchase-money of 18,000 £ to be considered as apportioned as follows, viz., 10,000 £ for the hereditaments firstly hereinbefore described, and 8,000 £ for the hereditaments secondly hereinbefore described, which said agreement now in recital is subject to the same being embodied in a scheme under the Metropolitan Commons Act, and was and is to be void in the event of such a scheme not receiving the sanction of Parliament during the Session of 1874 or that of 1875. And the hereditaments agreed to be sold are to be sold subject to all such rights of common, commonable rights, rights of way and water, as any person or persons (other than the parties thereto of the first, second, and third parts, or persons claiming through, under, or for them, or any of them, or through or under the said Henry Atkins Bowyer, deceased, except the lessees or tenants under the lease dated the 29th day of February 1864, hereinbefore mentioned) may have in the said hereditaments, or any part thereof, and also subject as regards the hereditaments secondly hereinbefore described to the hereinbefore-mentioned lease thereof (except a small portion thereof situate at the back of the Rookery used as a laystall), dated the 29th day of February 1864, and to a lease of the said land used as a laystall, dated the 1st day of June 1864, made between the said Henry Atkins Bowyer, deceased, of the one part, and the Board of Works for the Wandsworth

worth district, in the county of Surrey, of the other part. And it is also agreed that the Board shall pay the costs incurred by the said Earl and the said trustees of and incidental to the agreement and the carrying the same into execution.

And whereas the hereditaments hereinbefore described, and commonly known as Clapham Common, are delineated in a plan deposited with the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

And whereas it is intended that the Board shall carry into effect the said agreements, both dated the 5th day of January 1875, and shall accept a surrender of the premises demised by the hereinbefore firstly recited agreement, and shall take a conveyance or conveyances to the Board of the hereditaments agreed to be sold under the hereinbefore secondly recited agreement, and shall acquire all such estates, interests, and rights of a profitable or beneficial nature in, over, or affecting the Common hereinafter defined, as they might think it expedient to acquire, making or providing compensation for the same (if necessary) as provided by the 15th section of the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866.

And whereas by an agreement, dated the 22nd day of December 1875, and made between the several parties to the hereinbefore firstly recited agreement, it is agreed that the said hereinbefore firstly recited agreement shall be read and construed in the same manner as it would have been read and construed, and have the same operation, force, effect, and validity as it would have had if, in Clauses 1, 2, and 5 thereof respectively, instead of the words and figures "Session of 1874 or that of 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures "Session of 1875 or 1876."

And whereas by another agreement, also dated the 22nd day of December 1875, and made between the several parties to the hereinbefore secondly recited agreement, it is agreed that the said hereinbefore secondly recited agreement shall be read and construed in the same manner as it would have been read and construed, and have the same operation, force, effect, and validity as it would have had if in Clause 2 thereof, instead of the words and figures "Sessions of 1874 and 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures "Sessions of 1875 and 1876;" and if in Clause 12, instead of the words and figures "Session of 1874 or that of 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures "Sessions of 1875 or 1876;" and if in Clause 14, instead of the words and figures "Sessions of 1874 or 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures "Sessions of 1875 or 1876."

And whereas by an agreement, dated the 1st day of June 1876, and made between the several parties to the hereinbefore firstly recited agreement, it is agreed that the said hereinbefore firstly recited agreement shall be read and construed in the same manner as it would have been read and construed, and have the same operation, force, effect, and validity as it would have had if, in Clauses 1, 2, and 5 thereof respectively, instead of the words and figures "Session of 1874 or that of 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures "Sessions of 1875, 1876, or 1877."

And whereas, by another agreement, also dated the 1st day of June 1876, and made between the several parties to the hereinbefore secondly recited agreement, it is agreed that the said hereinbefore secondly recited agreement shall be read and construed in the same manner as it would have been read and construed, and have the same operation, force, effect, and validity as it would have had if, in Clause 2 thereof, instead of the words and figures "Sessions of 1874 and 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures "Sessions of 1875, 1876, and 1877;" and if in Clause 12, instead of the words and figures "Session of 1874 or that of 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures "Session of 1875, 1876, and 1877;" and if in Clause 14, instead of the words and figures "Session of 1874 or 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures "Session of 1875, 1876, or 1877."

Now it is proposed and provided as follows:—

1. From and after the completion of the said surrender and the said purchase, the Commons or waste lands delineated in the said plan (in this scheme referred to as "the Common") shall be and are hereby dedicated to and for the use and recreation of the public as an open and unenclosed space for ever, and shall, for the purposes of this scheme, be regulated and managed by the Board; provided, that if the said surrender and the said purchase be not completed within three years from the date of the confirmation of this scheme by Parliament, this scheme shall be void.

2. The powers of the Board generally as to appointing or employing officers and servants, and paying them under the general Acts applicable to the Board, shall apply to all such persons as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary and proper for the preservation of order on and the enforcement of bye-laws with respect to the Common, and otherwise for the purposes of this scheme; and the Board may make rules for regulating the duties and conduct of the several officers and servants so appointed and employed, altering such rules as occasion may require.

3. The Board may drain, plant, ornament, and improve the Common as may be necessary, and, for the purpose of preserving the turf and grass, may enclose by fences for short periods such portions as may require rest to revive the same. No house or any other building shall be erected on the Common, except such lodges or other buildings as may be necessary for the maintenance or management of the said Common. The Board may

from time to time erect on the Common such lodges and other buildings as may be necessary for the maintenance or management of the said Common.

4. The Board shall maintain the Common, as delineated in the plan deposited with the Inclosure Commissioners, free of all encroachment, and shall permit no trespass on or partial or other inclosure thereof; and no fences, posts, rails, or other matters or things shall be maintained, fixed, or erected thereon, without the consent in writing of the Board.

5. The Board shall frame bye-laws and regulations for the prevention of nuisances and the preservation of order on the Common, and particularly for preventing the deposit of rubbish on, and the illegal taking, cutting, felling, and sale of turf, sods, bog-earth, gravel, sand, loam, clay, gorse, furze, fern, brushwood, trees, and the like from the Common, and regulating the user of the Common, or any parts or part thereof, for the exercise of horses thereon or for riding purposes; also for the regulation of bathing in the several ponds on the Common. Provided, that all such bye-laws made by the Board shall be in writing under their seal. And the Board may, by any such bye-laws, impose upon offenders against the same such reasonable penalties as they shall think fit, not exceeding the sum of 5*l.* for each offence, and in case of a continuing offence, a further penalty, not exceeding the sum of 40*s.*; for each day after written notice of the offence; and the Board may alter or repeal any such bye-laws, and may make any such other bye-laws, as may from time to time appear desirable. Provided always, that all bye-laws imposing any penalty shall be so framed as to allow of the recovery of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty. Provided always, that no such bye-laws shall be repugnant to the laws of England or the provisions of this scheme; and no such bye-laws shall, as against any person entitled to any estate, interest, or right of a profitable or beneficial nature in, over, or affecting the Common, which shall not be purchased or acquired by the Board under this scheme, operate or be construed so as to take away or injuriously affect such estate, interest, or right, and no such bye-laws shall be of any force or effect unless and until the same be submitted to and confirmed by Her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works for the time being, who is hereby empowered to confirm or disallow the same as he may think proper. Provided, that any certificate of confirmation purporting to be signed by the First Commissioner of Works for the time being shall be *prima facie* evidence of such confirmation in all courts and places whatsoever. Provided also, that no such bye-laws shall be confirmed unless notice of intention to apply for confirmation of the same shall have been given in one or more of the London daily newspapers one calendar month at least before the making of such application; and for one calendar month at least before any such application a copy of the proposed bye-laws shall be kept at the office of the Board, and be open during office hours thereat to the inspection of any metropolitan ratepayer without fee or reward, and the Clerk of the Board shall furnish every such ratepayer who shall apply for the same with a copy thereof or of any part thereof on payment of 6*d.* for every 100 words contained in such copy.

6. All bye-laws made by the Board in pursuance of this scheme shall be legibly written at length on boards of suitable size, and placed on such parts of the Common (not less than three) as to the Board may appear desirable.

7. Any penalty imposed by or under the authority of this scheme, or any bye-law made under this scheme, may be recovered, together with the costs of proceedings, in such manner and with such remedies, by distress or otherwise, as are given in the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and the Acts amending the same; but all proceedings for the recovery of a penalty incurred under the provisions of this scheme, or any bye-law made under this scheme, shall be had or taken by the Board, and the penalty recovered shall be paid to the Board, and shall be applied for the purposes of this scheme.

8. The Board may set apart any portion or portions of the Common as they may consider expedient for cricket or other games.

9. The Board shall be at liberty to receive and apply, for the purposes of this scheme, or any of them, any subscriptions or donations applicable thereto respectively that may come to their hands.

10. The purchase and other moneys which shall become payable under the said recited agreements, and all expenses which have been already incurred by the Board in relation to this scheme and the memorial for a scheme, and all costs and expenses which shall hereafter be incurred by the Board in or about the execution of this scheme, including any other compensation (if any) to be paid in pursuance thereof, shall be contributed by the Board as expenses incurred in the execution of the Metropolis Management Acts.

11. Except for those persons who now by law are entitled to do so, and whose rights shall not be acquired by the Board under the said agreements, or shall not be purchased or acquired by the Board under this scheme, it shall not be lawful to turn out on the common for grazing any cattle, sheep, or other animal.

12. No proceeding touching the conviction of any offender under this scheme, nor any order or other matter or thing whatsoever made, done, or transacted in or relating to the execution of this scheme, shall be vacated, quashed, or set aside for want of form.

13. Saving

13. Saving always, to all persons and bodies, politic and corporate, and their respective heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, all such estates, interests or rights of a profitable or beneficial nature in, over or affecting the Common, or any part thereof, as they or any of them had before the confirmation of this scheme by Act of Parliament, or could or might have enjoyed if this scheme had not been confirmed by Act of Parliament, except only so far as any such estates, interests or rights are or shall be acquired by the Board under the agreements hereinbefore recited or either of them, or shall be acquired by the Board by consent or by purchase, whether by agreement or compulsorily.

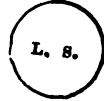
14. The copyhold tenants of the manor of Battersea and certain freehold tenants of the manor of Clapham claim rights of common of pasture over the Common. The claimants consent to the scheme.

15. This scheme affects the several estates, interests and rights in, over and upon the Common, and not included in the said agreements, by conferring on the Board power to purchase the same or any of them with the view to their absolute extinction.

16. Printed copies of this scheme shall at all times be sold at the office of the Board, to all persons desiring to buy the same, at a price not exceeding 2s. 6d. each.

The Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, pursuant to the provisions of the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and the Metropolitan Commons Amendment Act, 1869, hereby certify the above-written scheme.

In witness whereof, they, the said Inclosure Commissioners, have caused their official Seal to be hereunto affixed, this Twenty-fourth day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-six.



THIRD SCHEDULE.

METROPOLITAN COMMONS ACTS, 1866 AND 1869.

SCHEME WITH RESPECT TO BOSTALL HEATH.

1. BOSTALL HEATH, hereinafter called "the Heath," in the county of Kent, as the same is delineated in a plan deposited with the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, shall henceforth for all the purposes of this scheme be regulated and managed by the Metropolitan Board of Works, hereinafter termed "the Board."

2. The powers of the Board generally, as to appointing or employing officers and servants and paying them under the general Acts applicable to the Board, shall apply to all such persons as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary and proper for the preservation of order on and the enforcement of bye-laws with respect to the Heath, and otherwise for the purposes of this scheme; and the Board may make rules for regulating the duties and conduct of the several officers and servants so appointed and employed, altering such rules as occasion may require.

3. The Board may execute any works of drainage and improvement of the Heath so far only as may be required for the purposes of the Metropolitan Commons Acts, and shall preserve the turf and grass, and for this purpose may inclose by fences for short periods such portions as may require rest to revive the same, and shall also preserve the trees and so much of the gorse as they may deem desirable, and may plant or otherwise beautify the Heath, but shall do nothing that shall otherwise vary or alter the natural features or aspect of the Heath.

4. The Board shall maintain the Heath, as delineated in the plan deposited with the Inclosure Commissioners, free of all encroachment, and shall permit no trespass on, or partial or other inclosure of, any part thereof, and no fences, posts, rails, or other matters or things shall be maintained, fixed or erected thereon without the consent in writing of the Board.

5. The Board shall frame bye-laws and regulations against encroachments, for the preservation of order on the Heath, for the prevention of nuisances and the deposit of road-sand, rubbish or other matter on, and the illegal taking, cutting, digging, and selling the turf, sods, gravel, sand, and the like from the Heath. Also, for the control of persons who let out for hire donkeys and other animals. Also, for the prevention of vehicles being driven, or horses being exercised by grooms and others on or across the Heath, and to remove and apprehend, if necessary, gamblers, cardsharps, gipsies, squatters, vagrants, sellers and exhibitors of infamous books, prints, photographs or pictures, or persons guilty of brawling, fighting, or quarrelling, or using indecent or improper language, or any idle or disorderly

disorderly persons, or any person erecting any booth or place of any kind without the consent of the Board, so that all such persons may be dealt with according to law. Provided, that all such bye-laws made by the Board shall be in writing under their seal. And the Board may by any such bye-laws impose upon offenders against the same such reasonable penalties as they shall think fit, not exceeding the sum of Five Pounds for each offence, and in the case of a continuing offence a further penalty not exceeding the sum of Forty Shillings for each day after written notice to the person committing such offence. And the Board may alter or repeal any such bye-laws, and may make any other bye-laws as may from time to time appear desirable. Provided always, that all bye-laws imposing any penalty shall be so framed as to allow of the recovery of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty. Provided always, that no such bye-laws shall be repugnant to the laws of England or the provisions of this scheme, and no such bye-laws shall be of any force or effect unless the same shall be sanctioned and confirmed by Her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works for the time being, who is hereby empowered to confirm or disallow the same as he may think proper. Provided, that any certificate of such confirmation purporting to be signed by the First Commissioner of Works for the time being, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such confirmation in all courts of justice and other places whatsoever. Provided also, that no such bye-laws shall be confirmed unless notice of intention to apply for confirmation of the same shall have been given in one or more of the London daily morning newspapers one calendar month at least before the making of such application; and for one calendar month at least before any such application a copy of the proposed bye-laws shall be kept at the office of the Board, and be open during office hours thereat to the inspection of any metropolitan ratepayer without fee or reward, and the clerk of the Board shall furnish every such ratepayer who shall apply for the same with a copy thereof, or any part thereof, on payment of sixpence for every one hundred words contained in such copy.

6. All bye-laws made by the Board in pursuance of this scheme shall be legibly written at length on boards of suitable size, and placed on such parts of the Heath (not less than three) as to the Board may appear desirable.

7. Any penalty imposed by or under the authority of this scheme, or any bye-law made under this scheme, may be recovered, together with the costs of the proceedings, in such manner, and with such remedies by distress or otherwise, as are given in the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, and the Acts amending the same; but all proceedings for the recovery of a penalty incurred under the provisions of this scheme, or any bye-law made under this scheme, shall be had or taken by the Board, and the penalty recovered shall be paid to the Board, and shall be applied for the purposes of this scheme.

8. Except for the owner or owners for the time being of the soil, it shall not be lawful, without the consent in writing of the Board, to form, build, or lay any sewer, drain, pipe, waterway, or other matter of like nature, in, into, or under any part or parts of the Heath.

9. Except for those persons who now by law are entitled to do so, it shall not be lawful to turn out on the Heath for grazing any cattle, sheep, or other animal.

10. The Board may have power to apply at any time for an amended scheme, or for a new scheme.

11. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as placing any of the public roads or highways on or across the Heath under the care of the Board, or shall prevent the Board of Works for the Plumstead district, by their officers and servants, taking such portions of the Heath as they may now by law be entitled to take for the purpose of widening the said roads or highways to the width they may now be compelled by law to make; but it shall not be lawful for the said Board, or any other person or persons, to make or form any new roads over and across the Heath without the consent in writing of the Board.

12. All costs and expenses incurred by the Board in respect of this scheme and its execution, from time to time and at all times, shall be contributed by the Board as expenses incurred in the execution of the Metropolis Management Acts.

13. The Board shall be at liberty to receive and apply for the purposes of this scheme, or any of them, any subscriptions or donations applicable thereto respectively that may come to their hands.

14. No proceeding touching the conviction of any offender under this scheme, nor any order or other matter or thing whatsoever made, done, or transacted in, or relating to the execution of this scheme, shall be vacated, quashed, or set aside for want of form.

15. Saving always, to all persons and bodies politic and corporate, and their respective heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, all such estates, interests, or rights of a profitable or beneficial nature in, over, or affecting the Heath, or any part thereof, as they or any of them had before the confirmation of this scheme by Act of Parliament, or could or might have enjoyed if this scheme had not been confirmed by Act of Parliament.

16. The lords of the manor of Plumstead claim the soil and freehold of the Heath and

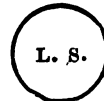
and the minerals under the same. The freehold tenants of the manor claim certain rights of common of pasture and of cutting turf, furze, gorse, and fern, over and upon the Heath.

This scheme affects the rights over the Heath, so claimed as aforesaid, only so far as is absolutely necessary for the purposes contemplated by this scheme. The lords of the manor and others who claim rights over the Heath do not assent to their rights being affected in the manner and to the extent herein expressed.

17. Printed copies of this scheme shall at all times be sold at the office of the Board, to all persons desiring to buy the same, at a price not exceeding 6 *d.* each.

The Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, pursuant to the provisions of "The Metropolitan Commons Acts, 1866 and 1869," hereby certify the above-written scheme.

In witness whereof, they, the said Inclosure Commissioners, have caused their official Seal to be hereunto affixed, this Twenty-first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-six.



INCLOSURE COMMISSION
(METROPOLITAN COMMONS ACTS,
1866 and 1869).

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS,

Under the Metropolitan Commons Acts, 1866 and 1869,
(29 & 30 Vict. c. 122, and 32 & 33 Vict. c. 107).

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 March 1877.

107.

Under 1 oz.

